

Meanwhile, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, learning of the detention of that commandant, wrote to the Governor-General of New England, to complain of it and demand the liberation of the Baron; he received no reply, but at the end of five months the prisoner was set at liberty. He soon after went over to France, to take possession of his father's property at Bearn, which he did not subsequently leave.

1713-22

He is released.

The second act of the English, which completely roused the Abénaquis against them, concerned Father Rasle, and was pushed much further. They were convinced at Boston that this missionary would always prove an invincible obstacle to their design of gradually seizing all the country lying between New England and Acadia, inasmuch as he, by carefully maintaining his neophytes in their attachment to the Catholic faith, drew closer and closer the bonds that united them to the French. After several attempts, at first to induce those Indians by the most seductive offers and promises, to deliver him up to the English, or at least send him back to Quebec, and take one of their missionaries in his stead; then to surprise and carry him off, the English resolved to get rid of him, cost them what it might. They set a price on his head, and promised a thousand pounds sterling to any one who brought it to them.

The English fail in an attempt to carry off Father Rasle.

All this failing, they at last thought that they had found an opportunity to seize his person, towards the end of January, 1722. They learned that he had remained at the village of Narantsoak, with a small number of the weak and

1, 1711. Canada Doc., III. ii., pp. 881-2. He was seized under an order of Court, and the House ordered him, against all law, to be tried in Suffolk County, before the Superior Court. The council objected, and St. Castin was examined before a committee of conference, which is probably the examination here referred to. See Hutchinson, ii., p. 246. On the report of the Committee, he was set at large. A Sieur de St. Cas-

tin appears in the Documents down to 1731, but there is nothing to show whether it was the young Baron or a brother. Two daughters of the first Baron were married, Dec. 4, 1707; one to the Sieur Alexandre Le Borgne de Bellisle, the other to Philip de Pombocou. For other notes as to the descendants of the Baron, see Bangor Centennial, p. 25. Williamson, II. 71, 144.