

consisting of fifty-two men, of whom twenty five were Indians, surprized Salmon Falls, near Pascataqua, and killed about thirty of the bravest of the inhabitants; the rest, to the number of fifty-four, principally women and children, surrendered at discretion. The Sieur Hertel, who commanded this expedition, met, on his way homeward, a third party, which had marched from Quebec; and, joining his company to it, attacked and destroyed the fort Casco<sup>1</sup>.

The Indians having taken the fort at Pemaquid<sup>2</sup>, and the French privateers from Acadie still infesting the coasts of New England; the general court of Massachusetts determined to make an attempt on Port Royal. A fleet of eight small vessels, with seven or eight hundred men under the command of Sir William Phips, sailed on that expedition on the twenty-eighth of April. The fort at Port Royal, being in no capacity to sustain a siege, surrendered, with little or no resistance; and Sir William took possession of the whole sea coast, from Port Royal to the New England settlements<sup>3</sup>.

The people of New England, ascribing their troubles to Canada, formed a bold and hazardous design to reduce it to subjection to the crown of England. An armament was equipped for that service, and the command of it given to Sir William Phips. The fleet, retarded by unvoidable accidents, did not arrive before Quebec until the fifth of October. Phips, the next morning, sent a summons on shore, but received an insolent answer from count Frontenac. The next day, he attempted to land his troops, but was prevented by the violence of the wind. On the eighth, all the effective men, amounting to between twelve and thirteen hundred, landed at the Isle of Orleans, four miles below the town, and were fired on, from the woods, by French and In-

<sup>1</sup> Belknap, New England, i. 257—259. Casco fort contained above 100 persons. It was taken "whilst the forces were gone to Port Royal." Hutchinson, i. 397.

<sup>2</sup> The Indians besieged that fort 22 August, 1639. It was so situated, as to be overlooked from a rock, that was near it; from which the Indians galled the garrison to such a degree, that the next day it capitulated on terms, "which were kept with Indian faith, some of the men being butchered, and the others carried captive." Hutchinson, i. 396.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 396, 397. The fleet returned 30 May. The author of *Histoire et Commerce des Colonies Angloises* (65, 66.) says, that Sir William destroyed the French fort at the river St. John; that he cleared the country of all the French, who refused to take the oath of fidelity to the king of England; and that he placed a governor there, to command those, who consented to remain. Brit. Emp. [i. 176.] says, that about a third part of the whole number remained; and that most of these were protestants.