

the lives of the few brave men who had so well supported her; but Charnisé had no sooner entered the fort than, ashamed of having made terms with a woman who had met him only with her courage and a handful of men picked up, he complained of having been deceived, and deeming himself absolved from the articles of capitulation, hung all Madame de la Tour's men except one, whose life he spared on condition of his acting as hangman to the rest; and he forced his prisoner, Madame de la Tour, to witness the execution with a rope around her neck.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Denys, who relates this tragic event,<sup>2</sup> does not give the date or the sequel; he contents himself with stating that, after the death of de Charnisé,<sup>3</sup> one le Borgne of

<sup>1</sup> Denys, *Description Géographique des Costes de l'Amérique*, etc., i., pp. 38-9. Charlevoix has here greatly confused matters. In 1638, as we have seen the division was made, the boundary being the middle of the mainland of the Bay of Fundy (Chignecto Bay). February 13, 1641, d'Aulnay obtained an order to arrest la Tour and send him to France; his commission being revoked Feb. 21, 1642, and a new one issued to d'Aulnay next day: *Canada Doc.*, II., i. La Tour invoked the aid of Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, and April 12, 1643, entered Boston harbor in an armed vessel. After long and bigoted debates, he was allowed to raise volunteers: Winthrop's *New England*, ii., p. 107; Hubbard's *History*, i., p. 150. With this aid he forced d'Aulnay to raise the siege of Fort St. John and retire to Port Royal (Winthrop). Here he pursued him, doing some damage. In Sept., 1644, both Madame de la Tour, and Mr. Marie, envoy of d'Aulnay, were in Boston, and the latter concluded a treaty with Governor Endicot: Hubbard's *New England*, p. 488; Winthrop's *Journal*, p. 357. Madame de la Tour

succeeded in reaching her husband's fort on the St. John in three ships with supplies, but was invested there and taken in April, 1645, as stated in the text: Denys, *Description*, etc., i., p. 39. Madame de la Tour died in three weeks after. Her husband, who had lost 250,000 crowns, retired to Sir David Kirk, in Newfoundland, and in Aug., 1646, to Quebec: (*Jes. Journal*). D'Aulnay then forced Massachusetts to a new treaty: Hubbard's *New England*, p. 496.

<sup>2</sup> Ferland (*Cours d'Hist.*, pp. 347-355), gives a clear account of these transactions. Williamson (*History of Maine*, i., pp. 307-324), with all his research, mars his work by the fiction, that it was a religious war, whereas the insincere, captivating la Tour was certainly a Catholic; and the same seems true of his wife. This leads him to draw a picture of what the Capuchins, with d'Aulnay, taught the Indians. The only evidence extant is to the effect that they did not attempt any Indian mission, and the absurdities ascribed to the friars are simply inventions.

<sup>3</sup> He died in 1650, three years after the commission mentioned on p. 129, n. 5: *Canada Doc.*, III., i., p. 182.