

in a shallop with £200 worth of commodities, one of the seamen going to light a pipe of tobacco set fire to a barrel of powder which tore the boat to pieces. That man was never seen, the rest were all saved but the goods were lost. *Ib.* 94.

1632, Oct. 18. Capt. Camock and one Mr. Godfrey, a merchant, came from Piscataquack in Capt. Neal his pinnace, and brought sixteen hogsheads of corn to the mill. They went away in November. *Ib.* 107.

Nov. 21, 1632. The Governor received a letter from Capt. Neal that Dixy Bull and fifteen more of the English who kept about the east were turned pirates and had taken divers boats and had rifled Pemaquid. *Ib.* 114.

23. Hereupon the governor called a council and it was agreed to send his bark with twenty men to join with those of Piscataquack for the taking the said pirates. *Ib.* 116.

Dec. 5. By letters from Capt. Neal and Mr. Hilton, etc., it was certified that they had sent out all the forces they could make against the pirates: viz. four pinnaces and shallops and about forty men who coming to Pemaquid were there wind-bound about three weeks. *Ib.* 116.

Feb. 22, 1632. The ship William, Mr. Trevore Master, arrived at Plymouth. By this ship we had intelligence that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Mason (upon the instigation of Sir Christopher Gardner, Morton and Rateliff) had preferred a petition to the Lords of the privy council against us charging us with many false accusations; but through the Lord's good providence and the care of our friends in England, especially, Mr. Emanuel Downing, who had married the governor's sister and the good testimony given on our behalf by one Capt. Wiggin, who dwelt at Pascataquack and had been divers times among us, their malicious practice took not effect. *Ib.* 119.

Oct. 11, 1633. Capt. Wiggin of Pascataquack wrote to the governor, that one of his people had stabbed another, and