

in the cabinet of Catherine de' Medici, and led to the horrors of the Bartholomew massacre. Admiral de Coligni likewise saw through this, and it led him to devise a plan of colonization. "If then Calvinism is not to be tolerated in France, allow your Huguenots to emigrate to America. Let there be a Catholic France with Calvinistic colonies. Then will our persecutions be ended, and as a naval power also, France will be the successful competitor of Spain and Portugal." Henry II. deemed this project not altogether impracticable, and in August of 1555 Durand de Villegagnon, a Maltese Knight, and Vice-Admiral of Bretagne, set sail with two of the king's men-of-war, to found a colony in Brazil. He landed in the Bay of Janeiro, planted the flag of France, and named the fort which he built Coligni, after the hero whose project he was carrying out. In the following year three ships of the royal navy were employed in the transportation of emigrants. But, alas! even then a less noble intention was entertained at court. Orders were sent to Fort Coligni to introduce Romish worship. This put a stop to further Huguenot emigration, and those who were already in Brazil were overtaken by the Portuguese and most pitilessly massacred.

But de Coligni went on, and in 1562 induced King Charles IX. to send out three men-of-war with Huguenot colonists to North America. The fort they built was named, after the king, Carolina, to which in their turn the states of North and South Carolina owe their name. By bad management, however, this fort also fell into the enemy's hands. The Spanish marines took it, and the Huguenots they strung on trees, with the base superscription over their heads: "Killed as heretics, not as Frenchmen." This cruelty became the more notorious in history because it incited that Gascony nobleman, Dominique de Gourgues, to take revenge by going to America, and obtaining a hearing with the Indians; with their help to recapture this fort, and then, with equal cruelty,