

1654-70. Rochelle obtained a decree of the Parliament of Paris, in pursuance of which he took possession of every thing in Acadia that had belonged to that gentleman, whose creditor he was. But I find in another memoir, that Mr. de la Tour, who had apparently lost his wife soon after the reverse above related, married his enemy's widow: that he not only became once more master of the Fort on St. John's River, but that he also, for some time, held that at Port Royal, where his second wife, who survived him, had a very fine establishment some years after.<sup>1</sup>

The  
divisions of  
Acadia  
continued.

On his side, the Sieur le Borgne omitted nothing to give force to the decree which he had obtained from the parliament, and assumed to be Lord of Acadia. He even undertook to expel Messieurs de la Tour and Denys from their domains; and he began by the latter. Learning that he had arrived at Cape Breton with a commission from the West India Company, to settle inhabitants there, he dispatched sixty men with orders to carry him off. The commander of this detachment, on landing, discovered that Mr. Denys, after setting all his people ashore to begin a clearing, had gone to visit Port Saint Anne. He thought it a favorable opportunity to destroy the new settlement without any risk: he surprised the men at work, who did not suppose they had enemies to guard against, took them all prisoners, and seized the ship which brought them over, and which had a cargo valued at fifty thousand livres.<sup>2</sup>

D'Aulnay had been 17 years in Acadia. His sons, by a first wife, entered the army and were killed in the service. One, Joseph, in 1658, sought a confirmation of his father's patent: C. D., II., i., p. 289. By his second wife he had a daughter who became Canoness of Poussay: Ferland, i., p. 495.

<sup>1</sup> Denys, Description, etc., i., p. 34.

Charles Amador de la Tour, after the death of d'Aulnay, was made Governor and Lieutenant-General for the king of New France, on the coast

of Acadia. See Canada Documents, II., i., p. 206. After his fort was taken by Sedgwick, he obtained, August 9, 1656, from Cromwell, a grant to himself, Thomas Temple, and William Crown, of Acadia, and part of Nova Scotia: *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 511. But overwhelmed with debt, he sold out to his co-proprietors, and died before the treaty of Breda, leaving five young children by his second wife, Dame Jane Motin: Ferland, p. 497.

<sup>2</sup> Denys, Description, i., pp. 4-5.