

on up to the end of 1679, and the Dutch government was then, between four and five years after the event, still vigorously insisting upon "indemnification for damages inflicted upon the citizens (or subjects) of the State by those of Boston in taking and destroying the two forts Penobscot and St. John."

The British government found it necessary to explain to the Dutch ambassador "that the King's orders were little obeyed by those of Boston and the adjacent colonies."

Thus it will be seen that there was quite a real Dutch conquest of Acadia, though it was not followed up and was without permanent result. The great Dutch West India Company had seen its best days. The British re-occupied New York in 1674, under the Treaty of Westminster, and the French soon re-possessed themselves of Acadia. Peace was made between France and Holland by the Treaty of Nimwegen, August 10, 1678, which contains no reference to a land called Acadie.

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NOTE.—After the above article had been partially prepared, the writer saw the volume of Historical Papers by the late Charles Wesley Tuttle, of Boston, published in 1889, containing his paper on the Conquest of Acadie by the Dutch—the result of much laborious research concerning this long obscure episode in Acadian history—to which reference should be made.

