

destruction of the French establishments by Argall (1613), Charles took refuge, with his friend Biencourt, among the Souriquois Indians; and the latter, when dying (1623), appointed Charles his successor in command of the few Acadian posts they had established after the departure of the English, and in his rights at Port Royal. These were not disturbed until 1627, when Kirk seized Port Royal in the name of Sir William Alexander (vol. iv., *note* 46). La Tour, however, retained an estate and a fort near Cape Sable; and in 1632, when Acadia was restored to France, Razilly appointed him one of his lieutenants, the other being Charles d'Aulnay (vol. viii., *note* 2). After Razilly's death (1635), quarrels arose between these officers, owing to conflicting interests and authority; D'Aulnay had the greater influence at the French court, and obtained (1641) a royal order revoking La Tour's commission, and commanding him to return to France. This he refused to do; and, as he was of Huguenot birth, he endeavored to secure aid from the Protestant English of Boston. This, however, they declined to give, further than to allow him (1643) to hire soldiers and purchase supplies at his own expense. With these, La Tour returned to his fort at the mouth of St. John River (N. B.), and drove away D'Aulnay, who was besieging the place. The latter again attacked the fort (apparently in the spring of 1646), which, though valiantly defended by Madame de la Tour in her husband's absence, was captured,—D'Aulnay treacherously putting to death the entire garrison, notwithstanding his promise to spare their lives; and the lady is said to have died soon afterward from grief. This disaster compelled La Tour to take refuge in Canada, where he seems to have remained till about 1651.

31 (p. 227).—This refers to the statement in the *Journal*, in October preceding (vol. xxvii., p. 89), that a sum of money had been set apart by the habitants for the erection of a church and clergy-house for the Jesuits.

32 (p. 229).—Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers, from Brie, in France, was born in 1621 (according to Tanguay; but 1625, Sulte). He came to Three Rivers in 1641, and, later, spent some time in the Huron country. (Sulte claims that, in 1645, Chouart was sent to the Lake Superior region by the Jesuits, in whose service he was.) Returning thence (August, 1646, as mentioned in our text), he became, at first, a soldier in the Quebec garrison, and then a pilot on the St. Lawrence; and, a year later, he married Hélène, daughter of Abraham Martin. She died in 1651, leaving a son; and, in 1653, he took for his second wife Marguerite, sister of his friend Radisson. These two adventurous men made various important explorations together, to the west and north, and were the original promoters of the Hudson's Bay Company. Regarding the first of