

in the character of the men who were the leading spirits in New France there is much to attract our sympathy and awaken our interest. If they were not always statesmen,—if they did not sympathize with the masses,—it was the fault chiefly of the system in which they had been educated; and although they were often arrogant and unbending, yet they more frequently displayed the generosity, the fidelity, and the chivalry which are among the soldier's virtues.

In the year 1665, M. de Tracy was appointed to act as Governor in the place of M. de Mézy, who had got into disgrace with the home-Government, and had been consequently re-called. In the course of the same year, the Carignan Regiment arrived in Canada, under the command of M. de Salières, together with a number of mechanics, and other immigrants. The new Viceroy set vigorously to work, immediately on his arrival, to strengthen the colony, and among the first measures he took was to erect additional posts at Chambly and Sorel, on the Richelieu, which led from the Iroquois country directly into Canada, and was the route generally pursued by those indomitable Indians. His next step was to march into the country of the Agniers or Mohawks, the most formidable member of the famous Confederation, at the head of the Carignan Regiment. The time was well chosen for such an expedition. It was in the winter when the warriors of the tribe were mostly absent on the hunting or war-path, and the French succeeded in inflicting a blow on their enemies which gave them a peace of some eighteen years' duration. In this expedition St. Castine distinguished himself, although the mode of warfare must have struck him as in strange contrast with what he had been familiar with in Europe.

the *censitaire* no more dreamed of interfering in the management of his own affairs than of interfering in the Government of China. It is probable that if the municipal system had been firmly established in the French colonies,—if there had been in them provincial assemblies and some degree of freedom of opinion, the Government relieved from cares and details which are not within its province, would have found leisure to perform the duties of its position, which in case of need would have been more easily recalled to its recollection.—*Rameau, France aux Colonies*, II., 64.

Some time after the events just referred to, permission was given to the regiment to disband and settle in the country, or to return to France. A number of the officers and men returned home with M. de Tracy, but the majority accepted the offers made them by the Government. St. Castine and other officers received several valuable tracts of land, and the soldiers who had been under them cheerfully agreed to settle on their seigneuries as the *censitaires*. Nearly all of the regiment who remained in the colony settled on that fertile district which lies to the southward of Montreal, between the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence, and in this way formed a military colony, which could operate at any time against the aggressive Iroquois. So anxious was the Government to make these men comfortable and domesticated, that they imported a number of French women for the bachelors among the new settlers.

St. Castine does not appear to have remained long in his new seigneurie by the Richelieu, for we find him living in the year 1667 at the mouth of the Pentagouet, now the Penobscot, in a house which he had erected close to the fort, built some time previously by M. D'Aulnay de Charnisay, the rival of La Tour. This fort is described as comprising a small chapel, and a magazine of stone, besides some small buildings, little better than log-huts, for the use of the inmates. In 1670, when the fort was given up by the Chevalier de Grand Fontaine, the Governor of Acadia, it was defended by 3 guns, 6 pounders, 2 four-pounders and culverins, 2 three-pounders, and on a small platform close to the water, outside of the fort, 2 eight-pounders, in all twelve iron guns, weighing 21,122 lbs. The fort, however, was never at any time a very formidable affair, although its position was such as to make it an important base of operations against the English colonists. At a very short notice the Indians could come down the river, and from different parts of Acadia, and attack the New Englanders, who had settled in the adjoining country or on the sea-coast.

St. Castine fraternized immediately with the Indians of the surrounding country—