

brace Christianity, and that no calculation should be made on their conversion. 1707.

Colonel Mark,¹ the commander of the English fleet, having touched on his return at Kaskebé (Casco Bay) and Pescadoué (Piscataway) where his nation had forts and settlements, there learned that they had already begun public rejoicings at Boston over the capture of Port Royal. This induced him to lie to at Kaskebé, whence he wrote to the Governor-General and Parliament (General Court) that he would not leave that post till he had received their orders; that he begged them not to ascribe the failure of his expedition to him, because his whole army had risen against him, and he would never have ventured to risk a general assault, although he had three thousand effective men; and that the chief officers had supported the mutinous spirit of the soldiers.²

Why their expedition failed.

It was not the first time that this had happened to the English in America; but frequently the world prefers to believe one man guilty rather than a multitude. Mark was not believed on his own word, and the Boston populace was so exasperated at him that they would have torn him to pieces had he appeared in that city at the moment when news arrived that the siege was raised. By the same conveyance he received orders to remain where he was, to let no one land, and to await the resolution to be taken by

¹ "The General, a Man of no Conduct, having signalized something of a Belluine Courage in some Indian Encounters, the Mob was set upon having him to be a Commander." *Deplorable State of New England*, p. 35. Penhallow, p. 51, says he was a man of good courage; but the business he undertook was too weighty for his shoulders to bear.

² W. Dudley to Geo. Dudley, May 31, speaks of the ignorance, vileness and slothfulness of officers, and disobedience of private soldiers. This W. Dudley was with the expedition

as Secretary of War, though a mere boy. *Deplorable State of New England*, p. 34. Penhallow, p. 50, says: "if the officers on board her Majesty's ship had been true and faithful, matters had succeeded." Douglas, *Summary*, i., p. 308, speaking of the second expedition, says that the officers of the Deptford were blamed as negligent or refractory. Attacking a fort was probably not as pleasant as taking prizes. In 1707 Capt. Underdown in the *Frankland* took one 30 gun ship, two 20 gun ships, forced the French to burn two more, and destroyed 228 fishing boats. Lediard.