

himself at Port Royal after the death of de Razilly in 1635, and had jurisdiction over La Heve, Pentagoct or Penobscot,* built by Latour, and generally over Acadie. Peace could not long exist between Lieutenant-Governors whose settlements were in such close proximity, whose boundaries were so badly determined; the one seeing his pretensions set at naught, and the other† aspiring to exclusive command in New France.

The first quarrel was settled by the courts. Latour gained the advantage: he had Acadie divided almost equally between himself and his rival. The King, in a letter dated the 10th February, 1638, named d'Aunay "his Lieutenant-General on the Etchemins coast (south-east part of New Brunswick), starting from the middle of the dry land of the Baie des Français (now Bay of Fundy) in the direction of Virginia, and the government of Pentagoct (Penobscot); and Latour his Lieutenant-General on the coast of Acadie, from the middle of the same Bay to the Straits of Canceau." In the same letter he says: "*Thus* the settlement on the St. John River will remain in Sieur Latour's possession, and he will make use of it, as well as of the inhabitants, as he sees fit; and the said Sieur Latour will not take upon himself to change anything at La Heve or Port Royal" belonging to d'Aunay. In this way Latour received the title of Lieutenant-General in a part of the colony where, in fact, he had no longer authority or possession, and d'Aunay was placed in the same position. What shall we say of this division in which the ignorance of the government—in relation to the geography of the countries whose limits they took upon themselves to determine—is so lamentably shown? Instead of settling the difficulties of the two rivals, it only gave a wider field for discord and quarrels. The war soon broke out—"a war at the same time carried on by pirates and lawyers; a war in which the stratagems of the law and the violence of battles mingled," and M. Moreau might have added: in which the arms of calumny were freely used.

In a second law-suit Latour lost all. The King revoked all the concessions granted a few years before in his favor. And for these reasons: "The commission heretofore given Charles de St. Etienne, Sieur de Latour, etc., is revoked *on account of his bad conduct*, with the order to Sieur de Latour to come to explain his conduct to His Majesty. * * * The said Sieur de Latour *prevents the*

* Deany's, pp. 23-4; Charlevoix, Shea's translation, Vol. III. p. 129. † Latour.