

He then sent twenty-five men, well armed, on the road that Mr. Denys would have to take on returning from Saint Anne, with orders to lie in ambush on the road. Denys, utterly unsuspecting of danger, found himself surrounded when he least expected it, and carried off to Port Royal, where he was confined in a dungeon like a criminal, with his feet in irons. He still had a fort on Cape Breton, called Fort Saint Pierre. Of this, too, le Borgne got possession the next year, placing in it a commandant on whom he could depend. 1654-70.

Nor did he stop here. La Héve, since Mr. de Charnisé had retired from it, had recovered quite prosperously. But this party, who had carried off Mr. Denys from Cape Breton, passing la Héve, by le Borgne's order, set fire to all the buildings, not even sparing the chapel. The loss was estimated at one hundred thousand francs.

Some time after, the Sieur Denys recovered his liberty and proceeded to France, to lay his complaint before the king and the company. His representations were heard, and he obtained a new commission, which was confirmed by letters patent of his majesty, and which restored him to all his rights.¹ Armed with these documents, he embarked in 1654, and, on his arrival at Cape Breton, the commander of Fort Saint Pierre surrendered the place to him.²

Le Borgne received tidings of this just as he was preparing to surprise Mr. de la Tour in St. John's River, under pretext of carrying him provisions, being aware that that gentleman was in absolute want. This project he deemed more expedient to defer to another season, although he was already on the march. He turned back towards Port Royal, his project being to seize all the papers of the messenger who came to notify him of Denys' commission and the king's orders, so as to follow it up by falling upon that

¹ Jan. 30, 1654: *Memoires des Commissaires*, ii., p. 503.

² Denys, *Description Géographique*, etc., i., pp. 4-7.