

of French wines at Pentagoet, on the pretense that they were contraband goods. Remonstrances were addressed to the English Court by Barillon, the French Ambassador, and their release was ordered. This affair was used by Perrot to discredit the management of St. Castin, who retorted that he—St. Castin—was only a private citizen of Pentagoet, and not in authority. This was probably strictly true, as the baron, by this time, had acquired by wisdom and firmness full sway as suzerain in his own right. He was now a sachem of the Tarratines, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for any stranger to dislodge him from his stronghold and from his place in the affections of the Indians.

After the disappearance of Perrot, another enemy appeared on the scene at Pentagoet. James II. had been proclaimed king, in Boston, in April, 1685, and very soon after Sir Edmund Andros appeared in that city with a commission signed by the King. The Papist monarch was cordially hated by the Puritans, and the new governor of New England fully shared with his master the ill-will of the people whom he had been sent to govern. Early in the course of his administration, Governor Andros set out on an exploring expedition to the coast of Maine, intent on subjugating to the English crown any foreigners and strangers who might have settled within his majesty's dominions. Especially was Sir Edmund curious to see the French nobleman, the Baron de St. Castin, who, it was reported, kept an Indian harem, had a trading-post, and sold arms to the Tarratines in times of war, and did "not like to be under the French Government, and desired to live indifferent."

Moving in great state to the eastward in the frigate "Rose," Andros sent word to St. Castin that he was coming; whereupon the baron shut up his establishment, and, taking his family and servants with him, sought safety in discreet concealment in the woods. The governor was greatly disappointed on arriving, to find the place deserted; but, accompanied by his staff and the gentlemen of his party, he made an inspection of the premises, a description of which has been preserved, and carried off to the frigate all the goods stored in the fort. This was done by way of "condemnation of trading," according to the governor's statement. Sir Edmund also left word with the baron's father-in-law, Madockawando, that if St. Castin would acknowledge allegiance to King James and demand his goods at Pemaquid, now Kittery, Maine, he might have them restored to him. It does not appear that the high-spirited baron ever did anything of the kind. But this outrage was bitterly resented by St. Castin and his Indian allies, and, in course of time, it was dearly paid for by the English settlers. As the French and English were at peace, the expedition of Andros

was denounced by Mather, who, with his followers, that began "damn." And good did that home the ph

This, however, in the tin affair showed the colony much were constant that now separated Massachusetts any hand in the local history of most of the set down the been done by Casteen's household married an I his interests.

War began in England and for a second time of French massacre of Shire, and the last-named: Abenakis, and Castin and Meneuf was charged the Fort Royal, Attempts had blood upon S was natural, reduced Fort

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