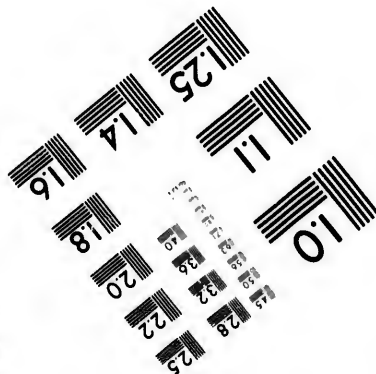
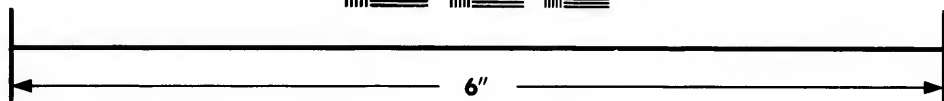
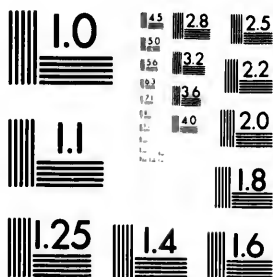


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

28
32
25
22
20

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

10



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

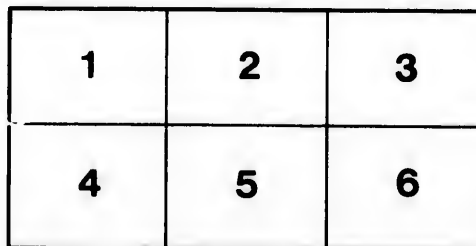
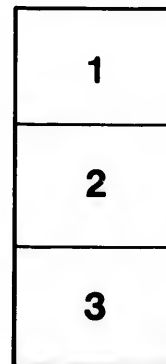
Nova Scotia Public Archives

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Nova Scotia Public Archives

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails
du
difier
ne
age

rata
,

elure,
à

N

TH
trov
om
f dr
he
bun
posse
tude
lon
footh
relig
from
were
soug
days
whe
brav
Knig
tour
in th
had
for r
rage
tunc
disc
up a
vent
cran
of
Spa
wea
poor
neat
the

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY

AUGUST, 1869.

GENTLEMEN ADVENTURERS IN ACADIA.

BY J. G. BOURINOT.

III.—JEAN VINCENT DE ST. CASTINE.

The first chapters of the history of the provinces now comprised within the New Dominion of Canada, contain many features of dramatic interest. The men who crossed the Atlantic, centuries ago, and laid the foundations of Empires on this continent, possessed all those qualities of manly fortitude and indomitable perseverance, which alone could have enabled them to make a footing in the New World. Some were religious enthusiasts, others sought relief from personal cares and misfortunes; many were soldiers who loved adventure and sought it wherever it could be found. The days of chivalry had long passed away when the pioneers of American civilization braved the perils of the sea and forest. Knights no longer broke lances in tilts and tourneys, or mustered to fight the Paynim in the Holy Land. But, though the times had become more practical, the opportunities for men of brave hearts and resolute courage to win for themselves fame and fortune had never before been so great. The discovery of the Western continent opened up a boundless field of exertion to the adventurer whose talents and energies were cramped in the comparatively narrow arena of Europe. In Mexico and Peru, the Spaniard could fight his way to rank and wealth; and it mattered little to him if the poor natives were crushed relentlessly beneath his iron heel, as long as he satisfied the ambition with which he burned.

The achievements of the French and English pioneers in the North, may not afford as dazzling a theme for the pen of the poet or the historian as those achievements in the South, which have been recorded in the matchless prose of Prescott, and the glowing verse of Southey; and yet the history of their lives is an epic of world-wide interest. If we could but follow them in their career step by step, gauge their thoughts, see their self-denial, their patience, their energy, their perseverance, we would recognize in them the heroes the world most wants. But it is from the results of their work especially, that we can best estimate the value of the debt that the world owes them. Champlain and his compatriots toiling to build their little town by the side of the St. Lawrence, bearing its wealth of waters to the great ocean far beyond, and designed by Nature as the great highway of nations; the Puritans struggling with the difficulties of a rigorous climate and a sterile soil, within sight of the ever restless Atlantic, were performing a work, the grandest in its results the world has ever seen.

As we look down the vista of the past, a few figures stand out prominently in view. We see the soldier, ever prompt to obey the call of duty, or to yield himself up to the seductions and pleasures of the moment. Then comes the black-robed priest, ever zealous in behalf of his religion and his

country, with a tongue as persuasive in the councils of his countrymen as in the cabins and wigwams of the Indians. By his side, eyeing him with deadly animosity, stands the stern-faced Puritan, loving and professing liberty of opinion and thought, yet sometimes forgetful to concede that liberty to others. We see representatives of the nobility of France, the seigneurs and their fair ladies, who danced and flirted, and even gambled, within the French towns. Here stalks the Indian, looking askance at these intruders, too often treacherous and cruel, and yet at times displaying many generous and ennobling qualities. And there, close by, is the *coureur des bois*, the reckless, daring rover of the forest and the river.

During the times of which we are about to speak,—the latter half of the seventeenth and the first quarter of the eighteenth century, or a period of nearly seventy-five years in all,—the spirit of adventure was especially prevalent. France and England had now fairly entered into the contest for supremacy in the New World, and the colonies of these two great rivals were making steady though slow progress. As we open the pages of the history of those times, we follow with the deepest interest the footsteps of those intrepid pioneers who first lifted the veil of mystery that had so long enveloped the illimitable West, with its wilderness of forest and its mighty rivers. No pages of romance can equal in interest the story of the adventures of Joliet, of Marquette, or of La Sale, who gave to the world the knowledge of the great "Father of Waters," the Mississippi.

But we may not now dwell on so attractive a theme as the opening up of the Great West and the revelation of its secrets. The man whose life we intend to relate in the course of the following pages may not be put in the same rank with Champlain, De Poutrincourt, or La Sale, but inasmuch as he represented an important element in the early colonization of this continent, his career is replete with undoubted attraction to those who take an interest in our country's history. He played no leading part,—he was but a subordinate figure in the drama of our past; but yet such as he were necessary for the establishment of French

dominion on this continent. If he had not the genius of a founder of new states, yet he was one of those instruments without which the master-spirits of an age can never achieve their great purposes.

The materials we have at hand for a history of this "gentleman adventurer" are not as satisfactory as we would wish them to be; but still they are sufficient to enable us to follow the main incidents of his career with tolerable accuracy. That he was not an insignificant person, may be presumed from the fact that history has thought it worth its while to tell us where he was born. The scene of his birth possesses many characteristics not only interesting to the antiquarian, but to the lover of the picturesque in nature. The county Bearn, now included in the department of the Basses Pyrenees, derived its name from that ancient town of *Beneharnum* which is mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, although its particular position cannot now be given. Its "gaves,"—the Basque term for mountain-rivers,—pass rapidly through many wild gorges, sequestered valleys, and form not a few cascades of unrivalled beauty. On the summit and slope of a hill, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau, which form the most picturesque of these "gaves," lies the ancient town of Oleron, whose origin can be traced to the days when the Roman Empire was in the height of its grandeur, for it is said to occupy the site of *Ilurs* or *Elorensium Civitas*. On the opposite side is the little sister-town of Ste. Marie d'Oleron, where the traveller tells of a street famous as that set apart for the *Cagots*, who were identical with the *Kakous* of Bretagne—the Pariahs, the Helots, the very lepers of the French.

It was in the quaint town of Oleron, within sight of the Pyrenees, among a brave, stalwart race, that Jean Vincent, otherwise Baron de St. Castine, was born and educated. His family was one of rank and influence in the country, and St. Castine, at an early age, was placed in the army like most young men of condition in those times. He first served in the King's Body-Guard, and subsequently in the famous Carignan Regiment, which probably derives its name from one of the princes

Duel
In th
more
the p
—th
tinet
men
was
the
man
Fen
Ger
over
Mor
near
(Pri
Flec
arm
the
yea
this
a la
by t
W
ing
to
Hur
Fre
tak
ses
see
On
dra
in
fo
ar
ac
of
th
g
fi
p
th
r
e
c
t

Duchy of Savoy, the Prince of Carignano. In the civil war of the Fronde,*—that memorable struggle between the liberty of the people and the despotism of the Court,—the Carignan Regiment fought with distinction on the King's side. The most memorable service in which it was engaged was the expedition, which was sent out by the French King in 1664, under the command of Counts de la Coligni and de la Fenillade, to assist Leopold, Emperor of Germany, against the Turks, who were overrunning Hungary, and had entered Moravia. At the battle of St. Gothard, near Neuhausel, the Italian Montecucoli (Prince of Meli, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Generalissimo of the royal armies), defeated the Turks and forced them to a truce which lasted for twenty years. The success of the Germans on this occasion, it is stated, was owing in a large measure to the gallantry displayed by the French regiment in question.

We next hear of St. Castin[†] accompanying the same regiment when it was ordered to New France, immediately after the Hungarian campaign. At that time the French Government had commenced to take a greater interest in its American possessions in the North, and I was anxious to see the number of the colonists increased. One of the Governors, M. D'Avagour, had drawn up an able report to the Government, in which he showed how wise it would be for France to strengthen herself in Canada, and recommended not only the erection of additional fortifications, but the distribution of some three thousand soldiers throughout the colony; and the emigration of the Carignan Regiment may be considered as the first fruit of the sagacious counsel. The people of the colony were being attacked by the brave and warlike Iroquois, who seemed resolved on preventing, if they could, the establishment of the French by the border of the St. Lawrence. In the "*Relations des Jésuits*," we find a graphic description of the results of the Indian raids upon the French settlements. "The war with the Iroquois," the writer is referring to the year

1653, "has dried up all sources of prosperity. The beavers may now build their dams in peace, for none are able or willing to disturb them. The Hurons no longer come down from their country to barter their furs. The country of the Algonquins is tenantless; and the tribes beyond it, fearful of the guns of the Iroquois, are disappearing in their forest fastnesses. At Montreal, the keeper of the Company's store has not been able to purchase a single beaver-skin for a whole year. At Three Rivers, so apprehensive have they been of a raid, that they have expended all their means in increasing their fortifications. At Quebec the store-house is quite empty. Under such circumstances, is it surprising that everybody is dissatisfied and disheartened?"

It was, therefore, a wise policy, as urged by M. D'Avagour, to settle the country with men inured to arms, who could be summoned at any moment to defend the towns against the savage enemy. At the time of the arrival of the Carignan Regiment, the total population of the country did not exceed 25,000 souls, scattered along the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, from Tadoussac to Montreal. The country was divided into a few seigneuries, which had been granted to a few men of noble birth, as well as to merchants and military officers. In this way did the French Government think they could reproduce in the American wilderness that system which had its use in a rude and unformed state of society in Europe, but was altogether unsuited to the requirements of a colonial community in a new world. To the historical student and to the philosophical mind, this attempt of the despotism of Europe to establish its principles in the New World is fraught with the deepest interest. We see, growing up side by side, the feudal system of Canada, with its countless restrictions upon the popular liberties, and the more generous and liberal system of New England, with its town meetings and deliberative assemblies; and when we contrast the workings of the two, we cannot wonder that the French colonies should have been so sluggish in their growth.* Yet

* Wright, in his "History of France," says that "Fronde" means a sling. When any one of the party made an attack upon the Government or the Minister he was said to *fronder*, or sling them.

* In New England, the colonists were members of an active and energetic body politic; in New France

Some of the best of the Acadia. Charles Tracy

Gentlemen Adventurers in Acadia.

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 *seigneurie* 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.—Rumour, *France aux Colonies*, II., 61.

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 *colons*. 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 27,122 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—

Acadia took possession of the fort as he then...
St. Castine de Grand Fontaine, Governor.

chie...
quint...
of N...
East...
have...
and...
scal...
St...
trad...
cise...
coul...
sam...
lead...
into...
the...
Cas...
few...
may...
fash...
to...
the...
of...
so...
the...
or...
of...
him...
but...
Jra...
hu...
in...
us...
to...
ro...
by...
T...
i...
Cha...
pan...
of...
Dist...

called by the French
the Abenakis

chiefly Abenakis—a branch of the Algonquin family—and married the daughter of Madockawando, chief Sachem of the Eastern tribes. These Abenakis appear to have been the firm friends of the French, and to have been always ready to carry the scalping knife into the British settlements. St. Castine carried on a very profitable trade with his Indian neighbors, and exercised such influence over them in the course of time that they would rise at his summons, and march wherever he chose to lead them. The Baron De Hontan—an intelligent but prejudiced writer who visited the Colonies during the time that St. Castine was living at Pentagouet—gives a few particulars of his mode of life:—“He married among them according to their fashion, and preferred the forests of Acadia to the Pyrenean Mountains that surround the place of his nativity. For the first years of his abode with the savages he behaved so as to draw an inexpressible esteem from them. They made him their great Chief or leader, who is in a manner the Sovereign of a nation; and by degrees he has worked himself into such a fortune, which any man but he would have made such use of, as to draw out of that country above two or three hundred thousand crowns which he has now in his pocket in good dry gold. But all the use of it is to buy up goods for presents to his fellow savages, who, upon their return from hunting, present him with beaver and skins to a treble value. . . . The Governors General of Canada keep in with him, and the Governors of New England are afraid of him. He has several daughters, who are all of them married very handsomely to Frenchmen, and who had good dowries. He has never changed his wife, by which means he would give the

* The Etchemins, or Cawomen, dwelt not only on the St. John river, the Ouygondy of the natives, but on the St. Croix, which Champlain always called from their name, and extended as far west, at least as Mount Desert. Next to these came the Abenakis, of whom one tribe has left its name to the Penobscot, and another to the Androsogin; while a third, under the auspices of the Jesuits had its chapel and fixed abode in the fertile fields of Norridgewock. The Miames occupied the east of the continent, holding possession of Nova Scotia and the adjacent Islands. —HAS. CROFT, III. 237, 8.

savages to understand that God does not love inconstant folks.”

We must content ourselves with briefly sketching the leading incidents in St. Castine's life at Pentagouet, where he remained over thirty years altogether. As the extract we have given shows, he was much feared by the New Englanders, for he was one of those impetuous, daring spirits, always ready to resist any thing like an insult or an injury—always willing to take up the sword when a favorable opportunity for harassing his English neighbors offered. As the English had settled and erected a fort at Pemaquid, not far from Pentagouet, difficulties were constantly arising between the rival settlements, even in the time of peace.

St. Castine appears to have carried on a considerable illicit trade with the Indians, as well as with the New England colonies, and to have consequently incurred the displeasure of his own government, who sent out orders in 1687 to M. de Meneval, then governor of Acadia, to remonstrate with him on his mode of life. Indeed, at that time he appears to have sunk into a mere trader, and to have forgotten all his old associations. Some years later, however, he awoke from his apathy and showed himself once more the brave soldier and loyal Frenchman.

The first blow St. Castine received was directed against his traffic, by the New England Government. In the year 1687, Sir Edmund Andros, Governor-in-chief, determined to make an effort to drive off the French from the settlements they had made as far as St. Croix. At Pemaquid he embarked on the “Rpsè,” a British frigate, and proceeded to the Penobscot for the purpose of intimidating St. Castine. Sir Edmund caused his ship to be anchored “before St. Castine's door,” and sent an officer to announce his arrival, but the French, instead of conferring with the English, fled into the woods. “The Governor landed with other gentlemen, and went into the house, and found a small altar in the common room,” but they did not interfere with the altar or the pictures, or the ornaments. They “took away all the arms, powder, shot, iron kettles, and some trucking-cloth, and his chairs; all of which

The French authorities were at this time very busy with the best means and establishments for a permanent settlement

st referred
regiment
ntry, or to
he officers
de Tracy,
ers made
stine and
valuable
who had
I to settle
nsitaires,
remained
e district
Montreal,
St. Law-
military
ny time
anxious
se men
at they
men for
rs.
to have
e by the
in the
agouet,
which he
t some
Char-
fort is
chapel.
small
s, for
en the
er de
cadia.
nders,
three-
use to
oun
thing
ever
fair,
make
inst
ort
the
lia,
ad
the
ith

The people retired to Fort Royal, then garrisoned by a small force but Captain Davis in command, was soon forced to surrender through protraction on the part of the Indians, and all were murdered in cold blood by the Indians; & the first made the Gentleman Adventurers in Acadia.

were put aboard the 'Rose,' and laid up in order to a condemnation of trading." Andros had intended to repair the old English fort on Penobscot, and had taken with him working materials for the purpose, but finding the old work gone to ruin "was resolved to spare that charge till a more proper time offered." He then returned to Pemaquid, having informed St. Castine, through some Indian messengers, that his property should be restored as soon as he would come to that place, and profess allegiance to the King of England. Apprehensive that St. Castine might arouse the Indians, Andros summoned the Indian Chiefs of the neighborhood to Pemaquid, where they were "well treated with shirts, rum and trucking-cloth, (probably some of St. Castine's) and His Excellency in a short speech by an interpreter, acquainted them that they should not fear the French, that he would defend them, and ordered them to call home all their young men and they should live quietly and undisturbed." This truce, however, was not of long duration, for St. Castine's influence among the Indians was not to be weakened by any promises of the New Englanders. It was not long before he had an opportunity of revenging himself upon the British for the injury they had done him.

In the course of 1689 war was declared between France and England, and the continent of America again became the arena of active hostilities. In the struggle that ensued St. Castine buckled on his sword once more, and assisted his compatriots most materially in their attacks upon the British colonies. In the year 1690, the Governor of Canada, Comte de Frontenac, organized three expeditions for a simultaneous onslaught on three important points. The first party, led by d'Ailleboust de Hertel, and Lemoine de St. Helene, and comprising among the volunteers the famous d'Iberville, marched in the depth of winter on Corlaer, now Schenectady, and surprising the inhabitants at night-time, destroyed the settlement and a considerable number of the unfortunate people, besides taking many prisoners. The second party, under the command of Hertel, destroyed the small fort of Salmon Falls, on the Piscataqua river, and then succeeded in

evading the force that mustered against them from the surrounding country. The third party, mostly made up of Abenakis and Indians, under the command of St. Castine, formed a junction with Hertel after his attack on Salmon Falls, and then fell upon Falmouth, on Casco Bay, where the garrison surrendered prisoners of war after a short struggle. The cruelties practised by the Indian allies of the French, during their raids, were of a very aggravated character, and invested the war with additional terrors. The life of the white settler in those days, was one of daily peril. We can picture him ever on the alert as he turns the sod and plants the crop in his little clearing—from time to time hastily seizing his gun, which is never absent from his side, as he mistakes the cry of some forest animal for the yell of the savages as they fall upon his humble cabin.

The next affair of importance in which St. Castine was engaged, was the attack made by the French in the year 1696 upon the fort which had been built not long before, by the British colonists at Pemaquid. This fort—the strongest work of the kind then possessed by the English in America—was situated at the mouth of a small river on the sea-board, and had cost the province of Massachusetts a very considerable sum of money. It was built in the form of a quadrangle, 108 feet in breadth by 747 feet in length; there was a fine parade ground in the middle, and a strong gunpowder magazine, nearly all hollowed out of the solid rock. The walls were six feet thick, and varied from ten to twenty-two feet in height—the highest point being seaward—and were all cemented in lime-mortar of a superior quality. At the south-west corner was a round tower, twenty-four feet in height. The fort was defended by 15 cannon at the time of the attack,—nearly all 12 pounders—and at high tide was almost entirely surrounded by the sea.

M. d'Iberville, one of the most distinguished men whom Canada can claim as her own, was given charge of the expedition sent out by the French to operate against the British forts in Hudson's Bay, Acadia, and Newfoundland, and set sail from Rochefort in the spring of 1696. He first anchored on this side of the Atlantic.

not one victory struck to be

In the
as B
ale,
de N
the
of v
In c
ship
too
Sp
of
sur
T
Bay
S
oth
del
ing
d'l
St.
wa
en
an
the
by
th
re
w
l
u

In the noble harbor of Sydney—then known as Baie, or Rivière des Espagnols—Isle Royale, where he found a messenger from M. de Villebon, the Governor of Acadia, with the intelligence that three British vessels of war were cruising off the River St. John in expectation of his arrival. The French ships, the "Profond" and the "Envyieux," took on board a number of Indians at Spanish Bay, and then set sail for the Bay of Fundy, where M. d'Iberville hoped to surprise the English ships.

The French met the British vessels in the Bay, and succeeded in capturing the "Newport," a brig of 24 guns; but the others escaped in a fog. After a few days delay at St. John, for the purpose of landing supplies for the use of M. de Villebon, d'Iberville sailed for Pentagouet, where St. Castine, with a large number of Indians, was awaiting his arrival. The French entertained the Indians at a great feast, and distributed a large quantity of presents amongst them; and then having made all their preparations, they proceeded against the fort William Henry, which was defended by Col. Chubb, and some 90 men. When the Commandant was called upon to surrender, he replied that: "though the sea were covered with French vessels, and the land with Indians, he should not surrender unless forced to do so." Then the siege commenced in earnest—several batteries were erected, and the French commenced to throw bombs into the fort. Thereupon, the garrison were thrown into much confusion; which was considerably increased when St. Castine again called on them to surrender, and told them that if they continued the defence much longer, the Indians would become so exasperated as to massacre all who might remain in the fort when it fell, as it must sooner or later. The defenders became so intimidated at last, that they forced Col. Chubb to offer to surrender the fort, provided the lives of all were guaranteed against the Indians; and they were taken to Boston to be exchanged for French prisoners at that time in the hands of the British. The terms were accepted; and then the French entered the fort, which was well supplied with food and military stores, and could have stood out for a long time, if the garrison had not taken fright at the

threats of the French. In the fort, says Charlevoix, was found a Canibat Indian, in irons, and at the point of death. An order was also found from the Governor of Massachusetts for the death of the poor creature. His fetters were soon struck off; but the facts of his imprisonment and contemplated death were kept from the Indian allies, who would probably have sought to revenge him on the British soldiers. A few days later, the prisoners were sent to Boston, and the fort was razed to the ground.

St. Castine appears to have remained at Pentagouet, carrying on his lucrative trade with the Indians, after the treaty of peace signed at Ryswick, in 1697, when Acadia was again declared to be French territory. But war broke out in the commencement of the next century; and this continent again became the scene of the most cruel and relentless warfare. The Abenakis were incited by the French of Canada to join a number of Canadians; and the combined forces then ravaged that part of New England, which lies between Casco and Wells. The atrocities that were committed during these raids are beyond description. "Cruelty," said Bancroft; "became an art; and honor was awarded to the most skillful contriver of tortures. The prowling Indian seemed near every farm-house; many an individual was suddenly snatched away into captivity. If armed men rousing for the attack, penetrated to the fastnesses of their roving enemy, they found nothing but solitudes." These atrocities were continued for years; and all New England was in mourning. "Children as they gambled on the beach; reapers, as they gathered the harvest; mowers, as they rested from using the scythe; mothers, as they busied themselves about the household, were victims to an enemy who disappeared the moment a blow was struck; and who was ever present where a garrison or a family ceased its vigilance."

The New Englanders promptly retaliated by expeditions against the French ports in different parts of Acadia. One Colonel Church was very active in these expeditions; which were conducted with much energy, and inflicted a great deal of damage on the French settlers. Among other places

by a man to America in a vessel

red against entry. The of Abenakis and of St. Hertel after and then fell where the of war after practised ch, during aggravated war with the white daily peril, alert as he top in his he hastily sent from of some

in which he attack upon not long maquid. the kind merica—all river province ble sum of a 747 feet ground powder of the thick, feet in ward— of a corner eight, t the nders sur-

stin- n as edi- rate day, sail He tic.

near the city of St. John

sent Chubb ad interim

Church

visited was Pentagouet, where several members of St. Castings family were taken prisoners, and carried to Boston, where they remained for some time till they were exchanged. At this time, the St. Castings, tather and son, appear to have been absent in France, where the former had come into possession of considerable landed estates.

In the spring of 1707, an expedition was organized in New England, for an attack upon Port Royal, which was then held by M. de Subercase. This expedition was commanded by Colonel March, and consisted of 200 infantry, in 23 transports, under the convoy of two men-of-war. They arrived off Port Royal on the 6th June, to the great surprise of the French, who, however, were soon rallied to the defence by the Governor. Bodies of men were sent out to harass the enemy in the woods and retard their approach to the fort as long as possible. In this way, the English were arrested for some days in their progress; but at last, on the third day after their arrival, they came within a short distance of the fort, which was then defended by the inhabitants who had been called in from the surrounding country. M. de Subercase was obliged, however, to burn down a number of buildings in the vicinity of the fort, as he was unable to hold them; and was afraid of them falling into the possession of the enemy. The English then commenced to lay a regular siege to the fort; but the French opposed them with great bravery and success. The Baron St. Castings was among the French at the head of a small body of Indians; and took a very conspicuous part in defending the fort. On one occasion, he made a sortie with a number of Indians and French, and forced the British to retire to their camp with considerable loss. On the 16th June, the French had intimations from their scouts that the enemy was preparing for a combined movement on the fort; and they were therefore fully prepared on the same night when they heard the muffled sound of a large body of men moving towards the walls. When the British came within gunshot, the cannon of the fort commenced to play briskly to the great consternation of the former who had thought to surprise the French. The knowledge that the French

were prepared for them, appears to have disconcerted them, for after burning a frigate and some smaller vessels which were lying at anchor, close to the fort, they retired to their trenches. Next day, they re-embarked on board their vessels, having lost nearly a hundred of their men, and set sail for New England. M. de Subercase, in a letter subsequently written to the French Government attributed the success of the French, in a great measure, to the opportune arrival of ~~the Baron~~ St. Castings.

The failure of this expedition caused much astonishment and indignation throughout New England, where its success had been confidently expected, and it was at once determined to make another effort to reduce the fort. Col. March, on the plea of ill health, gave up the command to Major Wainwright, and the expedition arrived in the basin of Port Royal on the 20th August; but the French were very little better prepared for this second visit, though they had been reinforced by the crew of a frigate commanded by M. de Bonaventure. The English, fortunately for the French, were very dilatory in their movements, and gave the Governor sufficient time to re-assemble all the inhabitants for the defence of the works.

On the evening of the 21st August, the English landed on the side opposite to the fort, and marched at once through the woods until they reached a favorable position, about a mile from the French, where they encamped. A party of over a hundred Indians and *habitans* were immediately sent out by Subercase to some points on the river above the English, with the view of protecting the French property, and surprising the enemy if possible. On the evening of the 23rd, a party of the English was sent from the main body for a reconnoissance, but the officer commanding the advanced guard failed to take the proper precautions, and was caught in an ambuscade and killed, together with a number of his men. Several prisoners were also taken and brought to the fort, and from one of these it was ascertained that the English proposed landing their artillery in the course of the night. Therefore the Governor ordered fires to be lighted along the river as soon as the tide commenced to rise, and this precau-

The Jon
Spencer

The French Government, however, did not
have any home & part of the

tion having been taken, the English could not succeed in landing their artillery.

The English appear to have been out-generalled in every direction, and to have been placed in an awkward predicament. They were unable to reach the position they required in order to operate effectually against the fort, and had, moreover, the mortification of seeing the French making trenches in the very place where it had been proposed to draw up the attacking forces. The Indians and ^{French} kept up a constant fire, and were worrying the British on every side. On the afternoon of the 24th August, forty or fifty men were sent down to the river for the purpose of procuring some thatch for the covering of the tents, but nine of the party wandered into an ambuscade, and were all killed. Col. Wainwright, writing about this time to his friends in Boston, confesses that his forces were in a very awkward strait. "If we had the transports with us, it would be impossible without a miracle to recover the ground on the other side, and I believe the French have additional strength every day. In fine, most of the forces are in a distressed state, some in body and some in mind; and the longer they are kept here on the cold ground, the longer it will grow upon them; and I fear the further we proceed the worse the event. God help us!"

The next day, the 25th, the English were obliged to take up another position, and commenced to erect batteries for cannons and mortars, but Subercase forced them to retire to another place, half a league lower down. Even here, however, they were so harrassed by the French and Indians, that they were compelled to make another move, to a point where they were out of the reach of the cannon of the fort. On the 29th the English re-embarked, with the intention of making an effort to reach the other side of the river, but Subercase suspected their design, and made his preparations accordingly. At sunrise, on the last day of the month, the English troops landed under the protection of the guns of the fleet, and commenced their march in the direction of a point of land thickly covered with wood. Here the Baron St. Castine was awaiting their arrival with a force of a hundred and fifty men, and the moment they came

within pistol shot, he ordered his men to open on them. For a few minutes the English were disposed to force their way forward, but as the fire of the French did not appear to slacken, and they were ignorant of the number of the enemy in ambush, they began to retreat toward the shallows on the shore. Chevalier de la Boulard^{re} was detailed by Subercase to attack the retreating forces, but he was getting rather the worst of the encounter—having received several severe wounds himself—when St. Castine and Saillant came to the rescue. A hot contest then ensued, and the two last-mentioned officers were both wounded—the latter mortally. Finally the English succeeded in embarking after having suffered very severe losses, and in the course of the next day left the basin. The New Englanders were naturally much dejected at the second failure of an expedition which had cost them so much money, but they did not attempt a third attack till some years afterwards, when they were finally rewarded with success.

The elder St. Castine now disappears from history. After the events just narrated, he appears to have left Acadia and taken up his residence in Bearn, where he soon died at an advanced age. Anselme, his son by his Indian Baroness, however, remained in Acadia, and assisted in the defence of Port Royal, when it fell before the New Englanders, under Nicholson. He was married at that place on the 31st October, 1707 to Charlotte D'Amours, the daughter of Louis D'Amours, Sieur de Chauflours. In 1711 he was appointed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, then Governor of Canada, provisional lieutenant of the king in Acadia. He was taken prisoner on one occasion by the New Englanders, but he succeeded in effecting his escape, and reaching France, where, however, he did not long remain. His Indian propensities soon asserted themselves, and carried him back to America, where we hear of him from time to time up to 1730, when he disappears from sight among the Abenakis. The name of Castine, however, still clings to a town of the sea-board of Maine, situated on the same peninsula where the Baron lived in rude state for so many years among his savage retainers.

—
Pall
—

in 1710.

At the time we find the last mention of Anselme St. Castine, the British colonies on this continent were giving evidences of a growing prosperity. Boston had become a town of considerable commercial importance.* Settlements had been made in the present State of Vermont, and Connecticut was being rapidly peopled. A small stream of European immigration was annually pouring into Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

The inhabitants of New England were extending their settlements into Maine and New Hampshire. The great proportion of the population, however, was confined to a narrow range of territory bordering on the Atlantic coast, and the trapper and the trader were the only white men to be seen in the west beyond the Alleghanies. The total population of the British plantations, at this time, was estimated at four hundred thousand souls.

The colonists showed that veneration for religion, and that love of free institutions and education which have long been the most ennobling characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race. "The Charter Governments," says a contemporary writer, "were celebrated for their excellent laws and mild administration, for the security of liberty and property, for the encouragement of virtue and suppression of vice, for promoting letters by erecting free schools and colleges." We can, however, see in their legislation at that day the evidences of that spirit of independence and self-assertion, which, forty years later, led to such important consequences. The Board of Trade had represented in 1739, that "the people of Connecticut and Rhode Island have hitherto affected an independency of the Crown; they have not for many years transmitted any of their laws for consideration, nor any account of their transactions." Such complaints became more frequent in subsequent years.

The *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper in America, appeared on the 23rd of April, 1704; but by 1740 there were no less than eleven published throughout the colonies. In 1721 James Franklin, in con-

junction with his brother Benjamin, established the *Boston Courant*, as an organ of independent opinion, and a few years afterwards the Puritan magistrates, always ready to persecute Quakers and all those who differed from them in opinion, had censured the paper and imprisoned its publisher on account of some article which he had published, not quite in accordance with the views of the majority.

If we turn now to the French colonies, we can trace step by step the progress of the vast designs which France entertained with reference to this continent. Montreal and Quebec were already the principal towns of New France, and the whole colonial domain had been divided sometime during 1721 into 82 parishes, of which 48 were allotted to the Northern and 34 to the Southern side of the St. Lawrence. The whole population of Canada did not exceed 25,000 souls, of whom 700 were at Quebec, and 300 at Montreal. Peltry was the main article of trade, and the fisheries were as yet prosecuted on a very small scale below Quebec. Forts had been erected at Frontenac, at Mackinaw, at Detroit, on the Illinois, and on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi. Port Royal and Acadia had remained, however, in the possession of the English after the capture of the former place by Nicholson. Isle Royale and St. John's (P.E. Island) were alone held by the French, and a noble fortress had been commenced in 1720, on the south-eastern coast of the former Island, justly considered the key to the St. Lawrence. The people of Canada at that time were mostly poor, and at times had a struggle for the actual necessities of life. The Home Government did not seem to understand the real wants and condition of the colony, and being constantly engaged in expensive wars in Europe was unable to give that thorough attention to Colonial affairs which they imperatively required. The system of Government, as we have previously intimated, was not calculated to promote the liberty and stimulate the self-reliance and energies of the people, and it says a great deal for the patriotism and bravery of the French in America, that they were able to contend as long as they did with the energetic and warlike people of

* In 1738 there were built in Boston forty-one top-sail vessels, burden in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-four tons.—BANCROFT, III., 36.

the British Colonies, who were always jealous of their neighborhood, and resolved on preventing their progress.

Nearly a century and a half has passed since the times of which we have been writing, and the very names of the men who worked so laboriously and courageously to build up a New France in America are forgotten by all except the scholar. Of the noble dominion France once possessed, she now only possesses two barren and insignificant islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The whole aspect of things has altered on this continent. Where England once claimed rights as the Sovereign State, we see a mighty nation with a population of nearly forty millions,—exhibiting in their energy, perseverance, and self-reliance the best of the qualities of those races who seem destined to build up many Empires,—to form "Greater Britains" over the face of the globe. Where France once reigned supreme, England now claims dominion.—Prosperous communities, already counting their aggregate population by millions, have grown up by the Atlantic, and by the borders of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and no portion of the inhabitants show a more loyal devotion to England than the people who speak the French language and profess the religion of the majority of France. Acadia, where De Monts, De Pontrincourt, La Tour, and St.

Castine struggled and fought, is the home of an energetic and high-spirited people, who have accumulated considerable wealth out of the great resources that abound in the soil and in the waters around them, and who must have a noble future before them if they are but true to their best interests. In different parts of Acadia can still be seen settlements of the descendants of the race who once fought against England for the dominion in America; but, like their compatriots in the Province of Quebec, they have no aspirations for the old *regime*. Still the traveller can see in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the same faces that he may meet with in old Normandy. The language of the majority is at the best a *patois*, and the English language has as yet made surprisingly little headway among them, for the Acadian is remarkably tenacious of old customs, and little disposed to change. They are simple in their habits, fond of amusements, and easily satisfied; and though they may be wanting in energy and enterprize, qualities especially valuable in provinces like these, yet we would not willingly see them disappear by becoming absorbed in the majority, for like many of the names of our rivers, bays, and headlands they help to remind us that we are not without a history of our own, and to recall those stirring times when the English and French contended for supremacy in this country.

PROMETHEUS VINCTUS.

BY JOHN READE.

Ah me! this weary burden of a life,
That must be borne because my sin was great!
Ah me! this restless force of frenzied strife,
With which in vain I struggle with my fate!

And yet high Heaven is just that sends these pains;
That gnaw my bleeding vitals day and night,
And heart and soul to this hard rock enchains,
Near which I ventured, trusting in my might.

For with forbidden fire I dared to stir
The slow course of my blood to quicken bliss,—
Thy bliss was madness, fiery sorcerer!
And all thy transient joy has come to this!

These scornful, captive eyes, I'm doomed to raise,
And parched and cursing lips and craving brain,
Forever (must it be?) to that fierce blaze,
From which I drew my madness and my pain.

Sometimes I fancy that I sleep, and sweet
Soft-saddened echoes round my senses flow,

Of days long past; and at my fevered feet,
Ocean's bright nymphs with songs of gladness go.

At such times I am free a little while,
And touch their garment's hem with loving hand,
As on they dance with music in their smile,
To where the wild sea-chorus surges grand.

But ever, as I think my torments o'er,
The vulture-fiend, as with a poisoned dart,
Pierces my trembling soul into the core;
And from my dream I waken with a start.

Ah me! ah me! this maddening, quenchless fire!
Ah me! this rock, these fetters of a slave!
Ah me! this vulture's, ceaseless, ravenous ire!
Ah me! this deathless death, this living grave!

Oh! how my soul cries upward for the day,
When I shall burst these fetters and be free!
Oh! that redemption from this thrall, I pray,
Kind Heaven, in mercy, yet may bring to me!

