

1647-70. and the best soil in the whole country. He transferred all the inhabitants to Port Royal, where he began a great establishment.¹

But whether Port Royal belonged to Mr. de la Tour by virtue of the exchange he made with Commander de Razilly, or that the two governors were too close to each other to remain long friends, a misunderstanding soon arose, and they were not slow in coming to arms. After some unimportant acts of hostility, Charnisé learning that de la Tour had left his Fort St. Jean with the best part of his garrison, thinking it a favorable opportunity for seizing it, marched thither with all his troops.

Unworthy
conduct
of de
Charnisé.

Madame de la Tour had remained there, and although surprised with a small number of soldiers, she resolved to defend the place to the last: which she did so courageously for three days, that she compelled the besiegers to draw off;² but on the fourth day, which was Easter Sunday, she was betrayed by a Swiss, who was on guard, and whom Mr. de Charnisé succeeded in corrupting. Yet she did not deem her case hopeless: when she learned that the enemy were scaling the wall, she rushed forward at the head of her little garrison to defend it.

Charnisé thinking this garrison stronger than he had at first supposed, and who feared a repulse, proposed to the lady to give her terms; and she consented, in order to save

¹ He transferred from La Héve to Port Royal the 30 or 40 families settled by Commander de Razilly. Denys says: "D'Aulnay feared that the country would be settled. He took all the inhabitants from La Héve to Port Royal, always holding them as slaves, and allowing them to make no profit." Description, etc., des Costes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, i., p. 101. D'Aulnay had, too, a fort on the eastern shore of the Penobscot (Pentagoët), Denys, i., p. 22, near the present Castine, and a post on the Kennebec. Having brought over Capuchin

friars about 1643, these had a house at Pentagoët, the Hospice of Our Lady of Holy Hope; and subsequently, it seems, one on the Kennebec. They seem to have been carried off in 1649 or 1650: Historical Magazine, viii., p. 301. After his death his daughters endeavored to obtain compensation from the court for his losses: Canada Doc., iii., pp. 126, 157.

² Williamson, History of Maine, i., pp. 318, 320, is in error in representing Madame de la Tour as twice attacked by d'Aulnay in 1645 and 1647. See note 1, next page.