

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DR. BRYMNER'S REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

MR. EDOUARD RICHARD

1899

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)

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REPORT OF MR. EDOUARD RICHARD.

TO DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C.,

Archivist,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report on the historical researches made by me,—in pursuance of the instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture,—in Paris, at the Ministère des Colonies, from the month of March of last year (1897), up to the close of the year (1898).

Since M. Marmette, my predecessor in the task committed to me, suspended, in 1887, the work he had commenced in 1883, the colonial archives, which were then with the Archives of the Marine, have been removed to the Ministère des Colonies, now located in the Louvre. M. Guët, who was then in charge of these archives, has been replaced by M. Tautet, whose urbanity and readiness to oblige are everything that we could possibly desire. For several years now he has constituted himself, in some sort, the agent of our government, directing the work of our copyists, settling with them for their labour, and, in short, doing all he can to facilitate the accomplishment of the undertaking we have in hand. Deeply convinced of the historical importance of these archives, deploring the losses suffered from time to time, and dreading fresh disasters, he is most anxious to promote the work of transcription undertaken by our government, in order that these records, being duplicated in our hands, may be rendered secure against any and every eventuality.

They are now located in the attic story of the Louvre, and anything but safe from the danger of fire. There is, therefore, good ground for anxiety.*

Two or three centuries count for little in the life of a people as regards its development, and particularly those centuries that have witnessed its birth and its infancy. These archives which relate in minute detail the story of that infancy and the vicissitudes it underwent, are nevertheless destined to be of the very highest interest to the great people we are yet to be. Because we are still in that infancy—because these events are so near us—we do not perhaps fully realize all the interest they are calculated to awaken hereafter. The primitive history of Greece, of Egypt, of Rome, is very remote from us, but it does not follow that interest in that history is dying out in proportion to its remoteness. Quite the contrary, that primitive history is precisely what we are most anxious to impress upon our minds; and if our success is but partial—if mere legend has taken the place of true history—it is because wars, pillage and fire have deprived us of the means of accomplishing it.

The destruction of the Alexandrian library occurred many long years ago, but is the loss thereby incurred less keenly felt now than it was then? Certainly not! Thus

* Removal to other quarters is being considered.

would it be as regards the precious archives now in the hands of the French government. From their close connection with events in the English colonies, they possess an interest as wide as the limits of the continent of North America itself. A hundred years hence the population of North America will have reached four or five hundred millions, of whom fifty millions will belong to Canada. In place of having had to undergo the slow phases of alternate progress and retrogression of the older peoples, we shall, within that short lapse of time, have attained in peace and in the free development of our powers, the highest expression of modern civilization ; and then everything connected with our early origin and our infancy as a people, that is to say, whatsoever thereof shall have been preserved, will be faithfully and reverently collected, studied, classified and brought out into the light. What regrets, nay—what reproaches, perhaps—must be uttered by future generations, if a conflagration should deprive them of that precious collection ! Would they not be justified in charging us with having been too dilatory in transcribing the valuable papers it contains ? In his last report Mr. Marmette expresses himself as follows :—

“More than ever convinced of the great importance of the large collection of MSS., relating to Canada preserved in that department, I beg, in conclusion, Sir, to again call your attention to the necessity of procuring copies of those papers at an early day. Only a few weeks ago a fire occurred in the buildings and threatened the destruction of the vast collection of the colonial archives of France. Are there not good grounds for anxiety in view of the possible loss, which a mere accident may at any moment cause, of the vast and invaluable collection of MSS., which is, in itself alone, the richest treasury of material for the early history of Canada ?”

I take from a Paris newspaper of February 15 last, (1899), the following extracts in relation to this question : “The Louvre is in constant danger; the destructive element is lying in wait for it. The cry of alarm has just been officially given by Mr. Doumergue, reporter of the *Colonial Budget*. . . . ‘Every time the firemen pass, I fancy it must be our Louvre that is burning.’ There is no heating apparatus at the Ministère des Colonies, so that the offices are heated by chimney-stoves set up against the board partitions, with pipes passing through the partitions and the canvas ceilings. The officials are perfectly well aware of the danger they are in, and M. Doumergue, as well as M. Redon, the architect of the palace itself, both recognize it. ‘Two years ago,’ said the latter to me, ‘I visited the quarters of the Department des Colonies, and was simply horrified. I made a report, which was less a document than a cry of alarm. I simply cried out : Fire !’”

M. Marmette, in his reports of 1883-1885 and 1887, enumerates the several series of documents consulted by him. He himself pointed out to the copyists and analysed Series C II, consisting, of say, 160 volumes and some cartons. This series, intitled: *Correspondance Générale*, which contains only despatches, letters and documents emanating from the governors general and local intendants and other civil and military officers of Canada, Acadia, Ile Royale and Newfoundland, is beyond question, the most important of the several series. There are others, nevertheless, which are also of great interest, notably Series B., consisting of 212 thick volumes, whereof 119 at least relate to Canada, Louisiana and the islands of America. This series contains despatches from the King, the Secretary of State, and the President of the Conseil de Marine to the Governors and other officials of the Colonies. The collection called

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'Moreau S. Méry' (Series F.), comprises 287 volumes, some forty of which relate to Canada.

Before concluding my labours, I determined to examine, myself, as closely and completely as possible, the several series of documents preserved in the (former) archives of the Marine, at the Ministère des Colonies, in order to ascertain whether the matter indicated by M. Marmette is really all that is calculated to be of interest to us, so that nothing useful may be forgotten, and in order to enable the person who succeeds me to continue my work without loss of time.

I must state, from the outset, that not being permanently connected with your department, and not knowing how long my stay in Paris was to last, I decided, that I **must not** lose time in researches which would have gratified my curiosity without being of any use to my successor, but go to work at once to examine the series indicated in the following words by M. Marmette, in his last report, as still to be analysed :

"There still remain to be examined and summarized in the Colonial Archives of the Marine, in Paris : 17 volumes of the collection headed Moreau de St. Méry (description, &c., of the colonies), consisting of a series of memorials on Canada ; 3 volumes on the religious missions of Canada ; 12 volumes on Newfoundland ; 12 volumes containing royal instructions to Governors, correspondence and memorials of MM. Randot, Intendants of Canada, and decrees and decisions relating to Canada ; certain records respecting troops sent to Canada ; 119 registers, nearly every one containing at least one cahier on Canada, Acadia, Ile Royale, &c. ; 6 volumes of civil status of Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean ; 34 cartons, each containing two or three records relating to the Superior Council, the Bailiwick, criminal proceedings, &c., of Louisbourg ; and lastly, 16 cartons containing each, at the least, two notarial registers of Ile Royale and of Canada. This gives, say, at the least, 269 volumes remaining to be analysed or examined in the Colonial Archives of the Ministère de la Marine in Paris."

Acting on the data so given, I forthwith went to work and made an analysis of the 17 volumes of the Moreau St. Méry collection, the 12 volumes of the Randot-Pontchartrain correspondence, 3 volumes on the Religious Missions of Canada, 6 volumes on Civil Status of Ile Royale (Cape Breton), and Ile St. Jean (P. E. Island), and 42 of the 119 volumes of Series B.

M. Marmette, as may be seen on reference to his work, has in most cases indicated the documents he considered it expedient to copy, by simply mentioning the sender, the recipient and the date. This was doubtless quite sufficient for the needs of the transcriber, and offered the evident advantage of simplifying and expediting the work, by obviating the necessity of reading the documents. I thought it better to analyse whatsoever I considered sufficiently important to be worth the trouble ; and in so doing I acted, not only in accordance with my own judgment, but in accordance with your own advice and example. The task, it is evident, involved a considerable amount of extra work, at times of an arduous character. For not only must the analyst carefully and clearly elicit the idea clothed in the facts, in many cases, complicated and badly formulated, but he must make himself familiar with a style, expressions and forms of handwriting which time and usage have radically modified. This is especially true as to all that relates to the seventeenth century.

It is evident, besides, that the mass of documents is too large to be read and thoroughly examined by one person, unless he were to devote his whole life to the task ; and as a matter of fact not one of our historians has, up to this date, been able to master more than one-fourth or one-third of this voluminous correspondence. In fact there are whole series which have never been touched. The advantage of a real analysis will be that inquirers will be enabled to form promptly a tolerably accurate idea of the contents of a document, and to decide whether its perusal may be of use to them.

It is, I think, to be regretted that Series C of "La Correspondance Générale," the most useful portion of these archives, was not more systematically dealt with in conformity with that plan ; for these abstracts, as a whole, would then have been nothing less than a real history of New France, under a special form, and in any case the work of future historians would have been greatly simplified. It is too late to return to what has been done, and correct what I consider to have been an error, but I venture to express the hope that my successor may be instructed to adhere to a system affording so many advantages.

Notwithstanding the care taken to establish order in these Archives, it will be found that the documents of one series are quite frequently repeated in another ; often also those to be found in the Colonial archives are repeated at the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, the Ministère de la Guerre, the Bibliothèque Nationale, or elsewhere. In order, therefore, to avoid the risk of copying the same documents repeatedly, it will be necessary to refer in each case to the several parts of M. Marmette's work, and even to the two volumes of *Edits et Ordonnances* published by the government of Canada before confederation. M. Marmette had nothing to do with matter to be found elsewhere, for he was simply opening the way. The result is that the work I have carried on has been retarded and will be so more and more.

If I had had to deal with "La Correspondance Générale," series C II., that is to say with correspondence *received*, which is best calculated to afford a general idea of the facts, I would have ventured to give in this report a general outline, a short historical summary of events dealt with. Series B, examined by me (which is the correspondence *sent*) emanating from the minister and other officials of the government in France, while most useful as the complement of correspondence *received*, does not, of itself alone, give anything like as precise an idea as the latter, of the events occurring. While in the one they are minutely related, in the other they are in most cases but briefly referred to, and then only for some special reasons. The Moreau St. Méry collection is open to that objection and to others still greater, for there is no strict order followed in the compilation, it contains but a limited number of documents, or even extracts from documents, and those it contains form quite as much part of the correspondence *received* as of the correspondence *sent*. Made by M. Moreau de St. Méry, then "Directeur des Archives,"—or under his instructions—towards the end of the last century, it is difficult to understand the dominant idea which governed in the formation of this collection, since the documents are, it must be supposed, derived from series already existing. In fact quite a number of the documents I have come across in this collection have already been indicated by M.

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Marmette as forming part of Series C II., and others are to be found in Series B, or elsewhere. How are we to explain the selection of certain documents and the omission of certain others of like nature and equal importance? How account for extracts bearing on various questions, when the parts omitted are very often of equal interest? How is it, lastly, that we find in a collection made too late and in some sort irregular, quite a number of original documents, detached, as we are compelled to think, from the regular series? This problem neither I myself nor M. Tautet, nor the other officials whom I consulted on the subject, have been able to solve.

This collection is, nevertheless, most valuable, for it contains a considerable number of important papers, both transcripts and originals, not to be found elsewhere in the regular series. I am led to infer from all this that the number of documents lost or destroyed is not small and that what was possible in the past must be equally so in the future. ¹

While the papers I have examined have not afforded me the material for an historical summary, or even for the development of a special question, I can at least reproduce herein certain interesting papers little if at all known. Of the number are two in relation to the heroic conduct of Mlle. De Verchères, then 14 years of age, who by her wonderful presence of mind, coolness and courage, as we know, saved her own life and those of her young brothers and several other persons, by defending against a party of Iroquois, her father's little fort, during his absence. During eight days she kept the savages at bay, until she was at length relieved by M. De La Monnerie, at the head of 40 men.

Mlle. De Verchères was married to M. De La Naudière, and as I am quite sure she has descendants still living, in Canada, her great grandchildren will, I doubt not, be glad to read, as told in detail by herself, the story of an exploit which sheds a bright light on their ancestor and on the annals of our history.

Tragic, and in a higher degree still, heroic deeds when invested with a national interest, are calculated to make a deep impression on our minds, and to strike the most sensitive chords of our nature. And should the object of our admiration be a woman, her name, borne on the wings of fame, is stamped in letters of gold upon the

(¹) Moreau de St. Méry, born in Martinique, in 1750, studied law in Paris, and practised in St. Domingue, where he became a member of the Superior Council of the island. Entrusted by Louis XVI. with the compiling of a colonial code, he published in Paris '*Les Lois et Constitutions des colonies Françaises de l'Amérique sous le Vent.*'

Representing Martinique in the Constituent Assembly, he drafted the report of the Committee on the Colonies. Forced by political events to leave France, he fled to Philadelphia, where he remained from 1793 to 1798, employing himself as a bookseller and publisher. His shop was at the corner of South Front and Walnut streets. He there published his '*Description de la partie Espagnole de St. Domingue,*' which he signed: 'Moreau de St. Méry, member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.' He also translated or edited foreign works, and amongst the rest, Van Broam's '*Voyage to China.*'

Having returned to France on the 18 Brumaire, he was, through his relationship with Josephine de Beauharnois, appointed, in 1800, to the position of *Historiographe de la Marine.*

Napoleon appointed him to the Council of State, in view of his knowledge of colonial affairs.

In 1802 he was administrator of Parma and Quastalla, and lost favour in 1806. Died poor, and in receipt of a pension from Louis XVIII.

While entrusted with a mission in St. Domingo, a publisher in Philadelphia, an historiographer in Paris, we find him everywhere an observer and a worker, taking notes on everything.

His collection of MSS. comprises 287 large volumes, and was purchased by the state after his death, that is to say, that the government had to pay not only for the transcripts he had caused to be made, but even for the originals he had appropriated.

heart of the nation and becomes the object of a cultus at once tender and patriotic. The facts themselves, reproduced and magnified in romance and legend, those willing helpers of that craving for the marvellous, to which we are all in greater or less degree inclined, become glorified in our eyes, nourish patriotism, and impart to history the vivid light which fixes the mind and captivates the imagination. We are as yet but in the infancy of our career as a nation. That career promises to be a great one ; for the nations which spring into being upon this continent, availing themselves of the accumulated efforts of the older civilizations of Europe while freed from their trammels ; rich in the elements of youth and activity, with a vast and fertile country affording every inducement to the people to exert their energies and to make the best possible use of all the powers of intellect and of all the forces of nature, grow rapidly into full national life. When that day comes for us, we shall crave a fuller knowledge of the historical treasures which are as yet a sealed book, and seek the means of utilizing them. The day is not far distant when the painter, the sculptor and the writer of romance, will accomplish the patriotic work of enshrining more deeply in our memory and crowning with a bright halo of glory, the brow of the national heroine, Marie Madeleine De Verchères.

However heroic a deed may have been, it is necessary, in order that the hero himself may receive his due meed of honour and renown, that we should know something of his life and of the drama which opened for him the temple of fame. Hitherto, I fancy, but little was known of either in this instance. The two documents which follow will give us a little of the light we needed.

The first is a letter which Mlle. De Verchères herself wrote to the Countess De Maurepas, the wife of the Minister, on October 15, 1699, shortly after the event, begging of her to obtain for the writer a pension such as was granted to the widows of officers, or failing that, promotion in the troops for her brother.

The second, which is much more circumstantial, is the narrative of the same incident, written by Mlle. De Verchères, at the request of M. De Beauharnois, who had just come from France to enter upon the duties of his position. The event had, it seems, made some impression at the Court, and further details were desired. It is intitled : 'Narrative of the heroic deeds of Mlle. Marie Madeleine De Verchères, aged 14 years, against the Iroquois, in the year 1696, on October 22, at 8 o'clock in the morning.'

FIRST DOCUMENT RELATING TO MLLE. DE VERCHÈRES :

'To Mme. la comtesse 'DE MAUREPAS.

'MADAM,—Our Canadians get no favours but under the auspices of M. De Maurepas, whom they look upon as their protector. The cruel wars we have up to this time had against the Iroquois have enabled many of our people to furnish proof of their great zeal for the service of the Prince. While my sex does not permit me to have other inclinations than those it requires of me, nevertheless, allow me, madam, to tell you that I entertain sentiments which urge me on to aspire to fame quite as eagerly as many men.

'It happened on one occasion, when I was about fourteen years old, that I found myself some 400 paces outside the fort of Verchères, eight leagues from Montreal,—which fort belongs to my father, and was then garrisoned by one single sentry only—

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when the Iroquois, who lay in ambush in the surrounding bushes, made a sudden attack upon our settlers, of whom they carried off some twenty. I was pursued by an Iroquois up to the very gates, but as I had preserved in that awful crisis the little measure of assurance of which a young girl is capable, and may be armed with, I left in his hands my neck wrap and closed the door upon myself, shouting out: 'To arms !' Then, paying no heed to the lamentations of the women, whose husbands had been carried off, I mounted the bastion where the sentry was posted. Shall I venture to add, madam, that I then transformed myself by donning the soldier's helmet, and went through a variety of movements intended to create the impression that we had quite a number of men in the fort, though in reality we had but the one soldier. I then loaded a four-pounder with ball and discharged it at the Indians. The prompt discharge of the cannon had the good effect of giving the alarm to the neighbouring forts and make them guard against similar assaults by the Iroquois.

'I am aware, madam, that there have been women in France during the late war who went forth at the head of their peasants to repel the attacks of enemies invading their provinces. The women of Canada would be no whit less eager to manifest their zeal for the king's glory should the occasion arise.

'My father has now been fifty years in the service ; fate has dealt hardly with him, and still more harshly with us. We look upon Mgr. De Maurepas as the mainstay of Canada. We, his daughters, beg of you, madame, to honour us with your kindness. May it please your goodness to obtain for me a small pension of fifty crowns, such as many officers' wives in the country enjoy. Should this be impossible, kindly let your good will in my behalf revert to one of my brothers, who is a cadet in the troops. Obtain for him, if you please, an ensigncy. He is familiar with the service, having served in several expeditions against the Iroquois. I may state that one of my brothers was burnt by them. We shall feel bound to continue our prayers to God for your prosperity and that of Mgr. De Maurepas.

'I am, with deep respect,

'Your most humble, obedient and respectful servant,

'MARIE MADELEINE DE VERCHÈRES.'

SECOND DOCUMENT IN RELATION TO M^{LE}. DE VERCHÈRES.

"NARRATIVE of the heroic deeds of Mlle Marie-Madeleine De Verchères, aged fourteen years, against The Iroquois, on the 22nd October, in the year 1696, at eight o'clock in the morning.

"I was five arpents away from the fort of Verchères, belonging to Sieur De Verchères, my father, who was then at Kebek by order of M. Le Chevalier De Callières, governor of Montreal, my mother being also in Montreal. I heard several shots without knowing at whom they were fired. I soon saw that the Iroquois were firing at our settlers, who lived about a league and a-half from the fort. One of our servants called out to me :

'Fly, mademoiselle, fly ! the Iroquois are upon us !'

I turned instantly and saw some forty-five Iroquois running towards me, and already within pistol shot. Determined to die rather than fall into their hands, I sought safety in flight. I ran towards the fort, commending myself to the Blessed Virgin, and saying to her from the bottom of my heart : 'Holy Virgin, mother of my God, you know I have ever honoured and loved you as my dear mother : abandon me not in this hour of danger ! I would rather a thousand times perish than fall into the hands of a race that know you not.'

Meantime my pursuers, seeing that they were too far off to take me alive before I could enter the fort, and knowing they were near enough to shoot me, stood still in order to discharge their guns at me. I was under fire for quite a time, at any rate I found the time long enough ! Forty-five bullets whistling past my ears made the

time seem long and the distance from the fort interminable, though I was so near. When within hearing of the fort, I cried out : To arms ! To arms !

I hoped that some one would come out to help me, but it was a vain hope. There were but two soldiers in the fort and these were so overcome by fear that they had sought safety by concealing themselves in the redoubt. Having reached the gates at last, I found there two women lamenting for the loss of their husbands, who had just been killed. I made them enter the fort, and closed the gates myself. I then began to consider how I might save myself and the little party with me, from the hands of the savages. I examined the fort, and found that several of the stakes had fallen, leaving gaps through which it would be easy for the enemy to enter. I gave orders to have the stakes replaced, and heedless of my sex and tender age, I hesitated not to seize one end of the heavy stake and urge my companions to give a hand in raising it. I found by experience that, when God gives us strength, nothing is impossible.

The breaches having been repaired, I betook myself to the redoubt, which served as a guard-house and armoury. I there found two soldiers, one of them lying down and the other holding a burning fuse. I said to the latter :

‘What are you going to do with that fuse ?’

‘I want to set fire to the powder, said he, and blow up the fort.’

‘You are a miserable wretch,’ I said, adding : ‘Begone, I command you !’

I spoke so firmly that he obeyed forthwith. Thereupon putting aside my hood and donning a soldier’s casque, I seized a musket and said to my little brothers :

‘Let us fight to the death for our country and for our holy religion. Remember what our father has so often told you, that gentlemen are born but to shed their blood for the service of God and the king !’

Stirred up by my words, my brothers and the two soldiers kept up a steady fire on the foe. I caused the cannon to be fired, not only to strike terror into the Iroquois and show them that we were well able to defend ourselves, since we had a cannon, but also to warn our own soldiers, who were away hunting, to take refuge in some other fort.

But alas ! what sufferings have to be endured in these awful extremities of distress ! Despite the thunder of our guns, I heard unceasingly the cries and lamentations of some unfortunates who had just lost a husband, a brother, a child or a parent. I deemed it prudent, while the firing was still kept up, to represent to the grief-stricken women that their shrieks exposed us to danger, for they could not fail to be heard by the enemy, notwithstanding the noise of the guns and the cannon. I ordered them to be silent and thus avoid giving the impression that we were helpless and hopeless.

While I was speaking thus, I caught sight of a canoe on the river, opposite the fort. It was *Sieur Pierre Fontaine* with his family, who were about to land at the spot where I had just barely escaped from the Iroquois, the latter being still visible on every hand. The family must fall into the hands of the savages if not promptly succoured.

I asked the two soldiers to go to the landing place, only five arpents away, and protect the family. But seeing by their silence, that they had but little heart for the work, I ordered our servant, *Laviolette*, to stand sentry at the gate of the fort and keep it open, while I would myself go to the bank of the river, carrying a musket in my hand and wearing my soldier’s casque. I left orders on setting out, that if I was killed, they were to shut the gates and continue to defend the fort sturdily. I set out with the heaven-sent thought that the enemy, who were looking on, would imagine that it was a ruse on my part to induce them to approach the fort, in order that our people might make a sortie upon them.

This was precisely what happened, and thus was I enabled to save poor *Pierre Fontaine*, with his wife and children. When all were landed, I made them march before me as far as the fort, within sight of the enemy. By putting a bold face upon it, I made the Iroquois think there was more danger for them than for us.

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They did not know that the whole garrison, and only inhabitants of the fort of Verchères, were my two brothers aged 12 years, our servant, two soldiers, an old man of eighty, and some women and children.

Strengthened by the new recruits from Pierre Fontaine's canoe, I gave orders to continue firing at the enemy. Meantime the sun went down and a fierce north-easter accompanied by snow and hail, ushered in a night of awful severity. The enemy kept us closely invested and instead of being deterred by the dreadful weather, led me to judge by their movements that they purposed assaulting the fort under cover of the darkness.

I gathered all my troops—six persons—together, and spoke to them thus : 'God has saved us to-day from the hands of our enemies, but we must be careful not to be caught in their snares to-night. For my part, I want to show you that I am not afraid. I undertake the fort for my share, with an old man of eighty, and a soldier who has never fired a gun. And you, Pierre Fontaine, with La Bonté and Galhet (our two soldiers), will go to the redoubt, with the women and children, as it is the strongest place. If I am taken, never surrender, even though I should be burnt and cut to pieces before your eyes. You have nothing to fear in the redoubt, if you only make some show of fighting.'

Thereupon, I posted my two young brothers on two of the bastions, the *youth* of 80 on a third bastion and myself took charge of the fourth. Each one acted his part to the life. Despite the whistling of the northeast wind, which is a fearful wind in Canada, at this season, and in spite of the snow and hail, the cry of 'All's well,' was heard at close intervals, echoing and re-echoing from the fort to the redoubt and from the redoubt to the fort.

One would have fancied, to hear us, that the fort was crowded with warriors. And in truth the Iroquois, with all their astuteness and skill in warfare, were completely deceived, as they afterwards avowed to M. De Callières. They told him they had held a council with a view to assaulting the fort during the night, but that the increasing vigilance of the guard had prevented them from accomplishing their design, especially in view of their losses of the previous day (under the fire maintained by myself and my two brothers).

About an hour after midnight, the sentinel at the gate bastion, cried out :

'Mademoiselle ! I hear something !'

I walked towards him, in order to see what it was, and through the darkness, aided by the reflection from the snow, I saw a group of horned cattle, the remnant escaped from the hands of our enemies.

'Let me open the gates for them,' said the sentry.

'God forbid, I answered, you do not know all the cunning of the savages'; they are probably marching behind the cattle, covered with the hides of animals, so as to get into the fort, if we are simple enough to open the gates.'

I saw danger everywhere, in face of an enemy so keen and crafty as the Iroquois. Nevertheless, after adopting every precaution suggested by prudence under the circumstances, I decided that there would be no risk in opening the gate. I sent for my two brothers, and made them stand by with their muskets loaded and primed, in case of a surprise, and then we let the cattle enter the fort.

At last the day dawned, and the sun in scattering the shades of the night seemed to banish our grief and anxiety. Assuming a joyful countenance I gathered my garrison around me and said to them :

'Since, with God's help, we have got through the past night with all its terrors, we can surely get through other nights by keeping good watch and ward and by firing our cannon hour by hour, so as to get help from Montreal, which is only eight leagues off.'

I saw that my address made an impression on their minds. But Marguérite Antione, the wife of Sieur Pierre Fontaine, being extremely timorous, as is natural to all Parisian women, asked her husband to take her to another fort, representing to him that while she had been lucky enough to escape the fury of the savages the first

night, she had no reason to expect a like good fortune for the coming night ; that the fort of Verchères was utterly worthless, that there were no men to hold it, and that to remain in it would be to expose one's self to evident danger, or to run the risk of perpetual slavery or of death by slow fire. The poor husband, finding that his wife persisted in her request and that she wanted to go to Fort Contrecoeur, three hours distant from Verchères, said to her : 'I will fit you out a good canoe, with a proper sail, and you will have your two children, who are accustomed to handle it. I myself will never abandon the fort of Verchères, so long as Mademoiselle Magdelon (this was the name I went by in my childhood) holds it.'

I spoke up firmly then, and told him that I would never abandon the fort ; that I would sooner perish than deliver it up to our enemies ; that it was of the last importance that the savages should never enter one of our French forts ; that they would judge of the rest by the one they got possession of, and that the knowledge thus acquired could not fail to increase their pride and courage.

I can truthfully say that I was on two occasions, for twenty-four hours without rest or food. I did not once enter my father's house. I took up my station on the bastion, and from time to time looked after things on the redoubt. I always wore a smiling and joyful face, and cheered up my little troop with the prospect of speedy assistance.

On the eighth day (for we were eight days in continual alarms, under the eyes of our enemies and exposed to their fury and savage attacks), on the eighth day, I say, M. De La Monnerie, a lieutenant detached from the force under M. De Callières, reached the fort during the night with forty men. Not knowing but the fort had fallen, he made his approach in perfect silence. One of our sentries hearing a noise, cried out : 'Qui vive ?'

I was dozing at the moment, with my head resting on a table and my musket across my arms.

The sentry told me he heard voices on the water. I forthwith mounted the bastion in order to find out by the tone of the voice whether the party were savages or French. I called out to them :

'Who are you ?'

They answered : 'French ! It is La Monnerie come to your assistance.'

I caused the door of the fort to be opened and put a sentry to guard it, and went down to the bank of the river to receive the party.

So soon as I saw the officer in command I saluted him, saying :

'Sir, you are welcome, I surrender my arms to you.'

'Mademoiselle,' he answered, with a courtly air, 'they are in good hands.'

'Better than you think,' I replied.

He inspected the fort and found it in a most satisfactory condition, with a sentry on each bastion. I said to him :

'Sir, kindly relieve my sentries, so that they may take a little rest, for we have not left our posts for the last eight days.'

I was forgetting one circumstance which will give an idea of my confidence and tranquillity. On the day of the great battle, the Iroquois who were around the fort, were sacking and burning the houses of our settlers and killing their cattle before our eyes, when I called to mind, about one o'clock in the afternoon, that I had three sacks of linen and some quilts outside the fort. I asked my soldiers to take their guns and accompany me while I went out for the clothes ; but their silence and sullen looks convinced me of their lack of courage, so I turned to my young brothers and said to them :

'Take your guns and come with me !' 'As to you,' I said to the others, 'keep up your fire against the enemy while I go for my linen.'

I made two trips, in sight of the enemy, in the very place where they had so narrowly missed taking me prisoner, a few hours before. They must have suspected some plot under my proceedings, for they did not venture to try to capture me, or even to

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take my life with their guns. I felt then that when God overrules matters, there is no danger of failure.

Since my marriage (in 1722), I found myself one day in extremely critical circumstances called upon to save the lives of M. De La Pérade, of my husband and myself.

Two Abenakis, the giants of their tribe, having entered our house in order to seek a quarrel with M. De La Pérade, he said to them in Iroquois :

‘Begone out of this !’

They went out, both fiercely angry.

Their abrupt exit made us conclude that the quarrel was over. We took no further notice of them, thinking that they had gone away. But a few moments later, to our great amazement, they were both in the porch of the house shouting their death-cry and the words :

‘Tagariangen,’ (the Iroquois name for my father), ‘you are a dead man !’

They were armed with a tomahawk and a hatchet. The savage who was armed with the hatchet smashed in the door and rushing furiously into the house, made a fierce blow at M. De La Pérade, who escaped for the moment by closing with his enemy. He was too feeble, however, to hold out for any time against the gigantic Indian, whose strength equalled his stature, and must have been overcome, but for the help received from a sturdy settler, who happened most fortunately to be near the house at the moment. The Indian who carried the tomahawk, seeing his comrade close pressed, raised his weapon to strike my husband. Determined to share his fate and following the impulse of my heart, I quickly rushed at the savage and wrenched the weapon from his grasp. He then attempted to get up on a trunk and while he was in the act, I felled him to the ground with a blow of the tomahawk. But just then, to my utter surprise, I found myself in the hands of four Indian women. One of them seized me by the throat and another by the hair, after tearing off my cap. The other two seized me round the body in order to throw me into the fire.

A painter, seeing me at that moment, could have made a picture of Mary Magdalen : bareheaded, my hair tossed and disheveled, my clothing all in tatters, I was not unlike the saint, except as to the tears, which never flowed from my eyes.

I felt myself like a victim in the grasp of these furies, driven to desperation ; for the husband of one of them and the close relation of the others were lying motionless, and all but lifeless, on the ground.

The savage women were just about to cast me into the fire, when my son Tarieu, who was but twelve years old, became as bold as a lion at the sight of his father struggling with the savage, and his mother about to be cast into the flames. He seized a weapon of some kind and inflicted such sharp and sturdy blows on the heads and arms of the squaws that they were compelled to unhand me.

Once released from their hands, I passed over the prostrate form of the savage I had felled, and ran to help M. De La Pérade. The four squaws had already attacked him and strove to get possession of the hatchet, with which he was about to crush the head of the savage who had struck at him. In spite of the efforts of the frantic women, he grasped the Indian by the hair of his head, and said to him :

‘You are a dead man, I will take your life !’

But, just then, the French settler, who was helping M. De La Pérade, said to me :

‘Madame, the Indian is asking for quarter, I think we should grant him his life, we do not know but these women may be armed with knives ?’

At the same time, the other Indians, who had hitherto kept up such a fearful yelling that we could not hear one another speak, also begged for their lives. We were now victorious over the enemy, and deemed it more glorious to spare the conquered savage, than to take his life. Thus it was that I saved my husband’s life, and that my son, who was but twelve years old, saved that of his mother.

The matter came to the ears of M. De Vaudreuil, who made a personal inquiry into all the facts. He saw the broken door, spoke to the French settler who was a

witness to what occurred, and subsequently learned from the Indians the truth of the foregoing narrative.

This is a simple and truthful account of the adventure which secured for me His Majesty's favour, and which I would not have undertaken to put in writing had not M. Le Marquis De Beauharnais, our governor, whose one care is to protect our colony against the incursions of the barbarians, and to promote therein the glory of France, by rendering the name of her illustrious monarch formidable to all her enemies and respected and loved of all his subjects, induced me to prepare this detailed narrative.

Our governor, in his wisdom, is not content with constraining all the tribes by whom we are surrounded to hold us in respect and fear, and keeping the enemies of the state at a distance of four or five hundred leagues. His indefatigable devotion to the most weighty matters is interrupted only by the attention he gives to the more striking events which have occurred since the establishment of this colony, using them on occasion with the goodness and distinction of manner which are natural to him, in order to encourage every subject of His Majesty to seek distinction by performing heroic deeds, whensoever the opportunity presents itself."

Persons who take a special interest in the social and religious condition of the country, the disputes and conflicts between the authorities, the divisions that often occurred between governments, or between governments and those governed, or between the religious authorities themselves, will find in the Moreau St. Méry collection far more than they could find in any other series, and abundant material wherewith to satisfy their curiosity. They will find notably all the proceedings in the memorable difficulty between M. De Frontenac and Perrot, governor of Montreal. Both had powerful patrons at court. Perrot was the nephew of Talon, comte D'Orsainville, and yet after a year's confinement in Chateau St. Louis, Quebec, he was sent to the Bastille, not so much perhaps in order to reprove and punish him, but rather to avoid discrediting the authority of M. De Frontenac. In fact no sooner had Perrot been set free than he took shipping for Canada, taking with him a letter from the minister to De Frontenac asking him to take Perrot into his favour once more and treat him with the highest consideration. The incarceration of Perrot in the Bastille had not, it would seem, diminished his credit at court, for he was shortly afterwards promoted to the governorship of Acadia.

These quarrels and many others often originated in commercial rivalry. The profits to be derived by the privileged ones from the beaver trade were apparently most seductive, for notwithstanding the reiterated prohibitions and threats of the minister, we find governors and intendants mutually accusing one another of participating in the trade in an underhand manner. No doubt many of these charges and counter charges were baseless, but it cannot have been so as regards Perrot, who carried on a large trade openly and defied the authority of M. De Frontenac.

Out of the Frontenac-Perrot matter arose the Frontenac-Fénélon case, which was fought out by both parties before the Conseil Supérieur, with a degree of bitterness and determination equalling that exhibited in the case upon which it was grafted.

Abbé De Fénélon, priest of St. Sulpice, was the brother of the illustrious archbishop of Cambrai, tutor of the Duke of Burgundy. In a sermon which was attended by the élite of the society of Montreal, the abbé had in general terms energetically condemned the abuse of authority. M. De Frontenac, who was aware of the existence of a close friendship between the Abbé Fénélon and Perrot and of the interest taken by

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the abbé in the proceedings against his friend, took the sermon to be a personal attack upon himself. Summoned to appear before the Conseil Supérieur and to furnish the text of his sermon, Abbé Fénélon refused to submit to the orders of the court and to recognize its authority over him, pleading ecclesiastical privilege and the canonical constitutions. The same thing occurred as to Abbés Rémy and Repentigny De Francheville, also priests of St. Sulpice. Finally, M. De Fénélon, who had gone to France in order to explain matters to the king in person, was censured and forbidden to return to Canada.

Another very serious and long contested controversy was that maintained by De Frontenac against M. Duchesneau and the majority of the Superior Council, in relation to the respective titles to be given to the Governor and the Intendant in the Minutes, Records and Proceedings of the Council. The Royal Ordinance in the matter enacted that the Governor was to take the title of governor and lieutenant-general, in the Proceedings of the Council, and the Intendant, that of intendant de la justice, police et finance only, while discharging nevertheless the duties of First President of the Council. In a letter from the King to De Frontenac, the latter had been styled : 'Chef et Président du Conseil,' and it was in view of this letter that De Frontenac sought to compel the clerk to give him that title. It was contended on the other hand that a letter incidentally giving the title of governor, should not override a formal ordinance of record and unrepealed. The quarrel became so embittered that all proceedings of the Council remained suspended for months. The Council would meet, and sometimes proceed to deal with the business of the day, but no sooner was the reading of the minutes reached than the quarrel began. The clerk received contradictory orders, and no business was done. Finally the clerk was committed to prison by order of De Frontenac ; M. De Villeray was directed to retire to the house of M. Berthelot on the island of Orleans, there to await an order to proceed to France and answer for his conduct ; M. De Tilly was sent to the residence of his brother-in-law, M. De St. Denis, at Beauport, and M. D'Auteuil to his own home, Monceaux, at Sillery. Things had been in this condition for a year, when the question was settled by a royal ordinance practically approving of the course adopted by M. Duchesneau.

These two cases or difficulties were probably the most striking and full of incident that occurred during the French regime ; there are others nevertheless, which were of considerable interest and which, in their several phases, were fought out with like obstinacy. The administration of De Frontenac was specially fertile in conflicts of every variety, with local governors, with the Intendants and with the Superior Council, as well as with the bishop and the clergy. A great nobleman of majestic mien and skilled in conducting war and weighty negotiations, De Frontenac would never consent to admit that his authority was not supreme in all things. Hence the endless conflicts which signalized his two administrations, otherwise marked by acts of vigour and a series of successes contrasting strikingly with the indecision and incapacity of those who preceded him and of those who followed him. That which was his failing in dealing with his subordinates became in some sort a special qualification in negotiating with the governors of the neighbouring colonies and especially with the Indians. His noble bearing and great dignity compelled respect from the proud Iroquois. They

could not but feel on seeing him, that they were in the presence of the true representative of a great and mighty monarch.

It must also be acknowledged that a variety of circumstances contributed to cause these frequent conflicts. The authority of the Governor and that of the Intendant were not clearly defined. There were two heads independent, or seemingly independent, of each other, with powers intended to be quite distinct, but in relation to which constant conflicts arose. Vainly did the minister strive to limit the respective powers of each, vainly did he urge upon them the need of peace and harmony, misunderstandings were ever occurring, and this was the state of affairs from the very first days of the colony until the final downfall of the rule of France.

In the absence of a legislature, or of a council representing on certain essential points the views of the various classes of the community, it would have been advisable, in our opinion, to make the intendant and all others amenable to the control of a superior local authority, responsible for its acts to the sovereign alone. Abuses would perhaps not have been less numerous, but the conflicts would have vanished and that was the main thing. It seemed to be thought that an all but absolute delegation of the supreme power would be an infringement upon the royal dignity or upon the idea which obtained as to his omnipotence. The fountain and source of honours being at Versailles, it was but natural to think that there also was the fountain of knowledge and wisdom, even in relation to matters which by reason of distance must be outside the competence of the court. The governor was, therefore, with the intendant, but the executive arm and chief adviser of the court. I say chief adviser, for by a strange anomaly, not only were all civil and military officials allowed to communicate with the minister in relation to the duties of their office, but they were asked to submit their views on the various branches of the administration of the colony. This was simply to hold out a premium to the informer and sow the seed of distrust. The harvest must of necessity be a crop of jealousy and discord.

M. De Frontenac, either because he considered his position to be that of viceroy, or because he desired to raise it to that dignity, sought to mould the colony on the state of things existing in France. Convinced evidently that he was carrying out the views of the government, he convoked the states-general and received them with quasi regal pomp and solemnity. Proud of his success in this matter he informed the minister of his action, manifesting at the same time the satisfaction felt by a zealous servant who thinks he has foreseen and accomplished in advance the secret wishes of his master. He was severely reprimanded by the minister. The secret intention of the king, he was told, is to allow the irksome institution to fall into disuse. As it was not expedient to act abruptly, he took the course of putting off from time to time to a more remote date the convocation of the states-general. It would never do then to create in Canada an institution which the king was trying to kill in France. A faithful courtier such as M. De Frontenac could not fail to be, saw this, and the promised inauguration was never realized in Canada.

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A few words here embodying a brief history of the colonial archives of France may be of some value.

To find the origin of the colonial archives we must go back to Colbert.

When creating the Department of Marine in 1669, the great minister, who had had charge of the colonies for a period reaching as far back as 1662, had caused to be collected and transcribed the principal despatches and instructions relating to the territorial possessions of France beyond the seas.

This precious collection, which was continued thenceforward, at first followed the court and was stored in the Chateaux used by Louis XIV. Being less easy of transport, from year to year, owing to its increasing volume, under Louis XV. it was placed in the palace of Versailles in 1764, and it was not until 1837 that the colonial archives of the marine were finally removed to Paris and to the Ministère de la Marine.

In short notwithstanding thirteen complete removals and many vicissitudes, these archives now forming a total of over 20,000 registers, and 4,000 cartons are all but intact and in perfect order. Colbert had divided the archives into *letters sent* and *letters received*. Files of individual records were also made and books of account kept.

The classification of the colonial archives was not in conformity with that of the offices. Thus, while up to 1810, the eastern colonies were classified administratively as under the control of La Marine de Levant, and the western colonies under that of La Marine de Ponant, there were special registers for the colonies. Colbert in stimulating the development of these distant establishments, foresaw that they would become of such importance as to require a distinct centralization, and he had made provision for its accomplishment by separating the Colonial correspondence from that of the Marine.

In 1710, under the administration of the second Pontchartrain, the colonial services west and east were combined into one single bureau, that of the Colonies generally, and inasmuch as the trading companies (and notably La Compagnie des Indes) were self-governing and relieved the central administration of a large proportion of the correspondence, this arrangement was successfully maintained for nearly 60 years.

About the year 1770, on the final downfall of the Companies, two colonial Bureaux were established, under the several titles : 'Amérique' and 'Inde.' The Central Service was carried on thus until 1783, when the control was placed in the hands of an Intendant. Lastly, in 1791, an 'Administration Générale des Colonies,' with an increase of offices, was created and has remained practically what it now is, ever since. Moreover, at the beginning of the Revolution, the Ministry of Marine and Colonies was transferred to Paris, leaving its archives at Versailles, where they had abundant room to increase and multiply in the deserted palace.

And thus it was that from and after the same year, 1791, the archives of the Marine and of the Colonies constituted two distinct collections, the one being known as 'Le dépôt de la Marine à Versailles' and the other as 'Le dépôt des Colonies et des chartres des Colonies à Versailles.'

The latter contained in the first place : the archives of the bureaux, ministerial correspondence, and the general correspondence of colonial governors ; secondly, public papers, civil acts—notarial and judicial—the codes, colonial regulations, returns of passengers, &c., &c., duplicates whereof were sent to Versailles in pursuance of the Royal edict of June, 1776.

The following circumstances brought about this important enactment, which is still in force.

In 1758, when the inhabitants of Louisbourg were removed from their homes and brought back to France, the parish priests, the notaries and the clerks of the various tribunals, seeing no prospect of returning, took the precaution of carrying away with them the registers, deeds and records of their respective offices. On reaching Rochefort they formally delivered them over to the authorities of the port, who were enabled when called upon so to do, to furnish to parties interested proper transcripts or abstracts of the various deeds or entries.

This advantage was so highly appreciated that the minister, in or about the year 1766, instructed the governors of colonies to forward to Rochefort duplicates of all records of baptisms, marriages and burials and of all other documents relating to persons or property. This is still done, but the papers are now sent to Paris.

* * *

I stated at the outset that I purposed, before concluding my work in Paris, examining closely, myself, the several series of documents included in the 'Archives de la Marine' at the Ministère des Colonies, in order to ascertain whether the matter noted by M. Marmette was really all that was calculated to be of interest for us. I am happy to say that my researches enable me to state that there are still to be found, scattered throughout the several series, many documents of considerable, and often very considerable interest, and to which none of my predecessors have called attention.

In order to throw additional light upon this matter and at the same time to facilitate the task of those who shall succeed me, I here give the general table of the several series followed by an examination in detail of each of them.*

—	Table of the several Series.	Registers.	Cartons.	Number of papers.
Series A	Royal Edicts, &c.....	28	..	28
Series B.....	Letters sent.....	212	3	215
Series C.....	C ¹ Extreme East	27	..	27
Letters received	C ² India	228	31	259
	C ³ Ile Bourbon & Seychelles Islands	2	15	17
	C ⁴ Ile De France.....	96	4	100
	C ⁵ Madagascar & Cape of Good Hope	1	14	15
	C ⁶ West Coast of Africa.....	..	20	20
	C ⁷ Guadeloupe	43	5	48
	C ⁸ Martinique	90	16	106
	C ⁹ St. Domingo.....	163	43	206
	C ¹⁰ West India Islands.....	..	24	24
	C ¹¹ Canada & Dependencies.....	221	2	223
	C ¹² St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	20	..	20
	C ¹³ Louisiana	54	1	55
	C ¹⁴ French Guiana	63	2	65
Series D.....	D ¹ Correspondence as to troops.....	25	1	26
Troops	D ² Role, Reviews, &c	256	14	300
Series E.....	Individual officials (files).....	..	..	..
Series F.....	Undry services.....	465	41	506
Series G.....	G ¹ Civil status in colonies.....	489	5	494
Public papers.....	G ² Judicial records.....	230	..	230
(Colonial).....	G ³ Notarial.....	2,036	16	2,052
		4,797	257	5,036

* Of course I have only been able to glance over all these papers; but it is sufficient to enable me to give a useful direction to the researches to be made, the only object I had in view.

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SERIES A.

ROYAL ACTS, EDICTS AND DECREES.

28 Registers.

Chronological sub-division by Registers :

Of these 28 Registers, 9 relate to Canada, namely : Reg. 1, 1723-1729 (This contains, as supplement, a plan of Montreal, made in 1723, which is also to be found in a carton of Series C 11, with several plans of Quebec) ; Reg. 2, 1730-1736 ; Reg. 3, 1737-1742 ; Reg. 4, 1743-1747 ; Reg. 5, 1748-1752 ; Reg. 6, 1753-1757 ; Reg. 7, 1758-1760 ; Reg. 8, 1761-1763 ; Reg. 21, 1670-1760.

Reg. 20 to 24 of Series F 3—*Bureau des Contentieux*—also contains a few decrees relating to Canada. A very large number of these Edicts and Decrees are given in the two volumes published by the Quebec Legislature, in the Moreau St. Méry collection, in Series C 11 and F 5, already transcribed or to be transcribed. I leave it to my successor to say whether these Registers should be dealt with. It is well, in any case, for the benefit of future historians, that this source should not remain unknown.

SERIES B.

LETTERS SENT.

Ministerial correspondence and Royal orders.

212 numbered Registers and 3 Cartons of 1663 to 1789.

Chronological sub-division by Registers : 118 of these Registers relate in part to Canada, Cape Breton Island, Newfoundland and Louisiana. I have analysed the first 42 Registers of this series. There are, therefore, 76 left, and these will have to be the first to be dealt with by my successor.

As this is ministerial correspondence, I deem it useful to lay before the reader a list of the ministers who succeeded one another from 1669 to 1760 :

Ministers :

7th March, 1669, J. Bte. Colbert.

6th September, 1683, J. B. Colbert, Marquis De Seignelay.

7th November, 1690, Louis De Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain, Chancelier.

6th September, 1699, Jérôme Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain.

1st September, 1715 Victor Marie D'Estrées, Maréchal de France, Pres. du Cons. de Marine.

24th September, 1718, Jos. T. B. Fleuriau, comte D'Armenonville, Sec. of State (pour la signature seulement).

9th April, 1722, Chas. F. B. Fleuriau D'Armenonville, comte de Morville.

22nd March, 1723, Takes full control of department.

14th August, 1723, Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, comte de Maurepas.

30th April, 1749, Antoine Louis Rouillé, comte de Joüy.

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31st July, J. Bte. De Machault d'Arnonville.

1st February, 1757, François Marie de Moras.

1st June, 1758, Claude Louis, Marquis de Massiac.

1st November, 1758, Nicolas René Berryer.

4th October, 1761, Etienne François de Choiseul de Stainville.

It will be noticed that my notes on this series (B) begin only at 1663. Where are the earlier documents pertaining to this series? I know not; or rather, I feel convinced that they were destroyed, for the most part. This hiatus was pointed out by M. Marmette in his report for 1885, and in that connection he quoted the revelations made by Harrison in his "Notes pour servir à l'histoire et à la biographie de la Nouvelle France." "The archives of the Ministry of Marine are so utterly neglected," says the writer, "that the precious papers preserved therein were used, during five weeks of the winter of 1793, as fuel to feed the stove of the Post of the Garde Nationale, established in the very building where the archives were kept." And further on he states: "In 1830, an employee gave up the archives to pillage, and sold by weight, for his own profit, whole files of documents, some of which were bought back at 15 centimes per document by autograph-collectors, and placed in private collections, where they are still highly prized." And elsewhere he writes: "The letters of Pierre Voyer D'Argenson, Governor of Canada from 1658 to 1661, were in the library of the Louvre, which was burnt by the "Communards" in 1871, while the despatches of Louis D'Aillebout de Coulonges, 1648, 1651-7; of Lauson, 1651-1656; of Le Marquis De Tracy, 1665-1667, and of M. DeCourcelles, 1668-1672, are not to be found.

SERIES C¹¹.

This is the series which was all but completely analysed by M. Marmette, and which is now in great part transcribed for our archives. I say all but completely analysed, for I have myself analysed the twelve volumes of the Randot-Pontchartrain correspondence belonging to this series. There are at least seven volumes relating to Newfoundland, Ile St. Jean and the Magdalen islands, which must of necessity be transcribed. While series C⁷, C⁸ and C⁹ have no relation whatever to us, I may state, *en passant*, as a matter of information, that many of our Governors and Canadian officers held honourable posts in the West Indies. Bourlamarque, who distinguished himself on Lake Champlain and elsewhere in Canada, during the seven years' war, was Governor of Guadaloupe in 1763. DeChateauguay, of the Lemoyne DeLongueuil family, who lived for a long time in Louisiana, with his brothers, is, I believe, the person of that name who was Governor of Guiana from 1737 to 1744. One De Vaudreuil was Governor of St. Domingo, 1748 to 1755. Messieurs DeChampigny, DeBeauharnais, De-la-Barre, and several others might also be named.

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SERIES C¹³.

CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

Louisiana. 54 Registers and 1 Carton.

Chronological order.	Governors.
Vol. 1..... 1678—1706.....	De Bienville.
Vol. 2..... 1707—1712.....	“
Vol. 3..... 1713—1715.....	Lamothe Cadillac.
Vol. 4..... 1716.....	“
Vols. 6 to 10.... 1720—1726.....	De Bienville.
Vols. 16 to 27... 1733—1742.....	“
Vol. 28..... 1743—1744.....	De Vaudreuil and De Bienville.
Vols. 29 to 35... 1745—1751.....	De Vaudreuil.
Vols. 36 and 37.. 1752—1754.....	De Kerlerec and De Vaudreuil.

2nd Series.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

One Carton.....	1669—1773
Miscellaneous—Vol. 2...	1669—1724.. Posts of Louisiana.
Vol. 3...	1695—1736.. Enterprises of Cavelier de La Salle.
Vol. 4...	1718—1731.. Posts in Louisiana.

This series was not indicated by M. Marmette. Is it advisable to have it transcribed? I think so; for the history of Louisiana, from its discovery up to 1755, is closely linked with that of Canada; and Louisiana, it must not be forgotten, then included the whole of the Illinois country. There, on the banks of the Mississippi, *la Belle Rivière*, occurred tragic events, heroic deeds of war replete with savage grandeur, which deserve to be known. Even what relates only to Louisiana properly so-called—as it survives to-day—may interest us, for that province was discovered, colonized and governed almost uninterruptedly by Canadians. La Salle, D'Iberville, De Bienville, De Serigny, De Chateauguay, Lamothe Cadillac and De Vaudreuil are personages who not only belong to Canada, but who reflect the very highest honour on the country. These men—to whose names those of De Tonty, De La Forest, LeSueur and St. Denis may be added—constitute a galaxy of daring soldiers and mighty captains whose career wheresoever they may have striven cannot but be of deep interest for Canada. Their discoveries, their adventures, their exploits so often heroic, were accomplished throughout the greater part of this continent, from Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia as far as the Gulf of Mexico.

These men, who made light of their lives, faced fatigue and privations unheard of, and even death at the stake, attracted as they were by the bait of glory or of gain, or the fascination of the unknown, or urged on by the desire of serving their country, were certainly no common adventurers. Everything closely, or even remotely, connected with the lives of these men, interests us and wields over us a fascination such as they themselves must have felt at the sight of the exuberant and magnificent natural features of this continent, wherein everything, forests, plains, rivers and lakes assumed gigantic proportions, vastly outstripping anything within their experience.

An atmosphere of heroism coloured with the marvellous, surrounds these men, and crowns their brows with a luminous halo which wields a mighty fascination over us. This is the case more especially as regards the LeMoyne DeLongueuil family. For a whole century in Canada and half a century in Louisiana, they filled the whole continent with their fame. Charles LeMoyne, who settled in Canada in 1604, was the father of eleven sons, seven of whom lived long enough to become heroes on the field of battle, or able administrators in the government of the colonies. All or nearly all of them died on the battle field, or in the enjoyment of positions far beyond the aspirations of the sons of settlers, who had not the help and influence of high connections, at a period when high birth and the aid of persons of standing at court constituted the only road to honourable positions. The history of this family is yet to be written. D'Iberville, the most illustrious of them, performed prodigies of valour which seem to border on the fabulous, as though they belonged to the days of the heroes of Homer.

Hence it is not, in my opinion, expedient to set aside matters relating to Louisiana, as being foreign to the history of Canada.

And it is to be borne in mind, as all who have seriously given themselves to historical research well know, that in matters historical nothing is insignificant. Each one brings to this study his own special qualifications and taste. Some confine themselves wholly to the facts which lie within the great lines of history ; others deal more especially with manners, habits, education, social condition, or even with the narrating of the minor happenings of an epoch ; others again with the origin, descent and transmigration of families, or the particular history of certain personages or of certain families ; and others with natural and industrial products, or the condition of agriculture or trade. In short, everything has its own utility and value, great or little, and sooner or later everything that is accessible, is sifted, scrutinized and reproduced. By dint of examining, confronting and comparing, the scrap of paper which at first sight seems of no value, may shed light on a whole train of circumstances or settle a weighty controversy. Its importance very often becomes manifest only when some point is unexpectedly raised. Moreover, to overlook an historical period, or even some particular documents, is to break up continuity, to do away with the elements needed for forming a judgment, and to render unintelligible what precedes or what follows.

Nevertheless, it is manifest that quite a large number of documents may here with discretion, inasmuch as they do not relate to Canada, properly so called, be eliminated without loss.

I examined more particularly registers 2, 3 and 4 of the sub-series of C 13. Registers 2 and 4 relate to the Posts in Louisiana, and consequently to the Posts of the Illinois, Wabash and Upper countries, whose history is closely connected with that of Canada.

Reg. 3 is intituled : "Entreprises de Cavelier de la Salle—ses compagnons et ses créanciers—Lacs et Mississipi." (*Enterprises of Cavelier De la Salle—His companions and his creditors*). It is easy to see how much this volume must interest us. It contains many documents which will cast a bright light upon facts unknown, or but little known. Amongst others the following : A long and fully detailed narrative of

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the voyage of M. DeFrontenac to lake Ontario in 1673, of what occurred with the Iroquois, and of the alliance with them, and the construction of a fort at Catarakouy—Narrative of the voyage of De la Salle to the Mississippi—Letters of La Salle to the Governor of Canada, and to the Minister—Memorial as to expenditure incurred by La Salle at Fort Frontenac—Sundry other memorials—Correspondence between De la Salle and DeBeaujeu, appointed to act with him in the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi—Several memorials from DeTonty and De le Forest in relation to Illinois Posts—Papers relating to the liquidation of De la Salle's estate. Detailed account of the circumstances attending the death of De la Salle, by one Couture.

As the circumstances attending the tragic end of De la Salle, imperfectly known as they are, are of exceptional interest, and are often subject of investigation by inquirers, I feel that I shall meet their wishes by giving the narrative here in full. While it may be true, on the one hand, that Couture was not himself an eye-witness of the facts, he had on the other hand this advantage over the actors in the drama, or the friends of De la Salle, that he had no interest whatever in travestying or concealing the truth, and that he was in a position to inform himself on the spot itself, from the source referred to and probably from others. It is to be presumed that this narrative was written by M. DeTonty or M. De la Forest, who were then in command at Fort St. Louis des Illinois :

“NARRATIVE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF SIEUR DE LA SALLE, ACCORDING TO THE MEMORIAL DATED AT FORT ST. LOUIS DES ILLINOIS, THE 1ST MARCH, 1690.

“1st March, 1690,
“Louisiana.

“Relation of the death of Sr. De La Salle, according to the report of one Couture to whom M. Cavelier (1) imparted it when passing through the Akansas country, with all the circumstances learned by the said Couture from a Frenchman whom M. Cavelier had left in the said country, fearing that he would not keep the matter secret.

M. De La Salle, having left his camp to the care of one Minime, with seven men, two Recollet Fathers, two Sulpician priests and five women, set out three years ago, with his brother and the rest of his people, for Fort St. Louis, the chief place of Louisiana ; and on approaching the village of the Sénits, about 120 leagues from his camp, at a small fort which he had constructed in order to meet the attacks of the Spaniards and more especially of the savages, who had already fired at his party, he came to a halt in order to make a provision of game, sending out a hunting party consisting of M. Morangy, his relative, with an Akansas from the village and one Frenchman. The return of the hunters was delayed, and De La Salle became anxious about them. Thereupon six of the Frenchmen volunteered to go in search of the party. But their object was to make away with them. The six Frenchmen were : M. Duot of Rouen, who owned one-half of a vessel ; M. D'Ynetot, who held one-third of another vessel ; Meusnier, son of a King's Secretary ; Gemmes, an English soldier ; the pilot Texier, and the lackey of M. D'Ynetot. Having found the party, Duot and D'Ynetot proposed to the others the murder of Morangy, Kasanga, the son of the village chief, and the Frenchman. The Englishman, who had an affection for KaSan8a because he was a good hunter, and the pilot did not consent but allowed them to carry out their design. Meantime De La Salle became anxious about the safety of his cousin and resolved to go out in search of him. M. Cavelier advised him to take some men with him, but De La Salle replied that he did not need them and set forth accompanied only by Père

(1) Brother of Cavelier De La Salle.

Anastase. After they had marched some distance, De La Salle fired off his double-barrelled pistol, the signal agreed upon in case he found himself in distress. The six Frenchmen had already resolved to compass the death of De La Salle and were returning for that sole purpose, the first above named wanting to avenge the death of his nephew, whom De La Salle had brought to a miserable end, the others from personal dissatisfaction, and each and all of them in order to get possession of the store, which they considered themselves entitled to share as booty among them after all the losses they had undergone, especially the two first named. On hearing the pistol shots they knew that De La Salle was approaching, and all by common consent resolved to dispose of him forthwith. But Duot and Ynctot, more eager than the rest, pushed on in advance, and catching sight of De La Salle, went into ambush. D'Ynctot then instructed his servant to stand facing the spot where they were concealed and to give a rough answer to La Salle, when the latter would doubtless advance upon him to strike him. And so it was. De La Salle asked for news of Morangy, and the man, without uncovering his head, gruffly replied : "He has gone adrift." De La Salle then uttered threats and advanced, when the man replied with greater insolence still and drew back towards the party in ambush. De La Salle ran up to strike him and was shot through the head by the two assassins, and expired instantly, without uttering a word or giving a sign. And thus the company and presence of a priest, who was beside him, was of no avail to him. The others, who had remained behind, ran up on hearing the shots. They then stripped him and left his body like that of a beast unburied ; nor did Père Anastase, or M. Cavalier take any steps to have him buried.

The murderers then came, gun in hand, to seize the baggage, shouting : "Down arms !" They met no resistance, for M. Cavalier had but two men with him, and thinking that he was about to share his brother's fate, he asked them to give him half an hour to prepare for death. But they told him he had nothing to fear, for they had no grudge with any one but his brother, whom they denounced and reviled in unmeasured terms. They then took possession of all the baggage, namely, 20,000 livres in merchandise and 20,000 livres in coin and silver plate, with M. De la Salle's clothing.

Duot and D'Ynctot took possession of nearly everything, saying that they must indemnify themselves for their losses. They treated M. Cavalier with scant courtesy, and divided up his provisions between themselves and his people. The two sailors, who had taken refuge among the Sénits Indians a year or two before, in order to avoid ill-treatment from the hands of De la Salle, and the Englishman Gemmes, who was one of the accomplices—angered at not getting a share of the booty—told M. Cavalier that they would avenge the death of his brother by killing the two murderers, Duot and D'Ynctot. This they accomplished when the two latter refused to give them powder and bullets, in order that they might accompany the Indians in a war. After this, M. Cavalier, with four men who remained with him, obtained some merchandise, his brother's papers and the gold he had on his person. And out of 30 horses laden with merchandise, which De la Salle had proudly led, he managed, by urgent entreaty, to secure five to carry his baggage, as a gift from the murderers, who remained masters of all the rest. They are entirely dependent on the Senits Indians, amongst whom they are now living. The two sailors had wives and children amongst them, had their faces tattooed by the Indians, and were looked upon by them as spirits, since they had in battle killed two of the enemies of the tribe with their guns.

Thus equipped, M. Cavalier left the Senits, after having given to Gemmes, the Englishman, a buccaneer who had been given to De la Salle in Martinique, and a note signed by himself discharging him from responsibility for the murder of his brother. He gave like testimony to the pilot Texier, whom he brought with him, as he needed him for his great designs. And had he not fallen in with Indians, when at a point 100 or 120 leagues from Akansas, when he was utterly worn out and lost, and knew not what would become of him, he was resolved to give himself up to the Spaniards or the Indians.

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Couture tells that : "He reached Akansas in the most pitiable condition imaginable. Père Zenobée, Père Maxime and two Sulpician priests remained in the fort in which De la Salle sought shelter from the Spaniards, with Minime in command and seven men under him. Thus out of all this great organization, there remained, over three years ago, but thirty persons, namely : eight men, five women and four priests in the camp among the Senits Indians, four with M. Cavelier, counting his nephew, the Recollet Father, and another Frenchman whom he left in the Akansas country. It is not known what has become of those who remained in the camp."

"It is also said that the Frenchman who remained with the Senits declared that De Beaujeu guided De la Salle into the river he was seeking for, but that he (De la Salle) did not recognize it, notwithstanding that De Beaujeu's pilot assured him that it was the river, and that they had reached the point to which they were to ascend. But De la Salle had lost the reckoning and would not believe what he was told. He then travelled westward for 15 days, and it was not until after the expiration of that interval that De Beaujeu left him. De la Salle, on discovering, when it was too late, that the pilot had judged more wisely than himself, was overwhelmed with grief, if not despair. The loss of his two remaining vessels at one blow, and the fact of being thus cast away, so overcame him, that he neither knew nor spared any one. He no longer assisted at mass or prayers, and for two years never approached the sacraments. He treated M. Cavelier, his brother, with the utmost contempt—banishing him from his table and giving him but a handful of flour to eat, while he himself had good bread. He killed with his own hand several persons, and took the lives of his twelve carpenters with a crow-bar, because they did not work as he wished. He spared not even the sick in their beds, killing them mercilessly, under the pretext that they were shamming sickness in order to shirk work. He tore out the two eyes of a young man who was still living three years ago, to say nothing of those he caused to be hanged or shot, or branded with a hot-iron.

"In short, out of four hundred effectives whom he had brought out from France, besides several men and officers from St. Domingo, who had joined him three years ago, there remained but thirty."

Couture states, moreover, that a blue leather sack, which was shown by M. Cavelier at Michilimakinak as containing native minerals, was full of golden louis and ecus, and that a large pair of trunk-hose which he wore, and had never left off, weighed as much as a sack of wheat.

SERIES D.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE TROOPS.

This consists of 25 registers and 1 carton. I have only glanced over this series, but it is evident from the title that the registers must contain many documents of great interest not to be found elsewhere.

SERIES D².

COLONIAL TROOPS—SERVICE ROLLS—REVIEWS—INVENTORY OF REGISTERS.

This series contains 286 Registers and 14 Cartons. It has never been mentioned by M. Marmette.

The following registers appeared to me to be of some interest to Canada, P. E. Island, and Louisiana :

Register—

1.	Civil and military officers—Service Roll.....	1711—1777
4.	“ Provisions	1731—1761
3.	“ “	1747—1762
4.	Military officers—Service Roll.....	1747—1763
18.	Staff	1672—1774
21.	Troops and Companies serving in Colonies ...	1693—1800
28.	Sundry Regiments and Battalions.....	1669—1803
31.	Recruits—Eastern Depot.....	1750—1800
42.	Gentlemen-Cadets—Genl. Lists—Descriptions....	1730—1790
43.	“ Reviews, Notes, Correspondence	1730—1746
44.	“ “ “	1747—1754
45.	“ “ “	1755—1790
47.	Canada and Ile Royale—Detached Companies.....	1658—1736
48.	“ “	1737—1771
49.	“ Genl. Staff	1694—1774
53.	Legions—Rolls—Ile Royale	1739—
57.	Civil and Mil. Officers—Canada	1695—1736
58.	“ “	1758—1761
59.	“ Canada and Louisiana	1692—1776
60.	“ Ile Royale....	1725—1737
61.	“ Canada....	1736—1758
222.	“ Alphabet-Lafilard ”—Colonies—Civil and Military Personnel.....	1627—1780

There are in this series—1721 to 1764—31 Registers relating to Recruits, which must be of but little interest, but which I deem it well to mention as a matter of information.

Vol. 1 of the Cartons relates to Canada, and is intituled : “Military and Civil Staff—General Lists”—1685-1766.

The 23 Registers noted in the foregoing Table should be examined throughout. It is certain that the greater part of the documents in this series are of no importance, but it is equally certain that quite a number of them are of sufficient interest to be worth transcribing. I am convinced of this from a rapid perusal of Registers 43-47-48-51.

Reg. 43 appeared to me to contain but 4 or 5 documents worth transcribing, namely : two memoirs relating to the formation of “La Compagnie des Cadets-gentilhommes des colonies,” and an account of that company which was suppressed in 1778. Within the first half of the volume is an annotated list of the cadets à

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l'aiguillette, giving their good qualities and defects. I here give the notes on some of the best known names :

"Duplessis—Fabert—Of small capacity.

"Villiers-de-Jumonville—A very steady youth and eager to excel. Has been out against the Chicachas. A most promising officer.

"Langy, the elder—Full of zeal for service. Sent with detachment against Chicachas, and compelled to stay over at Niagara, through an accident. Deserving of highest possible praise.

"DeBoishébert—A youth of great promise—Steady.

"DeLéry—A good officer—Able and steady—A promising youth.

"DeCéloron de Blainville—A very steady youth of great promise.

"Chevalier DeNiverville—Cadet à *l'aiguillette*—The makings of a good officer—Zealous for the service—Well conducted—A most promising youth.

"Laplante, junr.—No ability.

"Joncaire DeClauzonne—Interpreter at Niagara—Zealous for the service and steady—Served against Chicachas."

The other cadets as to whom notes are in a like manner given, are : DuBuisson, De la Barre, Chev. Benoit, DeGannes, Mazière De Maisoncelles, Richarville de Carqueville, De La Chauvignerie, Denys De La Ronde, De St. Ours, De Lotbinière, De Varennes, LeBorgne, DeVilledonné, Hertel De La Fresnière, De La Noue, Hertel De Beaubassin, Langy De Fontenelle, De Rigauville, De Selles, Béranger, Marin, Joncaire Leguay, Hertel de Rouville, Villiers de e'Epinay, DeMarville, Raimbault Desmazures, De Bailleul, Raimbault Lemoye, Bouat and DuBosc.

Vols 47 and 48 relate wholly to Canada and Ile Royale. They are, in my opinion, of extreme importance and cover a very long period—1658-1771. They will be of great utility for the rewriting of the history of the officers, both civil and military and of all the families that took part in the events of the history of La Nouvelle France.

It was the duty of the governor to prepare each year a list of the officials, civil and military of the colony, for the information of the minister, with notes setting forth their services, and all details as to character, aptitude, good qualities and defects. Very often these notes differ from one another, either because they contain fuller details, or because they reflect greater partiality, indulgence or severity on the part of some new governor. When the matter of promotion, or leave, or of a gratuity arises, the record note is repeated or amplified with reasons militating for or against the applicant. These notes, interesting as they are in themselves, become far more so when they are collated. A few examples will afford a better idea of the ordinary tenor of these lists and their importance.

The following is the list for 1695.

A good and experienced officer and a worthy man.

M. DE VAUDREUIL—Commanded the troops at Serny. Mousquetaire and Brigadier, 15 years. In 1687, Commandant in Canada. In 1689 has a company.

A good officer. An honest man; ready for any service; entitled to a company.

LA DURANTAYE—In 1662, ensign; in 1665, captain; in 1663, commandant over the Ottawa country by order of the Court; in 1689, captain on half-pay in Canada; in 1694, captain *enpied* in that country, where he has settled.

Highly honorable man. Brave and experienced officer. Active in business matters. Of high repute and devoted to the service.

DU LHUT—In 1657, ensign in Lionnais regiment; 1664, gendarme in King's household; 1683, commander in Iroquois country under De la Barre; in 1690, captain under half-pay in Canada.

A good officer and a brave man. Lost his right hand, when defending a Post in Sicily.

DE TONTY—In 1678, lieutenant of infantry; in 1687, lieut. in Canada; in 1692, half pay captain in same country, where he is married. Son of the inventor of the Tontine system. His father lost all his means in last revolution in Naples.

A good officer. Worthy man. Keen witted.

LA MOTTE CADILLAC—In 1667, lieutenant in Clairanabault; in 1691, lieut. in Canada; in 1694, captain in the said country, where he is married.

Fond of wine, but a good officer.

DE LORIMIER—In 1685, lieut. in Canada; in 1686, captain in the said country, and "garde marine" in 1693.

1696.

DE SUBERCASE—In Oct., 1684, captain in Brittany; in 1687, captain in Canada and "garde marine" in 1693. A good officer, a worthy man, but very violent and passionate, and without religion.

DE LONGUEUIL—In 1687, lieutenant; in 1691, captain in Canada, *vice* Creuzel, gone back to France. A man of highest honour, clever and deserving. Reputed to be a brave soldier. Devoted to the service.

LE VASSEUR DE NÉRÉ—In 1680, in "*L'Académie du Roi*," at Reenes, where he remained until 1684, when he was engineer in King's works at Bayonne. During 3 years at St. Jean-Pied-de-Port in the Pyrennees; second engineer for one year at La Rochelle, and another year at Nancy. In 1691, captain of infantry in the Anjou regiment, whence he was taken to serve at the siege of Larmagnol and Louÿ; thence to Arras; a year later at siege of Namur, and then captain and engineer in Canada and naval ensign.

A thoroughly honest man and a good officer. He has been here but a short time and nothing more can be said about him.

CLEMENT DE VALRENNES—In 1662, ensign in De Pagny regiment. In 1665, lieutenant, and in 1672, captain. Served in field battalions and in Normandy regiment during 13 years. In 1685, captain in Canada.

Has the reputation of being a brave soldier, a very good officer and a master of his calling. He is a descendant of the four first Marshals of France and is the bearer of several wounds.

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DU GUAY AND BOISRIAND, brothers. They are the sons of the senior of all the captains ever located in Canada.

SIEUR LE BER—He has for the last 46 years rendered service to the King and to Canada. He sent, at his own expense, the first shipment of boards and staves to France. He began the dry and green cod-fishery. He built several ships and barques, which he despatched to all parts, in order to promote commerce. He imported fruit trees into Canada and cultivated them with such success that in ten years' time there will be an abundance of cider. In every war emergency his children have always done their duty. He has lost one of them in the service, and begs for letters-patent of nobility, in consideration of his services.

SIEUR JOLLIET, a resident of Canada—He made the first discovery of the Mississippi. He has since prepared a chart of the St. Lawrence ⁽¹⁾ and a chart of the Labrador coast. He has sailed for France on the transport "La Charente," having received instructions from M. De Champigny to take the vessel out of "*la rivière de Québec*," a most difficult task, in view of the lateness of the season. Begs to be appointed to the position of Hydrographer at Quebec, which was held by Sieur Franquelin.

ROBINEAU DE BÉCANOUR—Has been a resident of Canada for 47 years. Has 6 sons in the service. The third son, Portneuf, a lieutenant under his brother, De Villebon, now governor of Acadia, had his commission revoked without cause shown, as he declares, notwithstanding that he always served with distinction, to the knowledge of M. De Denonville and of Comte De Frontenac. Begs that the charges made against De Portneuf may be referred back to De Frontenac, so that the accused may be given an opportunity of defending himself.

The form and tone of these notes vary with the several Governors and the subject matter. I give the following as further instances :

"1736.

Age 60 years. Got privilege of exploring and working copper mines of Lake Superior.	LA RONDE DENYS, Chev. De St. Louis.	{ Naval ensign.....	1703
		{ Cap. in Acadia.....	1707
		{ " Ile Royale.....	1714
		{ " Canada.....	1723
Age 50 to 55 years. Loves the service. Greater ac- tivity and firmness in his office necessary.	DE BEAUJEU, Chev. De St. Louis.	{ Lieut.....	1704
		{ Cap.....	1710
		{ Major of Troops....	1733
Age 75. A worthy person, of limited capa- city and weak- minded.	DE ST. VINCENT, Chev. De St. Louis.	{ Cap.....	1706

(1) This chart is at La Bibliothèque Nationale. I have made a copy.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Age 60. Bright wit- ted, loved by the troops. Has given grounds for talk as to his morals. In command at Pointe à la Chevelure.	CHEV. DE ST. OURS.	{	Ens.	1692
			Lieut.	1710
			Cap.	1718
Age 60. Loves and is mas- ter of the service. Rather rigid.	MIGEON-DE-LA-GAUCHETIERE, Chev. De St. Louis.	{	Ens.	1694
			Lieut.	1710
			Adj. of troops	1712
			Cap.	1726
Age 45 to 50. Precise. Clever. Few friends.	DUPLESSIS FABERT,	{	Cadet	1698
			Ens.	1700
			Lieut.	1714
			Cap.	1727
55 years. Ac- tive. Good record of ser- vice. Re- spected. Some think him selfish. Order-loving and saving.	DE CONTRECŒUR,	{	Ens.	1704
			Lieut.	1715
			Cap.	1727
32 to 35 yrs. A good offi- cer. Intelli- gent in rela- tion to agri- culture and settlement. Loves work.	CHEV. DE LONGUEUIL.	{	Lieut. in Normandy	1719
			“ Canada.	1726
			Cap.	1727
35 to 40 yrs. A good offi- cer. Quick witted and intelligent. Steady. Adopted by the Iroquois.	CHANOY DE NOYAN.	{	Ens.	1712
			Lieut.	1722
			Cap.	1729
45 years Commanded last detache- ment against the Foxes. Did not suc- ceed. Many lay blame on him. In command at Detroit.	DES NOYELLES.	{	Ens.	1710
			Lieut.	1721
			Cap.	1732
65 to 70 years old. Ordinary parts. Nar- row minded.	DU FIGUIER.	{	Ens.	1694
			Lieut.	1712
			Cap.	1733
Aged 60. Dissolute.	BAILLEUL.	{	Ens.	1704
			Lieut.	1710
Aged 60. A braggart. But rendered good service in treating with the Iro- quois, by whom he is adopted.	DE JONCAIRE.	{	Ens.	1704
			Lieut.	1710

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28 years old. Steady, of limited capacity.	DE RAMESAY.	{ Ens..... 1720 Lieut..... 1726 Cap..... 1734
40 years old. A good offi- cer. Some- what of a boaster.	DE BOUCHERVILLE.	{ Ens 1721

DE REPENTIGNY, the elder—A Canadian gentleman. A native of Normandy. Aged 65 to 66 years. A worthy man. Married to the daughter of a settler. Has had at one time 10 children in the service, two of whom were killed by the Iroquois. He still has Sieurs De Repentigny, De St. Pierre and De Courtemanche, lieutenants, Sieur D'Olliançon and 5 or 6 cadets in the troops. Lieut. in 1690, Cap. half-pay in 1692, Garde de la Marine in 1694.

DU BUISSON—Recommended by Duke de La Rochefaucaud.

DE ST. MARIE—Is brother-in-law of M. Pastour de Costebelle.

M. De Vaudreuil asks for a lieutenancy for M. Adhémar De Lantagnac, his grand nephew, who is of the house of Grignan, and whose father is attached to the Prince of Monaco and holds a government in his States."

This volume contains an annotated List, undated, but evidently of 1761 or 1762. It is of very special interest, inasmuch as it seems to have been prepared with a view to show the private circumstances, means, and capabilities of all the officers who remained in Canada or went to France after the capitulation of Quebec and Montreal, in order to assist them and at the same time to distinguish between those who had abused of their position and enriched themselves, and those who had honestly done their duty. This document is of additional value in that it furnishes precise information as to the names of those who remained in Canada until the treaty of Paris:

DE LA VALTRIE—Rich. An honest man. Old. Unfit for service. Remained.

CHEV. DE LA CORNE—Rich. Fit for service. Remained.

DE REPENTIGNY—Brave and intelligent. Well fitted for service. Made money in trade.

LA PÉRADE DE LA NAUDIÈRE—Rich. A very poorly qualified officer.

DU CHAMBON VERGOR—Inferior in every respect. Rich.

BEAUJEU DE VILLEMONDE—Made a rapid fortune at the Posts. Abused certificates.

LA CORNE ST. LUC—Considered very rich. Carried on trade with little regard to decency. Remained.

DE GASPÉ—Means limited. A man of ordinary capacity.

DE BOISHEBERT—Very rich. Reputed to have abused of his commandership in Acadia.

DE LÉRY—Rich, having been entrusted with the construction of Fort Beauséjour. Bravery doubtful. Remained. (1)

DE MONTIGNY—Rich. Not at all scrupulous in his method of trading.

DE LOTBINIÈRE—Wealthy. Intelligent. Suspected of dishonesty.

DE CELORON—Poor and brave.

GODEFROY—Poor. Highly honorable.

CHEV. DE LA VERANDERYE—Of moderate means. An officer known to all the Indian nations.

DE NOYELLES FLEURIMONT—Is to be sent back for having robbed the Treasurer's cash at a Post commanded by M. Dumas. He has restored it.

DE LORIMIER—An inferior person in every respect.

DE BOUCHERVILLE—Poor.

GRANDPRÉ DE NIVERVILLE—Poor.

DE BELLESTRE—A slave among the Chéraquis.

DE LA DURANTAYE—Poor and very brave. Of a good family.

TACHERAU—Poor. A promising subject."

And thus the list goes on. There are some 160 names.

In order to demonstrate more clearly the importance of this Vol. 48 of Series D², and to avoid rendering my report too bulky, I shall, as regards the remainder of the volume, confine myself to giving the titles of the several Lists and documents :

"List of officers of Marine who died in Canada since the departure of troops, 24 May, 1761;"

"Statement of advances made in Canada to officers of Marine detachment returning to France, with their names.—Quebec, 10th Oct., 1761;"

"List of officers and men of Marine troops sailing on the vessel 'La Jeanne,' fitted out *en cartel* for France. 10th Oct., 1761;"

"List of officers deceased in Canada since the month of October, 1761. Quebec, 1st Sept., 1762;"

"List of officers and men of Marine troops sailing on vessel 'L'Auguste,' fitted out *en cartel* for France. 10th Oct., 1761;"

(1) In justice to this officer (De Léry), who remained in Canada, it is but right to give here what is contained in relation to him, in a statement dated 22 June, 1771, submitted to the Minister: "M. Chaussegros De Léry has been compelled to remain in Canada rather than die of starvation in France. He is 46 years old and is the son of a father who served 38 years as Engineer-in-chief in Canada. He constructed all the fortifications of the colony and died there with "clean hands", leaving to his family of six children but 14,000 francs to divide up amongst them, including his own inheritance, which was double that sum.

"His son served with the same disinterestedness, and held command on several occasions with distinction. He was wounded.

"He has been too confiding and perhaps expressed himself too bitterly as to the indifference with which he was treated in 1762. He thought he was speaking to a friend, and that friend made use of a confidential communication to depict him in the blackest colours to M. De Guérchy.

"The English have given him a pension of £100 and a position of Road Inspector, which enables him to live at ease in Canada. But notwithstanding the comfort he is enjoying at present in Canada, a place which would enable him to provide for his family in France would be enough to induce him to give up, without hesitation, the comfort he is now enjoying under English rule, in order to live on the bare necessities of life in France.

"I purpose sending you a memorial he forwarded to me last autumn. Should his quotations prove to be truthful, he will I feel confident find in you a friend and a protector."

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We know that this vessel was lost near Cape Breton. Many will be curious to know the names of those on board, they are as follows:

"Le Chev. De La Corne, De St. Luc and De Portneuf, captains ; De La Veranderye, De St. Blain, De Varennes, De Villebon, De Godefroy, Pecaudy De Contrecœur, De St. Paul, and De Marolles, lieutenants; Rimbault Groschênes Laperrière De La Durantaye, ensigns ; La Corne St. Luc, Chev. De La Corne, Dubreuil, De Villebon, De Senneville and Chabert, cadets; D'Artigny, Dyon and 28 soldiers, 5 women and 3 children (1) ;"

"List of officers and men sailing on the vessel 'Le Molineux,' fitted out *en cartel* for France;"

"List of officers from Canada who reached Havre 1st January, 1762, with names of places where they elected to reside;"

"Return of Canadian officers who have secured passports in order to attend to their interests in Canada, 1763." (The number is 22, amongst whom was M. De Longueuil, formerly governor of Three Rivers);

"Return of families of officers from Ile Royale, prepared at Rochefort;"

"Return of officers from Canada and from Ile Royale, who are still applicants for employment. 22nd June, 1771;"

"List of offices killed in battle before Quebec, 28th April, 1760, and at the siege of Quebec;"

"List of officers detached from the Marine in Canada, whom I beg to recommend to Mgr. de Berryer for appointment, as a favour, to vacancies in last troops.—'De Vaudreuil'—Paris, 7 Jan., 1761—Annotated list;"

"List of officers and men heretofore serving in Ile Royale composing the four companies under M. D'Augéac, now at La Baie des Chaleurs : Rochefort, 1st Oct., 1760."

Another detailed List, with notes, dated at Ristigouche, 17th August, 1760.

There are also many documents in relation to the Acadian refugees in France, and lastly a list of the names of the officers and men of the Carignan regiment, who settled in Canada. Their number, which has been variously estimated by historians, was 403. This controversy is now, I think, disposed of. I warn those who may fancy this to be the precious document long wished for, that the find will not fulfil their hopes. In those days the habit very generally obtained of giving to every soldier a nickname. In course of time the name became engrafted on the individual and became the only one known. It is by this borrowed name, derived in most cases from their physical, moral or mental peculiarities, that most of the soldiers mentioned in this list are designated, as for instance : La Bonté, La Douceur, La Malice, La Joie, Vadeboncœur, Prêtaboire, etc., etc. On being discharged and becoming settlers or tradesmen, they resumed their true names in most cases. This fact creates, it will be seen, a difficulty which reduces somewhat the value of the document.

(¹) This list cannot be complete for the number of passengers is elsewhere given as 107.

Vol. 49 of the same series is of a similar character and embodies many additional lists and other papers of interest.

Vol. 51 relates to Louisiana and its western Posts. It contains the narrative of events during its progress en route from Montreal to Louisiana—after the defeat suffered by M. D'Artagnette among the Chicaches—of a detachment commanded by Baron de Longueuil and consisting of Canadian officers, 45 Canadian settlers, 186 Iroquois from Sault St. Louis, 51 from the Lake of Two Mountains, 32 Algonquins and Nipissingues, and 50 Abenakis from the villages of Becanour and St. François.

SERIES E.

EARLY OFFICIALS.

This series consist of 400 cartons, containing the whole colonial official personnel. It would be well to examine these papers in order to recover the records of Canadian personages. Those I have examined did not appear to contain anything new or very important ; but valuable discoveries may, nevertheless, be made. These cartons are all in perfect alphabetical order, and the work of research might be greatly facilitated and diminished by preparing beforehand a list of the notable personages whose records it is desirable to examine.

SERIES F.

TRADING COMPANIES.

Miscellaneous Services.

(464 Registers, 41 Cartons.)

These records must undoubtedly contain, amidst much that is useless or foreign to us, many interesting papers. The volumes requiring to be examined are : The first 48 vols. of F¹, 1670 to 1762 ; vols. 1-2 and 8 of F², 1663 to 1765, "Commerce aux Colonies" ; part of vol. 13, F², relates to "La Compagnie D'Occident" and "La Compagnie Du Nord et De La baie D'Hudson." Vol. 14, F², intituled : "Memoires, traités, &c., &c., sur la Compagnie des Indes Orientales et Occidentales" ; vol. 15, F², Compagnie des Isles d'Amerique et des Indes Occidentales ; vol. 16, F², "Diverses Compagnies, 1604-1778" ; vol. 4, F⁶, is intituled : Sundry Memorials and Statistical Statements, 1645-1755 ; vol. 7, F⁶, "Documents non datés, antérieurs, à 1790."

Vols. 20 to 24 of F³, "Disputed Claims Office, 1724 to 1789, Colonies Generally," are worth examining.

Volumes 1-2-3 of F² "Missions Religieuses," are highly interesting and have been mentioned by me. Vol. 25, "Seminaire des Missions Etrangères," is to be examined. Sub-series F⁶, "Passengers outwards and inwards at various French ports." It might be of interest to inquirers

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to examine some of these volumes in order to see the names of those who sailed from the French ports for the colonies. It is, however, necessary to state, that the compilation of these returns does not go very far back.

SERIES F.

F3, "COLLECTION (*dite*) MOREAU ST. MERY"—includes 287 registers relating to all the French colonies. M. Marmette, in his report for 1887 sets down only vols. 2 to 17 as relating to Canada. These are the volumes I have analysed. Before leaving Paris, I determined to see for myself whether there were not others which might be of interest to us.

Vol. 44 of this collection relates more particularly to Louisiana, but for reasons elsewhere given it is advisable to have it transcribed, in whole or in part. It contains a memorial of De La Salle's expedition for the discovery of the Mississippi; report of same on loss of transport "L'Aimable" at the mouth of river Colbert, &c., &c. Also several reports as to the unfortunate expedition against the Chicachas in March, 1736, under M. D'Artaguet, who was killed in this expedition. 22 of the French were taken prisoners, 20 of whom were burnt at the stake, among the number being the Jesuit Father Sénat and MM. De Vincennes, De Coulanges, De St. Ange, the younger, Du Tisé, D'Esgly and De Tonty. One of these reports is made by M. Drouët De Richarville, who, with one soldier, alone escaped. He received three wounds in the combat, and three of his brothers were killed. He relates that the torture of his companions lasted from three in the afternoon until towards midnight; that, after spending eighteen months with the Chicachas, he escaped, together with his fellow captive, Pierre *dit* Courte-Oreille; that the latter took shipping from Georgia en route for his home in Paris; that he himself traversed Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, then by way of Albany and Fort St. Frederick reached Montreal.

This volume also contains several touching accounts of the expedition in 1740 against the Chicachas. It was commanded by M. De Céloron, accompanied by MM. De St. Pierre, De Villiers, De Portneuf, De Richarville, De Beaucour, De Lignery, De Gaspé and Chev. De Villiers.

Vol. 50 of the same collection relates to the Ile Royale, and consists largely of extracts from letters which must be available in their entirety in Series B; of Ordinances and Royal Orders, many of which have already been indicated by M. Marmette, or by the undersigned; decisions of the Conseil Supérieur, which must be contained in the 35 volumes of series C2 (vols. 178 to 215) specially devoted to all that relates to the Conseil Supérieur of Louisbourg and to the civil and criminal proceedings of that government. Quite a number of documents, however, of considerable and in some instances of great value, as for instance, those relating to the two sieges of Louisbourg (1745-1758) remain, which are not to be found elsewhere, and which it is advisable to transcribe.

Vol. 51, of small bulk, detailed specifications, plans and instructions respecting the ports of Cape Breton. Everything not previously elsewhere indicated is to be transcribed. At the back of the volume is a general plan of the island and of the three ports, Louisbourg, Port Dauphin and Port Toulouse, which will be of great use in reconstituting the local status in 1718.

Vols. 67-68-69-70 and 71 are intituled : "Historiques des Colonies"—Instructions to Governors, 1665 to 1776. There is very little in these volumes beyond what has already been noted.

Vols. 73 to 77, "Repertoire de Notions Coloniales," are of no interest whatever.

Vols. 78 to 93, "Colonies en général, Répertoire," contain but very little matter relating to Canada. At the beginning of Vol. 78 I saw two documents, one of which relates to M. De Frontenac, and appears to me to be of great importance, inasmuch as it shows the opinion held at Court as to his violent and arbitrary character. His abuse of power is fully set forth. The other document is appended to the former, it expresses the opinion of the Bishop in relation to certain difficulties. It may be well to take a rapid glance through the 15 volumes.

SERIES G.

"G¹, CENSUS RETURNS—CIVIL STATUS IN COLONIES," consists of 489 vols., and 5 cartons, of which some 25 vols. relate to Canada, Ile Royale, Ile St. Jean, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Detroit, and the Canadians and Acadians after their transmigration to France :—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Vol. 449—Canada—Fealty Rolls. | 1723-1736 |
| Vol. 450 to 457—Avowries, surveys and declarations filed with registrar of King's Domain. | 1723-1743 |
| Vol. 458-459—Canada—Refugees | 1666-1741 |
| Vol. 460—Canada—Census returns. | |
| Vol. 461—Canada—Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Detroit, 1685-1750. | |
| Vol. 462—Canada—Concessions (grants). | 1670-1760 |
| Vol. 466—Acadia Census returns : Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean ; Ile Royale—Concessions (1720-1723 ; 1754-1758). | |
| Vol. 467—Ile Royale—Census—Plaisance, Newfoundland. | |
| Vol. 482—General Roll of inhabitants of Canada, Ile Royale and of Ile St-Jean, in France (1762). | |
| Vol. 483—General Roll of inhabitants of Canada, of Ile Royale and of Ile St-Jean, in France (1763). | |
| Vol. 484 to 493— <i>Id.</i> for years 1764 to 1773. | |

Before examining this series it will be necessary to see what our own archives contain. The census of 1871 shows, I think, all that we have as regards census returns. As regards "Concessions"—grants—it will be necessary to see the Seigniorial Titles published in 1852. We have also, I think, several volumes relating to "Aveux," "Dénombrement," and "Foi et Hommages."

G².

PUBLIC PAPERS OF COLONIES.

Judicial Records.

This series contains 230 volumes, 37 of which, relating to Ile Royale, were noted by M. Marmette with those of the next following series :

Vols. 178 to 209.	Superior Council, Bailiwick of Louisbourg.	
Vol. 210.	Criminal proceedings.	1751
Vol 211.	Sup. Council of Louisbourg.	1749-1756
Vol 212.	Bailiwick of Louisbourg.	1757-1758
Vol. 213 }	Proceedings—sundry.	1728-1747 [*]
Vol 214. }		
Vol. 215 }		
		1718-1758
		1747-1758

G³.

PUBLIC RECORDS OF COLONIES.

Notarial Minutes.

This consists of 2,052 volumes and cartons relating to Ile Royale and to Canada.

Ile Royale—Acadia.

Vols. 2037-2038-2039.	Desmarets, Notary at Louisbourg.	
Vol. 2040.	Acadia.	1722-1742
Vols. 2041.	Rondeau 1736-1742; Morin 1749-1758, Notaries, Louisbourg.	
Vols. 2042-2043-2044-2045.	Bacquerine, notary, Louisbourg.	
Vol. 2046-2047.	Laborde, notary, Louisbourg.	1737-1753

Canada.

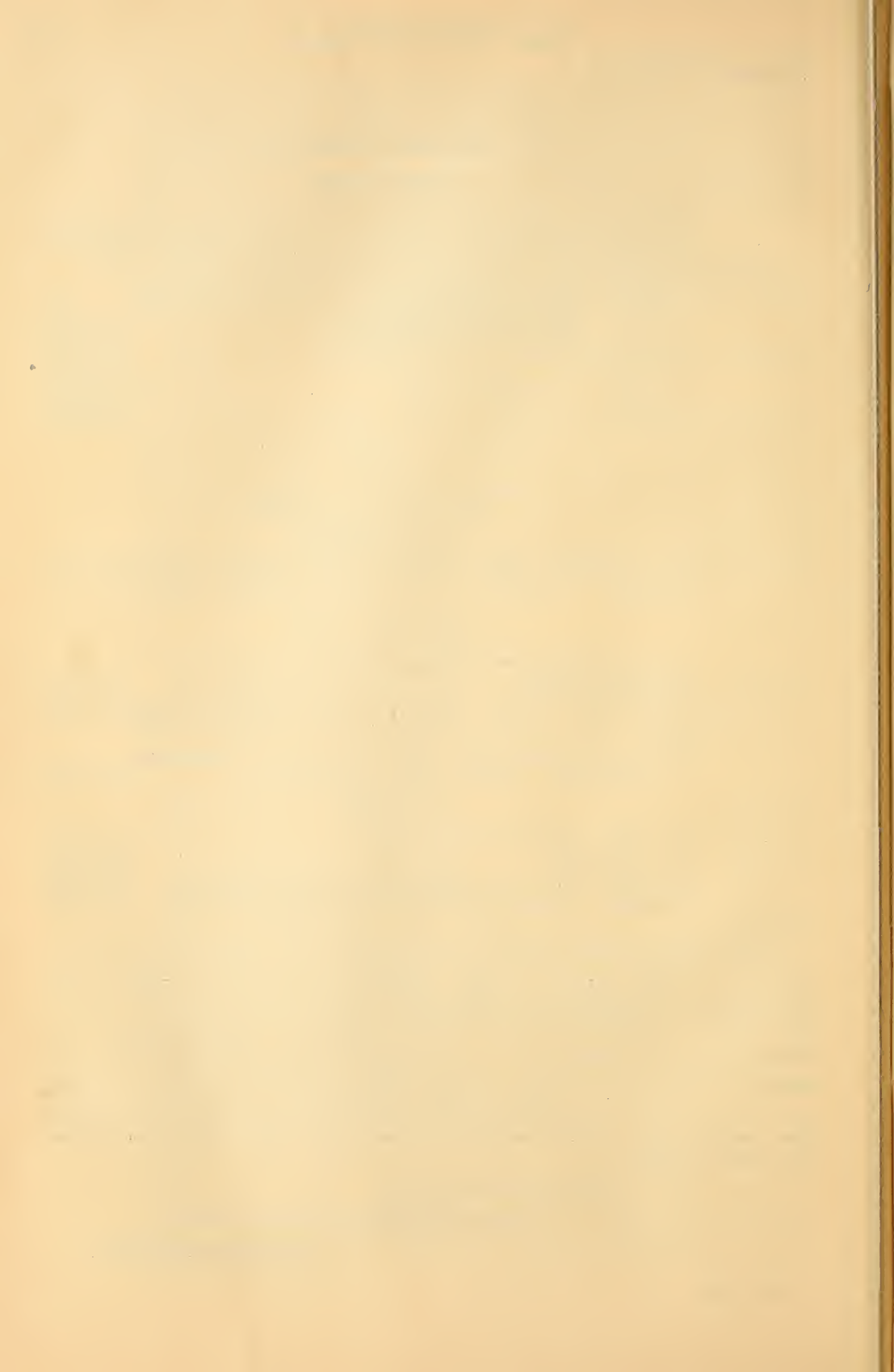
Vol. 2048.	Dehorné, notary, Quebec.	1704-1730
Vols. 2049-2050.		1646-1714
Vol. 2051.	Abstracts of Minutes of Canadian Notaries.	1702-1759
Vol. 2052.	Abstracts of Notarial Acts executed in Canada.	1702-1728

As you will see by this enumeration, Sir, which I have endeavoured to render as complete as I thought desirable, the matter relating to the history of our country which still remains to be analysed and transcribed in Paris, is quite considerable, and of great value. The losses which have occurred from time to time are deeply to be regretted. But the collection as it stands is a rich treasury, and I feel that I give expression to your own sentiments as well as those of all educated men, in insisting on the urgent necessity of carrying on the work which has been begun, with all possible energy, in order to provide against the fresh perils to which this precious collection remains exposed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most humble and devoted servant,

EDOUARD RICHARD.



COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY

(Volume un-numbered and part of Vol. I).

CANADA, CIVIL REGISTERS, LOUISBOURG.—4th October,
1722, to 11th January, 1738.

Series G¹ (marked in red, below, 406).

This volume, which we shall here designate as Vol. 406, that it may be more easily recognized, is composed of several cahiers. The 1st contains 39 folios, or 78 pages. Say, 120 pp.

2nd Cahier—Marriages—1722 to 1728, 13 folios, or 26 pages.

Say, 35 pp.

3rd Cahier—Deaths—1722 to 1728, 6 folios, or 12 pages.

Say, 23 pp.

4th Cahier—Louisbourg, 13th June, 1728, to 11th January, 1738, 70 folios, or 140 pages.

Say, 300 pp.

End of Vol. 406.

CANADA, CIVIL REGISTERS, LOUISBOURG—1738-1745, same series, Vol. 407.

1st Cahier of this volume, 16th January, 1738, to 19th May, 1742, 92 folios, or 184 pages.

Say, 300 pp.

2nd Cahier, 8th June, 1742, to 25th July, 1745, 55 folios, or 110 pages.

Say, 200 pp.

End of Vol. 407.

CANADA, CIVIL REGISTERS, LOUISBOURG.—1746-1754, same series, Vol. 408.

The registers of this series are interrupted from the 26th July, 1745, to the 27th July, 1749, during which time Louisbourg was in the hands of the English.

1st Cahier—Louisbourg—1749, to the month of February, 1752, 107 folios, or 214 pages.

Say, 400 pp.

2nd Cahier—Births—1752 to 1754, 37 folios, or 74 pages.

Say, 150 pp.

3rd Cahier—Marriages—1752 to 1754, 28 folios or 54 pages.

Say 100 pp.

4th Cahier—Deaths—1752 to 1754, 14 folios, 28 pages.

Say, 60 pp.

End of Vol. 408.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

CANADA, CIVIL REGISTERS, LOUISBOURG—1754 to 1758,
same series, Vol. 409.

- 1st Cahier—Louisbourg—2nd February, 1754 to 12th June, 1756, 91 folios, 182 pages. Say, 350 pp.
2nd Cahier—Louisbourg—16th June, 1756, to 13th June, 1758, 45 folios, 90 pages. Say, 200 pp.
3rd Cahier—Ile Royale—Hospital at Louisbourg, 1756-1757, 14 folios, 28 pages. Say, 25 pp.
4th Cahier—Louisbourg—13th June, 1758, to 19th July, 1758, 2 folios, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

End of Vol. 409.

CANADA—ILE ROYALE—LAURENT-LE-BEC—LA BALEINE
—PORT AU BASQUE—HAVRE ST. ESPRIT. Same
Series. Volume 410.

- 1st Cahier—Laurent-le-Bec—La Baleine—Port au Basque—Havre St. Esprit—1715 to 1756, 48 folios, 96 pages. Say, 175 pp.
2nd Cahier—Canada—Ile Royale—Havre St. Esprit—1728 to 1737—
Lorembec, 13 folios. Say, 26 pp.
3rd Cahier—Lorembec—Port au Basque—1740, 5 folios, 10 pages. Say, 8 pp.
4th Cahier—13 folios, 26 pages. Say, 35 pp.
5th Cahier—22 folios, 44 pages. Say, 80 pp.

End of Vol. 410.

CANADA—ILE ST. JEAN—1721 to 1758.—Same Series. Vol. 411.

- 1st Cahier, 21st April, 1721, to 11th May, 1744, 55 folios, 110 pages. Say, 125 pp.
2nd Cahier—Register of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, performed in the Parish Church of St. Pierre du Nord and Port Lajoie, Ile St. Jean, from the 15th Sept., 1749, to 6th December, 1751, 32 folios, 96 pages. Say, 150 pp.
3rd Cahier—Ile St Jean—Port Lajoie—From 6th January, 1752, to 13th May, 1758, 68 folios, 96 pages. Say, 175 pp.

This Register was numbered and signed by François Marie de Goutins, President of the Superior Council of l'Ile Royale, sub-delegate of the Intendant of La Nouvelle France, 1st January, 1752. It is a singular thing that the first entry in this register is that of the burial of the said François Marie de Goutins, aged about 65 years.

End of Vol. 411.

CANADA—ILE ROYALE—LOUISBOURG—ILE ST. JEAN—
PORT TOULOUSE—PORT D'ORLEANS AND LOREM-
BEC. (This volume is not numbered).

Table of names which appear in the preceding volumes, 140 pages.
Say, 225 pp.

(All these volumes must be copied in their entirety, E. R.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

CANADA—COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

Memorials, 1540-1759, F².

1697.

M. de la Chesnaye to..... A most interesting memoir concerning Canada. M. de la Chesnaye, as we see elsewhere, had come to Canada in 1665 to represent there the interests of the "Cie de Rouen." The author gives a summary of the history of the Colony from the time of Jacques Cartier. He states that Jacques Cartier touched at Cape Breton about the year 1540, and that he made another voyage with a crew from Saintonge. He gives great praise to Champlain. In the early days of the Colony a beaver-skin could be bought with a needle, a harness-bell or a tin mirror. M. de Lauzon was not liked, because of the little care he took to maintain his dignity, living as he did without a servant, and eating only pork and pease, like a mechanic or a peasant.

M. d'Argenson quarrelled with the Jesuits, and they with the Sulpicians. These latter had sent the Abbé de Queylus to Canada in the hope of making him the Bishop of La Nouvelle France, but the Jesuits supported the nomination of M. de Laval and succeeded. Talon would have nothing to do with the "Cie des Indes" (or any other company) and used all sorts of means to ruin them. Talon desired to become Governor, and spent lavishly, in order to make friends for himself.

Many details of the savage nations then known, the places they inhabited and their respective strength. Of all the savage nations, the Abenakis were those who lived the most Christian lives. Their conduct was exemplary, and their warlike valor great. The Iroquois are the most cruel in time of war, but the most humane, the most hospitable and the most sociable in time of peace. They show intelligence in their councils, and their polity much resembles that of the republics of Europe. Fol. 1, 23 pages. Say, 38 pp.

St. Germain-
en-Laye,
March 29,
1632.

Copy of the Treaty between King Louis XIII. and Charles I., King of England, for the restitution of La Nouvelle France, Acadia and Canada and the ships and merchandise seized on either side. Fol. 12, 6 pages.

Say, 10 pp.

Dec. 1, 1665.

Interpretation of the 11 presents made by the Iroquois ambassadors. (On the 13th of the same month a treaty was signed by M. de Tracy and the Iroquois deputies.) The first of these presents was to enlighten the eyes of the Governor and of the French. The second was to open their mouths and to cleanse their throats, so that they might speak with more ease, gentleness, and pleasantness. The third to free their minds from fear and to lead them to declare their feelings freely and without disguise—They ask for two black robes, a gunsmith and a doctor. Fol. 17—6 small pages, say, 4 pp. (This document is not to be copied, as it is already set down by M. Marmette at page 32 of the report of 1885.)

1679

Copy of the official report of the taking possession of the lands which are above Lake Ontario. Fol. 21, 1 page.

Nov. 2, 1671.

Extract from a memorial of M. de Talon to the King. Says that he is going to Acadia with the Sieur de Grandfontaine. He has learned that Colonel Temple, Governor of Boston, desires to submit to the authority of the King of France, and that he purposes to carry over with him a considerable number of French families, settled amongst the English. That Captain Poulet has discovered coal in Cape Breton as good as that found in England. That Sieur de Lussou has discovered copper and lead. That if the King does not find it inexpedient, he will encourage the farmers to cultivate tobacco. That with the wool of the

country he has had made drugget, fustian, flannel and serge, and is going to make cloth. That he has had hops planted for the supply of a brewery. That there is a sufficiency of cattle in Canada. That there were 700 children baptized the last year, and that there was no need of girls, those of the country being sufficient for the demand. That Sieurs St. Denis and Bissot had asked for, and that he had given them, grants for the establishment of sedentary fisheries. Fol. 22, 2 pages. (This document and the one following are of the same date. The Report of 1885 specifies a memoir of Talon's of the same date. It is difficult to say which of the two is meant. As these two documents are very short and are only extracts, they are to be copied.)—E. R.

Nov. 2, 1671.

Extract from a memorial from M. de Talon to the King. Of all the officers, only M. de Varennes is willing to go to France. The others are trying to establish themselves in the country. Asks that the Government of Three Rivers be given to M. de Varennes. Will strive to induce the volunteers to settle down by getting them to marry. Will go to Pentaguet if his health permits. M. de Petrée is gone to France. M. l'Abbé de Queylus is working at the education of the Indians, and is to sell his property and devote all he has to that end. M. de Courcelles seems to be jealous of the King's confidence in him. He asks for his recall and proposes his secretary as his successor. Fol. 23, 2 pages.

1672.

Extract from a memorial against M. de Frontenac by the members of the Sovereign Council at Quebec, regarding his usurpation of the rank of Chief and President of the Council. Sent by Sieur D'Auteuil. Fol. 26, 2½ pages.

Say, 3 pp.

Aug. 20, 1673.

Letter from Père Millet, missionary among the Iroquois Onneyonts, to M. de Frontenac. Describes the favourable impression he (M. de Frontenac) made upon the Onneyonts, and particularly upon their spokesman, in his interview with them at Katarakui. They all praise most highly his liberality and his affability. From this he expects good results. Fol. 30, 3½ pages.

Oct. 20, 1676.

Report of proceedings regarding the price of beaver. By an ordinance of the 19th of October, 1676, M. Jacques Duchesneau, Intendant, had called a meeting of the inhabitants of the country to consult about fixing the prices of beaver. There were present: Robert Cavelier de la Salle, Governor of Fort Frontenac, Gilles de Boisvinet, Lieutenant-General at Three Rivers, Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil, Joseph Godefroy de Vieuxpcent, Amador Godefroy de Saint Paul, Medard Chouart des Grozeliers, Jacques Labadie, Louis Joliet. Pierre Mollan, Estienne Veron de Grandmesnil, Pierre Esprit de Redisson, François. . . . Denis Guion, Thiezy de Bellestre Le Vallon, Louis de Sueure, Jacques Alexis Fleury and Charles Roger des Colombiers. Was also present Charles Vazire, Receiver-General of the King's dues in this country and special agent of Nicolas Ondiet, Farmer of said dues. Folio 32, 19½ pages.

Say, 17 pages.

1679.

Summary account of the difficulty which occurred at the Sovereign Council, between M. de Frontenac and M. Duchesneau. (This document is favourable to the views of the Governor.—E.R.) Folio 44, 2½ pages.

Say, 3½ pp.

1679.

Extracts from papers forming part of evidence, regarding the disputes and difficulties between M. le comte de Frontenac and M. Duchesneau, as to the position of Chief and President of the Sovereign Council of Quebec. By order of the Governor, MM. de Villeray and De Tilly, members of the Council, and d'Auteuil, attorney-general of the same, were sent into exile. Folio 46, 17 large pages.

Say, 35 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

- Oct., 1679. Duchesneau to the Minister. Explains his conduct and claims; that in all his troubles with the Governor he has never said anything but the truth, and is not so guilty as it was maintained. Folio 56. 2½ pp.
- Nov., 1680. Memorial as to the expedition of the Sieur de la Salle to the Mississippi. La Salle had arrived in Canada on the 15th Sept., 1678, with power to explore the country to which the great river named Mississippi leads. He wintered at Fort Frontenac. At Niagara he caused a bark to be built; then with 22 men he reached Missilmakinak, &c., &c. In July, 1680, he returned in order to extend his discoveries. Folio 58, 1 page.
- Aug. 22, 1679. Duchesneau to the Minister. Complains that the clearing of the land makes no progress. The farmers allow themselves to be easily led away by the attractions of hunting, and neglect their farms. The evil must be without a remedy so long as the Governor countenances it. It is very difficult for him to live on good terms with the Governor. Folio 59. 2½ pp.
- Aug., 1680. Formal statement of M. Duchesneau on the subject of complaints made against the servants of M. de Frontenac and the people of the garrison. They were accused of keeping shops, and trading within the enclosure where the Outaouais Indians held their fair. M. de Frontenac replied that there was nothing to prevent the people of the garrison from engaging in so petty and transitory a traffic, and that, as to his servants, the accusation was false. M. de Frontenac manifested his indignation by declaring that he had had very little respect for him in the past, but that in the future he would have none at all. Folio 66, ½ page.
- Aug. 17, 1680. Declaration made before Sieur Duchesneau, by Moyse Hillaret Charpentier, formerly in the service of La Salle. Declares that he wintered at Fort Crèveceur with La Salle, Tonty, the Fathers Gabriel, Louis and Zenobe, Recollets, La Rose, Charpentier, Petitbled, Boisdardennes, Jean Le Meilleur *dit* La Forge, Jacques Meissier, Jean Lemère, Jacques Richon, L'Espérance, a lackey of La Salle's, Le Parisien, Boisdardelles, Michel Accault, Le Picard, D'Autray, Hénault, La Violette, Collin, Martin Chartier Duplessis, Jacques Montijault, La Rousselière, Baribault and Lacroix. That the last six deserted. That La Salle, when going to Fort Frontenac, met La Chapelle and Noel Leblanc near the river Chicagou. That the latter informed him that the Fort Frontenac had been seized by Sieur Guiton and Lasalle's creditors. The which seeing and considering the said La Salle ruined, he the said Charpentier had taken furs and goods belonging to La Salle, in sufficient quantity to pay himself the three years' wages due to him. Folio 67, 1½ pages.
- Nov. 13, 1680. Inventory by M. Duchesneau of the properties M. de Talon possesses in Canada: The Brewery house, that called 'Godefroy, that occupied at present by him, M. Duchesneau, a large building situated in Lower Town, called the store-house, and the farm called Dorsainville. Folio 67, 1 page. Say, 1½ pp.
1681. Conduct of Sieur Perrot, Governor of Montreal.
(This document, which contains a long list of charges against Perrot, appears to have been written by Duchesneau. It refers to bad treatment inflicted by him or his servants on a great number of persons. He is accused of having incited the troubles of the preceding year. He is ruining the country, he carries on business publicly, has a shop in the village and an open store. He trades and causes his valets and his soldiers to trade in the camp of the Indians. He places a guard at the end of the bridge which separates the camp of the Indians from the French, and this guard permits only the servants and friends of Perrot to pass. He forces the Indians to come and deal at his house, and the settlers have only the remnants. He has traded with the Indians even to his

hat, sword, belt, jacket, etc. Has equipped a great number of *coureurs de bois*. His last year's traffic brought him in 40.000 livres.—E.R.) Folio 76, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.

March 27,
1681.

Memorial of the Bishop of Quebec on what passed in the matter of the quarrel between the Chevalier Duchesneau (son of the Intendant), a man named Vautier, a servant of Sieur Duchesneau (son of the Intendant), and Sieur Boisseau, and one of De Frontenac's guards.

(The Bishop had acted as a mediator and peace-maker between M. Duchesneau and M. de Frontenac, without being able to settle the difference. This memorial seems to lay the blame on Frontenac. It is difficult to form an accurate opinion upon the incident, but it is evident that de Frontenac was domineering and violent, for without listening to the explanations, the Chevalier had just given him, he struck and beat him unmercifully, and some days after had him arrested, in violation of his promises to the Bishop.—E.R.) Folio 78, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.

Montreal.
Aug. 11, 1681

Copy of the will of Cavalier de la Salle. Considering the great dangers to which he is exposed in his journeys, he declares that in case of his death, he gives to Sieur François Plet, his cousin—in order to reward him for the great obligations he is under to him—his Fort of Frontenac, with the Seigniorship belonging to it, his rights in the country of the Miamis, and that of the Illinois, with the settlements which he possesses in those places, as well as at Niagara, etc., etc. Folio 80, 1 page.

1682.

Talon to the King. Offers the King all his properties in Canada, without any conditions. Requests that the title of Comté given to his farm d'Orsainville, in Canada, may be transferred to his farm of Locquignol in Hainaut, which he had received as a gift from the King, on his departure for America. Folio 93, 1½ pages.

1683.

Extract from a narrative of the voyage of two French barques to Hudson's Bay. This expedition was undertaken in June, 1682, by Ratisson and Desgrosilliers, accompanied by MM. Sorel, Forêt, de la Chesnaye, Chaujon, Gitton and a crew of 29 men. Folio 94, 1½ pages.

Michilimackinac,
Oct. 5, 1682.

La Salle to M. de Frontenac. Having been engaged in exploring Louisiana, as he had been commissioned to do by the King—an undertaking which had fully succeeded—and having been ill ever since, he cannot go to Fort Frontenac, which is threatened by the Iroquois. Prays the Governor to appoint a successor to M. de la Forest, if he should go to France, and to send guns, powder and lead. Folio 95, 1 page.

March, 1682.

Memorial of the acts of which M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal, is accused, and the answer to said memorial. He has done little traffic, since the transactions, for the year only amount to 13,325 livres. The money of the country is the beaver, and the trade in furs is one of the necessities of the country. Folio 97, 1 page. Say, 1½ pp.

1682.

Collection of events that happened in Canada regarding the war with the English, as well as with the Iroquois, from the year 1682 to 1712.

(This anonymous narrative, which will amount to about 130 pages, appeared to me so important that I gave instructions to have it copied forthwith.—E.R.) Folio 100, 60 pages. Say, 130 pp.

Nov. 10, 1683.

De Meulles to Minister. There are 10 or 12 Recollet priests. Every one speaks well of them, but the Bishop shows little good will towards them. Advises war with the Iroquois, who must be humbled or annihilated, in the interests of trade. The colony is being peopled in a wonderfully rapid manner. The arms and munitions sent out are not suitable to a war with Indians. Folio 148, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

- June 6, 1684. De Meulles to Minister. Complains bitterly of the Governor. He usurps every function. He has entered into partnership with Du Lhut and some Quebec merchants, in order to monopolize all the trade of the West. Was the cause of the war with the Iroquois. Does not take any advice whatever from him. Is more dangerous to Canada than the Iroquois. Has yielded on every point in order to avoid quarrels with him. Complaints against the Bishop. Asks for instructions. Folio 163, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- July 12, 1684. De Meulles to Minister. Fresh complaints against M. de la Barre. Folio 166, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Aug. 29, 1684. Copy of a letter from Père de Lamberville, a missionary among the Iroquois, to Col. Dongan, Governor of New York. Thanks him for his gracious letter and for his Christian charity towards the missionaries. What he told the Indians with respect to the missionaries has made a deep impression upon them. Tells about acrimonious parleys between M. Arnaut, representing the Governor of New York, and M. Le Moyne, appointed delegate to treat for peace with the Indians, by M. de la Barre, when this latter was with his army on Lake Ontario. The eloquent speech of an Indian chief on the occasion carried the day for peace. Folio 168, 6½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- July 16, 1687. M. de Champigny to the Minister. Informs him that the troops have arrived in good condition at Catarakoui. M. De Denonville has arrested 50 Indians. They are being sent as prisoners to France. De la Durantaye and Du Luth have arrived at Niagara with 160 French and 400 Indians. Hopes for a good result from the expedition against the Indians. De la Durantaye and Du Luth have captured 60 English who were going to seize Michilimakinak. The English have sent men to Illinois to raise the flag of England there again. Folio 192, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Aug. 26, 1686. M. De Denonville. A memorial respecting the measures I have taken for the intended war against the Iroquois, in the spring of next year (1687), for MM. de Tonty, La Durantaye and Du Lhut, instructing them to assemble the French who are in the woods in order that they may march with the friendly Indians who may be collected. Folio 218, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- Aug. 26, 1686. The same to same. Additional instructions. 1684
- De Meulles to the King. Memorial on Canada and Acadia, in chapters, as follows : Of the good air of the country. Of the great extent of the lands and their good quality. Of the great number of peoples. Of the different climates. Of the important trade. "Even the name of 'Canada' shows that the country was at first considered as worth little, since 'Acanada,' in Spanish means, *Here is nothing*. The Spaniards had only seen the mouth of the river, lined with high mountains covered with snow. We can surely find as much variety of climate in this northern France as in Europe, with a larger area of fine land. There is nothing to prevent Your Majesty from laying here the foundations of the greatest monarchy in the world. Folio 196, 30 pages. Say, 45 pp.
- June 11, 1687. Copy of a letter from M. Dongan to M. le Marquis de Denonville. Will strictly adhere to terms of the treaty of neutrality which he has just received. This will prevent the French from having dealings with the Indians who are under English domination. The efforts of the missionaries to attract the Indians into Canada are not calculated to preserve the union. Folio 226, 2 pages. Say 1½ pp.

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Oct. 8, 1687. Letter from M. Dongan to M. de Denonville. M. de la Barre had desired him to join him in making war upon the Iroquois. The Iroquois, whom he sent for, said that M. de la Barre had given them orders to plunder any Frenchmen hunting without a license. M. de la Barre has concluded a treaty with them, without inviting the English representatives to join. He (Dongan) had always desired union, and M. Denonville is acting so as to break it off. He has in fact given arms to the Iroquois. The fact that there are French missionaries among the Sioux, gives no rights whatever to the French government. He has himself protected them in the interests of Christianity. Folio 235, 3 pages.

No date. Reply of Denonville to the same. Notes his admission that he has supplied the Iroquois with arms. Wants to make war only upon the Sonnotouans in order to avenge our wrongs. Wants to live at peace with the English. Has discharged the English prisoners, but will keep the Indians. Exhorts him not to give any protection to the Indians. Folio 236, 1 page.

Oct., 1690. Memorial of M. de Champigny respecting what happened in Canada with regard to the war with the English and the Iroquois in the year 1690. A detailed statement of the various expeditions undertaken against Coolar and the coast of Massachusetts. Encounter with several parties of Iroquois near Montreal. Taking of Port Royal. Siege of Quebec by Phips. The losses of the year amounted to 170 men, and include Sieur Desmarets, Chev. de Clermont and Lamothe, captains, with Lieutenants de Murat and Collombet. Folio 243, 9½ pages. Say, 15 pp.

Undated. M. Le Roy de la Potherye, comptroller of the marine, to Comte de Ponchartrain. A long memorial, divided into chapters wherein the author treats of the general management of affairs. These chapters are as follows: Canada; the General Government; the Intendance; the Control of the Navy; the Commissariat; the Stay of the King's ships at Quebec; the Artillery; the Troops; the Government of Three Rivers; that of Montreal; the Convent of the Hospital Sisters at Quebec; the Condition of the Country; *Detroit des deux lacs*; the Governor General; "La Nouvelle Cie de la Nouvelle France"; peace with the Iroquois; the English of La Nouvelle France; the porpoise fisheries—complains of M. de Callières; and of Lamothe Cadillac, who at Detroit intercepts the trade in furs, to the detriment of Montreal. De Callières is suffering from gout, and from another trouble, which prevents him from sitting down. Cadillac is not reputed a saint. He trades in brandy. Folio 255, 27 pages.

1699. Memorial entitled: "Discoveries of the French in North America." The author asserts that all the coast of America, from Newfoundland to Florida, was first discovered by the French. According to the history of Antoine Magig (?) printed at Douai, the Normans and the Bretons discovered the great banks and the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton two centuries ago. Some English concerted together to dispossess the French of the settlements they had then made upon these coasts, but no sooner had their vessels reached the great banks, than a storm caused them all to perish. Folio 269, 6 pages. Say, 40 pp.

No date. Letter from Baron De Longueuil to regarding disturbances at Montreal, caused, in part, by the sale of spirits. Folio 273, 4 pages. Say, 10 pp.

No date. Letters from M. Raimbault, Procureur du Roy at Montreal, upon the same subject. He thanks him for having authorized his son, De Piément, to practice as a notary in Montreal, in the place of M. David, deceased. Means to adopt to quell the disturbances. Folio 276, 2½ pages.

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- Oct. 1, 1702. Conference between the Abenakis Indians and M. de Callières. Speeches of the Indians, and answers of the Governor. Incites the Indians to break off their relations with the English, and to undertake the defence of the interests of France. Folio 227, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- June 12, 1703. Conferences of the Tsonontouans and the Onontagués with M. de Vaudreuil. Speeches of the Indians and answers of the Governor; they desire a steadfast peace and union with the French. "The English have sent us presents to induce us to drive the black gowns away; we have refused them. We are told that Corlar wants to make war upon us; nevertheless, we do not fear it. If it should be so, we ask the support of your warriors." They ask that De Maricourt and Joncaire be sent to them. Folio 281, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- May 12, 1704. Conference of the Abenakis of Amesoquanty with M. de Beauharnois, Intendant; speeches of the Indians and answers of the Intendant. They accept the invitation given to them to leave their village and to come and settle down at Ouanouinac, that is to say, at river Puante, opposite *le Cap*. They will leave with regrets their farms, which are very fine, their chapel and their friends. Many will follow them, but not before they are satiated with fighting the English. Folio 298, 2½ pages.
- June 8, 1704. Council held at Fort Pontchartrain by the Kiscacous, Outaouais, Sina-gotres, of the Sable nation, Hurons, Saulteux, Amiquoiques, Mississagués, Nipissingues, Miamis and Loups Indians, in presence of MM. De Lamothe Cadillac, de Tonty, Captain of the Marine detachment, of Père Constantin, of Sieurs Desnoyers and Radisson, head clerks of the Company, and all the other Frenchmen soldiers as well as civilians. They complain of the departure of Mesdames De Tonty and Radisson and other Frenchwomen. They infer from this that the post is about to be abandoned. Demand the departure of M. Desnoyer, who buys only beaver from them. They charge the Governor with having lied to them. M. De Lamothe replies that Madame De Tonty went away because of her condition. That his own wife is leaving with him, but will also return with him. He is not abandoning them. The surgeon and the gunsmith are gone, but they will be replaced. The Governor has not deceived them. Folio 301, 7½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- June 9, 1704. Speeches of the Abenakis Indians of Koessek to the Governor, and reply of the latter. They made sturdy war upon the English during the year, and are content with the assistance he had given them. Do not wish to settle elsewhere. Can better serve French interests where they are. The Governor urges them to accept his offers, for their own greater advantage. Will give them support during the war. Folio 305, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 13, 1704. Replies of the Pentagoët Indians to the speeches of M. Vaudreuil. They thought they would never leave their own country, but they accepted the invitation to settle on the St. Lawrence. "It will be said that we are flying from fear of the war; but if there is any shame it fall upon thee." Folio 306, 2 pages.
- June 14, 1704. Speeches of the Detroit Indians, Huron, Outaouais and Miamis to the Iroquois, and Tsonnontouans, and replies of the latter. Folio 310, 5 pages. Say, 6 pages.
- July 30, 1704. Speeches of *La Grande Terre*, an Onontagué Chief, to the Governor. Had set out to visit him and mourn the death of Maricourt, but was attacked by the Outaouais. They want, as they had promised in the treaty, to know his mind before raising the hatchet. Answer of the Governor. Folio 317, 2 pages.

- March 8, 1706. Several Councils held at Fort Pontchartrain in the presence of M. de Bourmont, Commandant of the Fort, of Père Constantin and of Sieur Grandmesnil, with Pezani, Chief of the Antiaurs—complaining of the murders committed by the Chaouanons, the Scioux and the Miamis, and wanting to go to war with them, with answer of M. de Bourmont.
- March 24, 1706. Another council held on 24th of the same month with the same Chief. Declares that their friends and allies, the Mississagués, are very angry with the Miamis, and that the young men want to go to war against them.
- March 26, 1706. Answer of M. De Bourmont. Another Council held by the French with the assembled Missisagués.
- July 2, 1706. Another Council at the same Fort—Pontchartrain—by the Hurons, the Miamis and the Chouanons, in the presence of MM. De Bourmont and Grandmesnil. These Indians want to go to war against the Outaouais in order to avenge the death of several of their people murdered by that tribe. Answer of M. De Bourmont, who begs of them, apparently in vain, to keep the peace until the return of M. De Lamothe, and refuses to assist them. Folio 320, 10½ pages. Say, 18 pp.
- Aug. 11, 1709. Resolutions adopted at the Council of War held at Quebec, at which were present: the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. Randot, the younger, Intendant, Langloiserie, King's Lieutenant at Quebec, M. de Lauvigny, Major of the said town, MM. Duplessis-Fabert, Dumesnil, Le Verrier, Le Vasseur, de Beaucourt, and d'Esgly, captain in the army, after reading of the testimony of Géroc Troul and André Naët, two Dutchmen taken prisoners by the party of M. de Ramezay at Lake Champlain. Folio 326, 5½ pages.
- Aug. 18, 1709. Other resolutions adopted at the Council of War held at Quebec in presence of the same and the Marquis d'Aloguy, after the reading of a letter from M. d'Amours des Plaines, stating that he had seen eleven vessels near Bic. Folio 330, 6 pages.
- February 11, 1713. Letter from M. Bégon to the Minister. Informs him of the burning of the Intendant's palace. Cannot imagine the cause of the fire. Had spent the day at the Governor's with Mme. Bégon; his valet and two maid servants lost their lives in the flames. His secretary, found half frozen in the garden, died two days after. Has lost property to the value of 3,000 livres, besides 1,500 livres, in card-money. Asks for indemnity. Folio 347, 9 pages.
- August 14, 1714. Order of M. de Vaudreuil directing that the names of the English prisoners who are in Canada be reported to MM. de Longueuil, Governor of Montreal and De Gallifet, Governor of Three Rivers, in order to permit such as desire to return to place themselves in the hands of MM. John Stoder and Williams, agents acting in that behalf. Folio 350, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- July 11, 1721. Copy of a letter from Mr. William Burnett, Governor of New York, to De Vaudreuil (very courteous). Complains that, contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht, which leaves the frontiers to be defined, and permits the Indians freedom in their movements, the French have built a fort at Niagara, hoisted their flag in the village of the Tsonnontouans, and purpose sending missionaries and a gunsmith to the Indians. Joncaire, who deserved the rope for having killed Montour, is seeking to mislead the Iroquois. Is informed that M. Lemoine is on the spot to complete the work begun by Joncaire. Folio 351, 5½ pages.
- June 28, 1713. Letter from the Minister to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, with regard to the question of boundaries. Has received their memorials on the subject. The taking possession of the country of the Iroquois at Detroit,

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of the Miamis of the Illinois and the Outaouais, appears to him to be well established. The question of the boundaries of Acadia is not so clear. Must endeavour to find authentic documents establishing the fixing of the boundaries at Passamaquoddy ; or else prove that the English have never conquered or possessed more than the Peninsula. Asks for a detailed statement with maps, &c. Boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Territory. Folio 355, 2 pages.

May 7, 1714. Letter from the Minister to de Vaudreuil enclosing another from His Majesty to the Nipissiniens in answer to the petition of these Indians presented to the King by their missionary, M. de Breslay. Has granted two gratuities to M. de Breslay, one for an altar outfit for his chapel, and the other for an auxiliary missionary. His Majesty assures the Nipissiniens that he resents the wrong done them by the Foxes, and will raise the war-hatchet against them, if they do not give satisfaction. In the meantime they ought to remain peaceable, and leave everything to M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 356, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pages.

1715. Memorial of Sr. de Catalogne on the Seigniories and dwellings of the governments of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, with an explanation of the plans sent to Comte de Ponchartrain in 1709 and 1711 ; with remarks on the order of these establishments, set out, seignior by seignior ; the names and rank of the Seigniors ; the names of those by whom the parishes are administered ; showing the seigniories wherein there is a High Ordinary and Inferior Justice ; the natural and casual products and the quality of the farm land. (In view of the importance of this document, I gave orders to have it transcribed forthwith.—E.R.) Folio 358. 61 pages. Say, 110 pp.

Nov. 2, 1724. Memorial of voyage of Sr. Gosselin, in vessel "L'Hermite," on behalf of the Governor, with a view to visit the locality, explore the merchantable timber, and to take soundings from Gaspe to Point Miscou. Folio 389, 8 pages.

No date.
About 1727. Memorial presented to MM. Beauharnois by M. de la Carne, King's Lieutenant, at Montreal. Necessity for fortifying themselves on Lake Champlain in order to be prepared to cope with the English. Is informed from a reliable source that the King of England has granted Lake Champlain to the children of Pitre Shuyler. We must take possession of Pointe-à-la Chevelure, otherwise the English will seize it. This post will be as useful to us as Niagara and Detroit have been, to hold back and stop the way of the English. Folio 395, 6½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

1718. Description, with full and interesting details, of localities inhabited by the Indians and the French, from Niagara to the country west of "le Lac des Illinois," describing the manners and customs of the Indians, &c., &c. No author's name given. Folio 399, 20 pages. Say, 35 p.p.

1721. Words of the Abenakis to the King, saying that the English are taking possession of their lands. They ask His Majesty to settle the matter by making the English desist or by allowing them, the Indians, to make war upon them. "The English assert that the country was given to them by the treaty of Utrecht. They do not believe it, for the country belongs to them. By that treaty the Iroquois are placed under the protection of England. Have they not shed enough of their blood for France to have deserved like protection from her ?" Folio 410, 4½ pages. Say, 3½ pp.

1721. Speeches of the Abenakis and the Indians, their allies, to the Governor of Boston, on the subject of their lands of which the English have taken possession since the peace. Their country has never been conquered by the English or the French ; they have neither given nor sold it. They give notice for the last time. Folio 413, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

- Sept. 8, 1723. Order of M. De Vaudreuil to M. de Beauharnois de Beauville, commanding the King's store-ship "Le Chameau," directing him to fire his guns and give the like order to merchant vessels now in the port of Quebec, as a sign of rejoicing at the coronation of the King. M. de Beauville had promptly refused to obey the Governor's wishes, and threatened with confinement in the hold, all captains of vessels who should obey the Governor's will. Hence this order. Folio 417, 2½ pages. Say 3½ pp.
- Oct. 14, 1723. Bégon to the Minister—statement of facts respecting the difference between MM. de Vaudreuil and Beauharnois de Beauville, with regard to the order given to the latter to fire his guns. Bégon lays the blame on M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 419, 5 pages. Say, 8½ pp.
- March, 1723. Memorial concerning the boundaries of la Nouvelle France, presented by Sr. Bobé to the King, in March, 1723. Collated on the 25th July, 1750, at the Chateau St. Louis, by Sr. Du Laurent, Notary Royal within the Provostship of Quebec. Signed and countersigned 1st August, 1750, by François Bigot and his secretary. It sets out that in 1524 Verazzani took possession, in the name of Francis I., of all the country situated between the 30th and 50th degrees of north latitude, which from that time was called "La Nouvelle France." That in 1562, Ribaut made settlements in Carolina, which he thus named in honour of Charles IX. That Laudonnière and Gourgue succeeded Ribaut, and that Charles the Fifth subsequently conveyed all his claims to France; that, contrary to the recognized rights of France, England made a settlement in Virginia, and gradually took possession of a great part of the coast. Provisions of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. The English did not fulfil the conditions of that Treaty of Neutrality of 1686. Treaty of Utrecht. Folio 429, 21 pages.
- Jan. 14, 1725. Copy of the Commission given by the Government of Boston to the delegates sent to Canada. (These delegates were Samuel Thaxter and William Dudley. Their mission was to demand the release of English prisoners and to prevail upon the Governor of Canada not to assist the Abenakis and other Indians who were making war upon the English.—E. R.) Folio 447, 1½ pages.
- Dec. 26, 1726. Extract from a letter from Joncaire, Commandant at Fort Niagara, to the Governor. Went to the Tsonnontouan country in order to hold a council with the Iroquois. Was coldly received. They told him, being instigated thereto by the English, that Fort Niagara did not please them, that the Onontagués alone had consented to the building of that fort. That M. de Longueuil had promised them a barrel of gunpowder and some bullets, and that they had not seen anything of that as yet. They presented him with a collar, which he would not touch. Told them that this land having been given to Ononthio by the Onnontagués, the other Iroquois had no right to take it away from him. That this fort was also in truth a protection to them. Opinions were divided. Declared to them that he would hold possession of the fort against all comers. Will play them a soldier's trick in the spring. You must work up the Iroquois and make use of the Onontagués also. The English want to have me assassinated, but whoever undertakes that work must take half the risk. Folio 448, 3 pages. Say, 5½ pages.
- Sept. 26, 1726. Council held in New York the 26th September, 1726. List of members elected, county by county. Speech by the Governor, W. Burnett. He informs the Chamber of the conference he has had with the Iroquois. Is well satisfied with the result. Has sent an envoy to spend the winter with the Tsonnontouans. Regrets that some of the traders have committed acts of injustice and violence against the Indians. To remedy

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this it would be necessary to appoint some one to hear complaints and deal with them. Folio 449½, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

Jan., 1727.

Extracts from a letter written by De Joncaire to De Longueuil, the younger, Commandant at Fort Frontenac. Asks him to urge the authorities to send him orders. The Iroquois will go down to Montreal in the spring, to demand that Fort Niagara be evacuated. If they put him out, it will be only when he and his garrison shall all have crossed Charon's ferry. Will send his two sons with the Indians. Under the circumstances it will be necessary to make much of Noaragon and the other Iroquois chiefs. Folio 452½, 1 page.

Feb. 12, 1727.

Copy of a letter from Sr. de Longueuil, the younger, to his father. Was informed of what had passed at Orange by M. de la Corne. Informed Joncaire, who already knew of it. Some Onontagué chiefs came to see him. They declared that all the chiefs were not present at the Grand Council, that they themselves did not say anything, because their minds were disturbed. He sent presents to the village of the Onontagués in order to find out what had occurred at the Council. Four of their Chiefs have come here ; they will not speak now ; they will do so when they go to Montreal in the spring. Folio 452, 1½ pages.

Oct. 21, 1725.

Extract from a letter from the Minister of Marine to M. de Beauharnois. Informs him that the vessel "Le Chameau," on her way to Quebec, has been lost three leagues off Louisbourg. No one escaped from the wreck. The body of M. de Chasel has been recovered. Folio 454, 1 page.

May 20, 1726.

M. Bégon to the Minister. Informs him of the burning of the Palace. Only the walls, the vaults and the chimney remain. A great many of the things were saved. Has given orders to rebuild at once, in order to utilize the walls before they become impaired. M. d'Aigremont has lost nearly all he had. Folio 455, 3½ pages. Say, 5 p.p.

1727.

Memorial respecting the Abenakis of St-François and of Bécancour. They demanded the building of a fort before consenting to continue the war. We were considering the means to be adopted, when two Abenakis delegates from Acadia came to beg of us to prevent the Abenakis of St-François from continuing the war against the English, because it put them in danger of being massacred. They have made a treaty with the English, but tell us they will take part with us as soon as we go to war with the English. We must agree to this, and pay them the usual annuities, for we may rely upon the fidelity of these Indians in an emergency. Folio 457, 6 pages.

July, 1727.

Memorial of Sr. Sarrazin, Physician Royal for the Hospitals of Canada. Relates astonishing facts which he witnessed at the exhumation of the bodies of several nuns who had been dead 20 or 25 years. Two of the bodies were in a perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding that one of the nuns had died of small-pox. The feet, hands, shoulders, &c., were quite natural. The hands, especially, were flexible, like those of a person sleeping. One of those exhuming the body, had touched one of the ears of the nun roughly, when forth came blood as ruddy as that of a living person. Made a large incision in the arm, and found that the flesh was quite supple. There was no corpse-like smell whatever. The flesh of three other nuns, exhumed at the same time, had been utterly consumed. Cannot explain the fact, and finds it most extraordinary. Folio 469, 10 pages. Say, 17, pp.

1729.

Memoir on the means adopted during the summer to avoid a scarcity in the Colony. The measures taken were found to be useless. The fact was that the merchants, interested in creating fears of a great scarcity

- June 7, 1735. had issued false reports as to the quantity of provisions in store. Folio 475, 24 pages. Say, 30 pp.
 Extracts from letters from Srs. De Laverendrye, junior, and La Jemmeraye to De Beauharnois.
- Letter of Laverendrye. He has erected a fort (Maurepas) on River Rouge, five leagues from Lake Ouisnipeg, upon a beautiful point visible from afar. A beautiful spot, rich soil, abundance of game. Has not yet seen the Christinaux. Has had them notified.
- July 23, 1735. Letter from La Jemmeraye. His cousin, De la Verendrye, has written that he has seen 300 lodges of Assiniboils, and that having asked them for news of the Ouatchipouennes, he was informed that these savages were white and bearded; have drawbridges, and buildings like the French; that they lived on a river which runs south-west, and so wide that the other shore cannot always be seen. We made 600 packages of furs. Can bring down only 400, for lack of men. Folio 439, 4½ pages.
- Oct. 22, 1759. Vaudreuil and Bigot to the Minister. Recommend Captain Villegrin, who was included in the capitulation of Quebec, and has gone to France. The manœuvres of the English ships before Quebec show clearly that our pilots did not know much about the river. The enemy has passed with vessels of 60 guns, where we would not have risked vessels of 100 tons. Folio 494, 2 pages.

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Vol. I. F.—CANADA—1556-1669.

- Document (autographie) without mention of date or locality, from Abbé de Queylus (*very badly written*) signed by him and Sister Marie Rénée de la Nativité, with the following title: "Articles of agreement between Mgr. L'Abbé De Queylus and the R. R. Mères Hospitalières of Quebec, for the founding of the hospital for the Indians at Montreal."
- Paris, Dec. 18, 1603. Copy of letters patent executed in favour of Sr. de Monts, respecting his "Enterprise des Indes" in 1603. Is appointed Lieutenant General of the King to people and settle the lands, coast and country of *Cadie* and other circumjacent parts, extending from the 40th degree to the 46th, as more fully set forth in Letters-Patent sent on the 8th November. Folio 98, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- February 8. Proclamation granting exemption from duties for goods derived from the trading of Sr. de Monts and his associates. (To be found also in "l'Histoire de la Nouvelle France," by l'Escarbot, page 427.) Folio 100, 5½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- March 16, 1605. Establishment of Sr. de Monts in the office of Lieutenant General of the country, lands, coasts and confines of Acadia, Canada and other parts of New France. Folio 103, 3 pages.
- May 7, 1620. Copy of letter from the King to Sieur de Champlain, confirming him in the command of New France, which had been given him by the Duke De Montmorency, Vice-roy of the same. Folio 105, 1 page.
- Feb. 2, 1621. Letter from the Duke De Montmorency, Vice-roy of New France, to Sr. De Champlain, urging him to protect the company of the Sieur de Caën. Folio 105, 1½ pages.
- Jan. 16, 1637. Grant made by La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France to Maitre Jean de Beauvais, Commissary of the Marine, for the establishment and endowment of a nunnery at Quebec. Grants 12 arpents of land in the city of Quebec, and a tract of one league by ten, to be taken in the neighbourhood of the Seigniories granted near the town. Folio 135, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

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- Sept. 12. 1646. Act recording the taking possession by Les Dames Ursulines of the land granted to them by "La Compagnie de la Nouvelle France," through Sieur De Beauvais, at the place called Ste-Croix, measuring one league upon the river front at Cap Ste-Croix, by 10 leagues in depth. Folio 136, 1 page.
- St. Germain
des Frères,
Paris,
Aug. 16, 1637. Donation made by Madame La Duchesse d'Aiguillon, of the sum of 22,440 livres, which shall be invested in the purchase of script or on the security of the Crown domain, or in annuities, in France, in favour of "Les Religieuses Hospitalières," who shall be established in the city of Quebec, in New France. Folio 137, 17 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- Statement of the title deeds from 1636 to 1718, respecting the establishment of the Seminary of Montreal. (This series is composed of 19 documents registered at the Sovereign Council. Folio 147, 87 pages.
- April 15.
1639. Deed for the foundation of the Religieuses Hospitalières of Quebec. Folio 192, 6 pages. Say, 130 pp.
- Aug., 1720. Official return as to search for a criminal in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. (A man named Bastaron who had been condemned to the galleys for desertion, and transferred to the prison of the Hospital, on account of severe illness, had made his escape. Hence this perquisition.—E.R.) Folio 195, 1½ pages. Say, 11 pp.
- Quebec,
Oct. 30, 1727. Letter from Sœur Catherine de St. Joachim, Supérieur of L'Hotel Dieu, to the Governor. Does not consider it her duty to yield to his wishes as to rendering the accounts he asks for. Will refer it to the Minister, who will see that the Bishop is satisfied with the accounts. Folio 198, 1 page.
- Quebec,
Dec. 7, 1726. Official return as to the search for a criminal in the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. In relation to the escape of Thérèse Boisjoli, accused of theft, Sœur Nathalie admits having connived at the escape. Folio 198, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Paris,
Jan. 31. 1640. Deed of Gift made by Madame la Duchesse d'Aiguillon of the sum of 18,100 livres in favour of the Religieuses Hospitalières, of the city of Quebec, in la Nouvelle France, "to form, with the 22,400 livres, a total of 40,500." Folio 202, 14 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- March 21,
1650. Articles of association—with names—of the members of a society for the conversion of the Indians of La Nouvelle France, in the Island of Montreal, whereby they make unto each other donation mutual and *entre vifs*, to the last survivor of them, to the exclusion of the heirs—of the forts, habitations and dependencies granted to the said society. (This document is not included in the 19 mentioned above. It was enregistered at the Sovereign Council, Quebec, on 20th September, 1666.—E.R.) Folio 215, 2 pages.
- Paris,
March 1,
1646. Royal warrant granting to Sr. Henry De Lévis De Ventadour, ecclesiastic, the privilege of levying and collecting the contribution known as "God's Penny," which is voluntary given at all fairs, markets, contracts, sales, exchanges, &c., &c., throughout the whole extent of the kingdom, with the purpose of promoting the establishment of the "Seminaire Royal des Missions," the aim of which is the conversion of the Indians. Folio 224, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Paris,
Jan. 12, 1647. Proclamation appointing Sieurs Laisné De Mesme and Morangis, Royal Councillors, to advise His Majesty as to the regulations required in relation to trade, in the country of La Nouvelle France and the coasts of Canada. Folio 232, 1 page.
- Paris,
March 27,
1647. (Printed.) Royal regulations for the establishment of good order and police in Canada. Folio 233 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.

Paris.
March 5,
1648.

Royal warrant establishing a Council at Quebec. (This was issued in consequence of the petitions and complaints of the inhabitants of the Colony, and of the report of MM. Laisné and Morangis, sent out to Canada for the purpose of furnishing information to the King.) This warrant directs that there shall be a Council composed of the Governor, the Bishop, and *ad interim* the Superior of the Jesuits, the Governor going out of office, and two inhabitants of the country, elected for three years by the other councillors, and the Syndics of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers thereunto appointed. By the warrant itself MM. de Chauvigny, Godefroy and Giffard, are appointed. The Governor appointed for three years can only be continued as such for a further term of three years, &c., &c. The warrant fixes the total sum appointed for the maintenance of the colony, the purposes to which it is to be applied, the troops which shall be maintained, and other details. Folio 235, 7 pages. Say, 14 pp.

Quebec,
Oct. 12, 1691.

Notice of M. de Champigny announcing freedom of commerce. Extracts from previous Acts on this subject, dated 27th Oct., 1648; 16th January, 1649, 1660 and 1675. Gives advice as to what would be proper to do in cases of fraud in connection with the beaver trade. Folio 239, 4½ pages. say, 6 pp.

Quebec,
Oct. 26, 1651.

Grant of fishing privileges along the shore of the river from Quebec to Sillery, in favour of the Ursulines. Folio 243, 1 page.

Quebec,
March 2,
1652.

Deed of gift by Madeleine de Chauvigny, widow of Charles Gruel de la Peltrie, in favour of the Ursulines of Quebec. She conveys with reservation of usufruct, the house she inhabits, near the convent, with two arpents of land adjoining, two farms at Côte Ste-Geneviève, of 75 arpents and 24 respectively. Folio 245, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

Quebec,
March 16,
1659.

Ratification by M. de Lauson of sundry grants previously made to the Ursulines of Quebec. Folio 245, 2½ pages. Say, 6 pp.

Paris.
Nov., 1652.

Letters Patent to Sieur Dolu, giving power to establish a Colony either in La Nouvelle France, in the Islands of America or upon the northern coast. Enumeration of previous colonizing enterprises: in 1554, under Admiral de Coligny; in 1608, 1610, 1625; of those in La France Antartique, and Maragnay, abandoned at the end of 15 years for want of help; of that of Cap du Nord; of that of Sr. Dormelle, "*au Continent du Péon*." Powers given to Sr. Dolu. The land he selects is to be constituted a marquisate in his behalf. Folio 247, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.

Jan. 30, 1654.

(Printed.) Letters Patent from the King to Sieur Nicolas Denys, Escuyer, appointed by the Cie de la Nouvelle France, Governor of "la Baye St. Laurent" and adjacent islands. Considering that he has been unjustly deprived of his forts and houses by Sir De Charnisay, His Majesty confirms him in his office. Folio 250, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.

Quebec,
May 4, 1654.

Grant by M. de Lauson, of 320 arpents of land, in the Seigniory of Lauson, to the Ursulines of Quebec. Folio 251, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

Quebec,
June 1, 1654.

Remission by M. de Lauson of the charge attached to the grant of 4th May, last. Folio 252, 1 page.

Paris,
Oct. 15, 1655.

(Printed.) Decree of the King's Privy Council in favour of Nicolas Denys, against Emmanuel Le Borgne, merchant at La Rochelle, granting to the said Denys replevin of the merchandise, consisting of beaver and moose furs, seized at the suit of the said Le Borgne, in the hands of Sr. De la Milleraye, to whom the said Denys had delivered the same, discharging the sureties, and ruling that, in accordance with His Majesty's Letters Patent, of the 30th January, 1654, the said Le Borgne and all others

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claiming rights in the estate of the Sr. D'Aulnay de Charnisay are prohibited from interfering in any way with the places abandoned to the said Denys by 'La Cie de la Nouvelle France.' Folio 253, 4 pages.

Say, 10 pp.

Paris,
March 7.
1657.

Order of Council of State enacting regulations as to commerce and fur trade. (This document, on parchment, has been much injured by vermin or mould.—E.R.) Folio 255, 6½ pages

Say, 11 pp.

1658.

Draft of charter granted to Sr. Henry De Gournay to found a Colony in North or South America, or in a country not occupied by the subjects or allies of His Majesty. Folio 259, 16 pages.

Say, 22 pp.

Paris,
Sept. 1, 1660.

Warrant of the Council of State authorizing Guenet & Co., merchants of Rouen, to send to New France one or two ships laden with wheat and provisions, for the support of the colony, as requested by the inhabitants, inasmuch as they have only been able to sow their lands partially, because of the war with the Iroquois. Folio 271, 1 page.

Paris,
March 10.
1662.

Order of the Council of State revoking, on certain conditions, the contract entered into between Sieur René Robineau de Bécancourt and MM. Guenet et Cie, for the furnishing of wheat and provisions to the inhabitants of La Nouvelle France. Folio 272, 3 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

Paris,
March 21.
1663.

Commission as Intendant of Justice, Police, &c., in La Nouvelle France, for Sr. Robert. Folio 278, 1 page.

Say, 6 pp.

Quebec,
May 26, 1664.

Confirmation by the Sovereign Council of Quebec of the appointment to the office of Registrar of the Royal Court of the Seneschal of Montreal, and of Notary Royal of the said place, for Sr. Nicolas de Mouchy; also confirmation of the appointment to the office of Sergeant Royal of the said place for Sr. Raguèdeau. Folio 293, 1 page.

Quebec,
Nov. 12, 1664.

Extract from the Register of the Sovereign Council, appointing M. De Mazé a Commissioner to make an inquiry into the revenues of the Nuns of the Hospital, their charities, etc., in view of the fact that the memorial they have furnished does not afford all the information needed. Folio 295, 1 page.

Quebec,
Nov. 18, 1663.

Decision of the Sovereign Council touching the emoluments of the Governor. Folio 296, 2 pages.

Say, 3 pp.

Quebec,
Dec. 5, 1663.

Memorial by M. de Mézy respecting a difficulty with M. de Villeraï. Folio 297, 2 pages.

Quebec,
Feb. 4, 1664.

Public notice given by Sr. de Mézy, notifying parties who have petitions to present to the Council, to address themselves to him, and not to others, a practice introduced at the instigation of certain members of the Council. (This notice was posted up "to beat of drum," by Sir D'Angouville, Major of Fort St. Louis. On the back of the document is the following: "Papers sent by M. de Mézy against the Bishop of Petrée and certain officials of the Sovereign Council to prove to His Majesty the cabals being carried on in Canada, to the detriment of his service. 1664, 30th August.—E.R.) Folio 298, 1 page.

Say, 2 pp.

Quebec,
Feb. 13, 1664.

Ordinance signed by MM. De Mézy, Le Gardeur de Tilly, Juchereau de la Ferté, and D'Amours, suspending MM. d'Auteuil and d'Villeray from their position as Councillors. (This document accuses two Councillors and the Bishop of Petrée of usurping the authority of the Governor and of fomenting sedition.—E.R.) Folio 299, 1½ pages.

Say, 3 pp.

Quebec,
Feb. 28, 1663.

Letter from M. de Mézy to Père L'Allemand, complaining of the conduct of the bishop and several ecclesiastics towards him. Admits his debt of gratitude to the bishop, for commending him to the King for his appointment to the post he occupies, but feels that he is bound by his oath to the service of the King, and that this duty comes before every other. Asks his opinion. Folio 300, 1½ pages.

Say, 4 pp.

- No date. Answer of Père L'Allemand. Does not think he ought to express an opinion on the case of conscience propounded. Excuses Mgr. de Pétrée as to his intentions. Folio 300, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
- Quebec,
March 10,
1664. Resolution of the Council appointing Sr. Chartier deputy Crown attorney. (This document sets out complaints against the Bishop, who was opposed to the creation of the office. Declares that the people have urgent need of it, for the ends of justice, and that they are calling for it persistently. Folio 302, 2 pages.
- Quebec,
March 13. Letter to the Sovereign Council of Quebec from the Sr. Bourdon, heretofore Crown Attorney, complaining of the interdiction issued against him. Ordinance of the council upholding the interdiction until His Majesty shall have taken cognizance of the matter. (His letter is declared to be seditious, etc., E.R.) Folio 303, 2½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Quebec,
April 17,
1664. Proclamation of the Sovereign Council prohibiting bartering, or giving intoxicating drinks to the Indians. Folio 305, 1½ pages.
- Quebec,
July 17,
1664. Decree of the Sovereign Council condemning Sr. Miville to remain closely within the limits of the seigniorie of Lauson, and to pay a fine of 300 livres, for having attempted to carry off passengers sent out by the King, contrary to the distribution which had been ordered. Folio 306, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Quebec,
August 23,
1664. Decree of the Sovereign Council ordering that Pierre Jean and others, unable to work, be sent back to France at the expense of the King. Folio 309, 1 page.
- Quebec,
August 25,
1664. Letter from Bishop De Pétrée to M. De Mézy, informing him that he cannot at present consent to the election of new councillors before the arrival of M. de Tracy. Begs him to defer the matter. Folio 310, 1 page.
- Quebec,
August 25,
1664. Letter from M. de Mézy to Bishop De Pétrée, in which he begs him to be pleased to agree to the choice of new councillors to replace MM. de Villaray de la Ferté and d'Amours; and of MM. Bourdon, Crown Attorney, and Du Menu, registrar. Offers him the selection of a certain number of persons, provided none of them be his own servants or Jesuit Fathers. Folio 311, 1 page.
- Quebec,
Sept. 19,
1664. Extract from the records of the Sovereign Council setting forth in detail the difficulties which arose on the occasion of the election of a syndic. Duplicate countersigned by Bishop de Pétrée. Folio 312, 3 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- Quebec,
November,
1665. Document entitled "Memoir of the annual expenditure of the Fabrique of the Church of Quebec, and which cannot be reduced, in order to carry on therein the Divine Office." (A foot note in the hand-writing of M. Talon, shows that this statement, which gives at the same time the revenues of the church, was made by the churchwardens with the participation of the Bishop and that it was examined by M. Talon, E.R.) Folio 316, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Paris,
March 23,
1665. Powers of Governor and Lieutenant General in Canada, Acadie and the Island of Newfoundland granted to Sieur de Courcelles. Folio 317, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Paris,
March 23,
1665. Powers conferred on Sieurs de Tracy, Courcelles and Talon, as to the changes to be made in the Sovereign Council of Canada.
- Quebec
July 24,
1665. Permission granted by M. de Tracy to Sieur Doublet to trade at Gaspé, for and on behalf of "La Compagnie Des Indes." Folio 323, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
Jan. 7, 1667. M. De Lionne to M. Talon. Thanks him for his letter, and for the copy of the treaty made with the Indians. Will preserve it as a curiosity. The king listened to the reading of your letter and the treaty, with a great deal of pleasure. His Majesty has a great deal of confidence in you. Folio 335, 1 page.

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- Quebec
Jan. 24, 1667. Draft of Regulations by MM. de Tracy and Talon for the administration of justice and the distribution of the lands of Canada. Folio 336, 11 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- Paris,
March 29,
1669. Commission as Chief Surveyor granted by La Cie des Indes Occidentales, to M. De Bécancourt, senr., signed : Bechamel, Berthelot, Bideau, Thomas, Landais, Dalibert and Messenger. Registered at the Sovereign Council of Quebec, 21st August, 1668. Folio 342, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Quebec
August 21,
1668. Acceptance and installation by the Sovereign Council of the Sr. Robineau De Bécancourt, Senr., in the office of Surveyor General of La Nouvelle France. Folio 344, 2 pages.
- Quebec
August 27,
1667. Copy of Order addressed to Sieur De La Fredière, by MM. Tracy, Courcelles and Talon, directing him, in view of the numerous complaints of the settlers as to his conduct, to return to France. Folio 345, ½ page.
- Quebec
September 1,
1667. Letter from M. de Salières, Colonel of the De Carignan Regiment, to M. Talon. Complains bitterly of the proceedings taken by MM. Tracy and de Courcelles against Sr. de la Fredière. They had no right to behave thus towards an officer of his regiment. Outside of France, he alone as Colonel of the regiment, has the right, except it be by express orders from the King, to deal with offences of this nature. Folio 346, 1 page.
- Quebec
August 23,
1667. Ordinance by MM. de Tracy, de Courcelles and Tallon, registered at the Sovereign Council for the levying of tithes and support of the clergy. Folio 351, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Quebec,
Oct. 7, 1667. Letter from Père Souart, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, to MM. de Tracy and de Courcelles (*probably*). Undertakes to open a school to instruct the Indians and to train them up in the French manner of living, provided he be not thwarted or disturbed in these works of charity by those who claim to have the sole management of the Indians. Folio 353, 1 page.
- Quebec,
March 2,
1668. Report and decree of the Sovereign Council of Quebec, admitting Sr. Rouer de Villaray to the position of a member of the said council. Whilst awaiting His Majesty's letters of appointment the said De Villaray is not to have any determined rank in the council. Folio 356a, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- Quebec,
Nov. 10, 1668. Decree of the Sovereign Council (Present : MM. de Courcelles, Bouteroue, Mgr. de Petrée, Talon, de Villaray, De Tilly, d'Amours and De la Tesserie), giving permission to all Frenchmen inhabiting New France to sell and deliver strong drinks to the Indians. (Admits pernicious influence of strong drinks upon the Indians, but gives reasons for believing that the freedom of sale will cause less demoralization than a restraint impossible to enforce.—E.R.) Folio 357, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
1669. Title deeds of the community of the Hotel Dieu Nuns at Montreal comprised in this cahier. Folio 361, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- Copies of titles of the Hotel Dieu Nuns of Montreal. Folio 362, 35 pages. Say, 60 pp.
- Feb. 16, 1669. Royal Orders concerning the payment of 64,659 livres for the cost of sending out 500 persons of both sexes, 12 mares, 2 stallions and 50 sheep, to Canada. Folio 380.
- March 25,
1669. Undertaking by Captains Chambly, La Durantaye, De Grandfontaine, Laubin, and Berthier, to put their companies on a footing of 50 men each, between the ages of 20 and 30, and to furnish them with subsistence until their embarkation, in consideration of the sum of 1,000 *écus*. Folio 381, 1 page.
- March 26,
1669. Statement of expenditure the King orders to be made by Etienne Jehannot, Sr. de Bartillat, keeper of his royal treasury, for the expenses of the troops remaining in Canada as well as of those shortly to be sent

- out ; also for gratuities to certain persons mentioned by name. (The total amount is 42,450 livres.—E.R.) Folio 382, 2 pages.
- April, 1669. Copy of Royal Letters Patent for the establishment of Les Religieuses Hospitalières in the Island of Montreal. Folio 383, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Quebec.
June 26,
1669. Proclamation of the Sovereign Council forbidding the lying in wait for or going to meet the Indians in the woods, and forbidding drunkenness among the Indians. (Present at the Council : M.M. de Courcelles, Governor ; De Bouterone, Intendant ; De Villaray ; D'Otilly ; D. Amours, and De la Tessiere.) Folio 387, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- May, 1669. Letters of nobility granted to Sr. Dupont de la Neuvelle for having settled in Canada. Folio 391.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
May 14, 1669. Commission as Sergeant-Major of Quebec, for Sr. Prevost. Folio 392, 1 page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
May 15, 1669. Letter from the King to M. Talon, permitting him to send back to France those who do not help to promote the good of the service. Folio 393, 1 page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
Aug. 30, 1669. Memoir from the King to M. L'Abbé de Bourlemont, respecting the Bull for erecting a Bishopric at Quebec. Reasons for which he considers it inexpedient that the Bishop of Quebec should cease to hold under the Archbishop of Rouen. Folio 393, 1½ pages.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
1670. Privilege to Sr. Colinet for the establishment of a potash and soft-soap manufactory in La Nouvelle France. Folio 395, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
April 4, 1670. Letter from the King to Père Allard, telling him to proceed to Canada with 4 ecclesiastics of his order. Folio 397, 1 page.
- Paris,
April 20,
1670. Commission appointing Sr. Perrot Governor of Montreal, to replace Sr. De Maisonneuve, resigned. Folio 398, 1 page.
- Quebec,
July 7, 1670. Decree of the Supreme Council, forbidding the carrying at night, in the streets of the town, of any light or fire not under cover. Folio 399, 1 page.

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CANADA—Vol. II.—1670-1676—F⁴.

1670. Statement of the distribution of mares and stallions sent from France to Canada, in the year 1670, and conditions upon which the same were distributed. The distribution was made as follows :—M. Talon, 1 ; M. de Chambly, 2 mares and 1 stallion ; M. de Saurel, 1 ; M. de Contrecœur, 1 ; M. de St. Ours, 1 ; M. de Varennes, 1 ; M. de la Chesnaye, 2 ; M. de la Touche, 1 ; M. de Repentigny, 1 ; M. Le Bert, 1. Folio 5, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Oct. 20, 1670. Registration at the Sovereign Council of the decree of the King's Council, on marriages. Folio 7, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Oct. 20, 1670. Decree of the Sovereign Council. The duties for the payment of the public debt shall be levied upon tobacco and liquors. The decree abolishes the duty of 10 per cent upon dry goods, and imposes a duty of 10 livres upon each barrel of wine, of 25 on brandy, and 5 sols upon each pound of tobacco. Obliges merchants to exhibit their invoices, whereupon shall be based a fixed price for the merchandise. Folio 8, 2 pages.
1671. Titles of papers contained in this cahier. They are 19 in number. One of them erects Bourg Royal, La Reyne, Talon and Les Islets into a Barony for the benefit of M. Talon. Another erects into a comté

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(D'Orsainville) the Barony Des Islets. Abstract of the will of M. Talon constituting Jean François Talon, his nephew, his universal legatee. Contract of sale of the Comté d'Orsainville to the Bishop of Québec. Ratification of the contract by Madame Talon and her nephew. Other papers relating to the Bishop of Quebec, the nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec, etc. Folio 9, 1 page. Say, 3 pp.

March 14, 1671, to April, 1720. Title deeds of l'Hopital Général de Québec, from 14th March, 1671, to April, 1720. From folio 10 to folio 41, 31 pages. Say, 50 pp.

Feb. 11, 1671. (Extract). The Minister to M. Talon. The King is very well satisfied with his information, particularly at hearing from him that the colony can support itself. He must endeavour to extend the trade established this year between Canada and the Islands. Folio 42, 1 page.

Feb. 11, 1671. (Another extract). The Minister to M. Talon. His proposal of granting a reduction of duties to inhabitants of Canada who import sugar into France has been accepted, and made the subject of an ordinance. Folio 43. A few lines.

Feb. 11, 1671. (Another extract). The Minister to M. Talon. His Majesty is very glad that the inhabitants of the colony are engaging in ship building. Give the utmost encouragement to this industry. Folio 44, 1½ pages.

Feb. 11, 1671. (Another extract). The Minister to M. Talon. His Majesty desires that army officers serving in Canada should settle there, and thus set a good example to their men. Folio 45, ¼ page.

Other extracts to be copied from the same letter. Folios 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, forming about 9 pages. (In the extract from Folios 58, the Minister announces to M. Talon that he is sending the commission of Governor of Montreal for his *nephew*, M. Perrot. These extracts being evidently from the same letter, should be brought together, E.R.).

March 11, 1671. The Minister to Chevalier Grandfontaine. His Majesty was very glad to learn that the English have honestly given up the posts they held in conformity with the treaty of Breda. He must cultivate cordial relations with the English, and permit them to fish in the same manner as they permit the French to fish. Must endeavour by every means to retain the soldiers in the colony; His Majesty's most ardent desire being to people the country. He has given orders to send you 30 bachelors, 20 to 30 years of age, and as many girls of the corresponding age. He is to keep a list of all those who settle in Acadia. M. Talon has orders to open communication between the St. Laurence and the coast of Acadia. (5 extracts, evidently taken from the same letter. They are to be brought together—E. R.) From folio 61 to folio 65. Say, 4 pages.

March 30, 1671. Letter from the King to M. le Chevalier De Grandfontaine, commending to him Sr. Patoulet, who was going to the coast of Acadia. Sr. Patoulet has a commission to inquire into facts concerning the situation of Acadia and the facilities of communication between the St. Lawrence and the coast of Acadia. He is to assist him. Folio 68, ½ page.

Quebec, Nov. 3, 1671. Grant by way of fief to Sr. Boucher, from Talon, of 114 arpents in front by 2 leagues in depth upon the St. Lawrence, bounded on both sides by Sr. de Varennes. Folio 72, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.

1672. Grant by way of fief to the Sr. D'Amour of one league in front on each side of the river Matanne, with one league and a half in depth; and in addition another league of land in frontage, by one league and a half in depth, thereunto adjoining, on the river Métis. Folio 73, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.

1672. Copy of a petition from Jean Lemire, syndic, complaining on behalf of the settlers, of the duty on dry goods. It had been agreed between the creditors of the "Communauté" and the settlers, that a duty of 10 per cent should be levied on dry goods, during 6 years, for the purpose of paying the creditors, and also that, for greater security, the creditors should collect it themselves. Nothing of all this was accomplished. The six years have long since elapsed, and yet the duty and the debt are both still in existence. Folio 75, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Versailles,
April 6, 1672. Copy of commission as Governor and Lieut.-General of Canada for M. Le Comte De Frontenac. Folio 79, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Paris,
April 15, 1672. Ordinance of the King for 12 months' pay to the company forming the Governor's Guard and for equipment. Folio 81, 1 page.
- Paris,
April 23, 1672. Resolution of La Cie des Indes appointing M. De La Chesnaye to sit and vote at the Sovereign Council, and represent thereat the interests of the said company. To rank next after the first councillor. They beg of the King to cause the requisite letters to be forwarded to the said La Chesnaye. (Original on parchment). Folio 82, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June 4, 1672. The Minister to M. Talon. His Majesty will not have any tobacco grown in Canada. What would be advantageous to the country is anything of a nature to induce the inhabitants to devote themselves to navigation, the fisheries, and manufactures. The cultivation of this plant would be prejudicial to the Islands of America. The breeding of cattle should be encouraged. Has been informed of the number of births during last year (100). Mgr. de Petrée says that there will be 1,100 next year. Desires to be informed of the number of marriages. (The 6 extracts from folios 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, all being evidently from the same letter, are to go together.) In all 2 pages.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June 5, 1672. Copy of letter from the King to M. de Frontenac. He must issue the most stringent injunctions against the practice of those who leave their farms to go away long distances hunting or trading. (This letter is signed "Marie Thérèse," and, further on, Colbert, E. R.) Folio 91, 1 page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June 5, 1672. The same to the same. He must take means to prevent the abuse as to the number returning to France. Folio 92, 1 page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June 5, 1672. The same to the same. Must use his own discretion respecting those returning to France. The thing must be checked as far as possible, but at the same time, this order must not be made public, nor should it be too severely enforced; for that might discourage emigration to Canada. (This letter and the next preceding are also signed Marie Thérèse and Colbert.) Folio 93, page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye,
June 6, 1672. Letters of appointment as Governor of Three Rivers for De Varennes. (Signed Marie Thérèse, and lower down, by the King and Colbert, E.R.) Folio 94, 1½ pages. Say, 2½ pp.
- Quebec,
Sept. 22, 1672. License to trade given by the Governor to Sieurs La Montagne, Macquard, Daustray and Pelletier. Folio 96, 1 page.
- Quebec,
Oct. 8, 1672. Petition of Sr. Bazire, clerk of La Cie des Indes Occidentales, to the Intendant. Complaints of frauds committed by merchants, to his prejudice, with regard to furs. Ordinance of the Intendant enacting, amongst other things, that the duties must be paid by the merchants before the furs enter their stores. Folio 97, 3½ pages. Say, 4 pages.
- No date. Petition to Talon from the merchants, signed: Petit, J. Quittand, Hazeur, Pouquet and Grignon. They complain of his ordinance of the 3rd Oct.—the next preceding. This ordinance is contrary to His Majesty's intentions. It would ruin trade. Sieur Bazire would be in a position to know all the details of their business. It would be a source of annoyance

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and inconvenience to the settlers. They ask that it be annulled. Folio 101, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.

Quebec.
Oct. 14. 1672. Representations of the merchants as to the foregoing petition. His ordinance has paralysed trade. They insist on its immediate revocation. (Signed by the same, and by Biaille.) Folio 103, 1 page.

No date. Petition of settlers to Sieur Talon complaining of his ordinance with regard to the payment of duties on furs. (Signed, J. Q. Leneuf De La Potterie, Charron, Delestre, Louis Le Bertier, Hazeur, Gautier, C. Denis, De Vittré, C. Chatte, Charles Roger, Nicolas Gouvreau, Tebierge, Nicholas Durand, B. Chesnay, P. Nolan, Jean Picard, Crévier, De Sienne, and Jean Le Mire, syndic, E.R.) Folio 104, 2 pages.

Oct. 23. 1672. Taking of the Oath : For Ecclesiastics ; for Nobility ; for the Officers of Justice ; for the third Estate. Folio 105, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pages.

Quebec.
Nov. 2. 1672. Extracts from a letter from M. de Frontenac to the Minister. Has held a great meeting composed of the clergy, the nobility, the judiciary and commonalty, in the new church of the Jesuits. He exhorted the people to be faithful to the King, and made them all take the oath of allegiance. This ceremony was most impressive, and will have a good effect. (This letter cannot be the one mentioned by M. Marmette under the same date, for the subjects death with are different.—E. R.) Folio 107, 2 pages. Say 3 pp.

Oct. 7. 1672. Grant made by M. Talon to Sieur De Saint Lusson. Grant as a fief and seigniory, one league of frontage by two in depth, located on the river St. Lawrence on both sides of the little river which flows between L'Echafaud aux Basques and the Saguenay, together with Ile aux Lièvres. Folio 108, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

March 23.
1673. Police Regulations concerning the town of Quebec, and framed by De Frontenac. Election of three aldermen, of whom the first shall be Police Magistrate. Rules concerning markets, the care of the streets, erection of houses, fires, etc., etc. Folio 109, 20 pages. Say, 30 pp.

April 15. Permission granted by De Frontenac to the aldermen to have butchers' stalls and shops built along the walls of the King's storehouse, on certain conditions. Folio 119, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.

June 13.
1673. Extract from a letter from the Minister to De Frontenac. The meeting you have held and the division into three estates, may have had a good effect for the time being, but it is not in accord with the views of His Majesty. His Majesty has long ceased to convoke the Estates General, in the hope of insensibly doing away with the old-time classification. Must never give that form to the inhabitants of the country as a body. The syndicate of the settlers must also be quietly suppressed. Folio 121, 1 page.

June 13.
1673. Extract from another letter (or probably the same), from the Minister to the same. Must dispose promptly of the 60 girls he is to receive. He is to have a census of the inhabitants, and of the marriages and births taken every year. Folio 122, 1 page.

Jan. 30. 1674. Ordinance of the Sovereign Council enacting that proceedings shall be taken by information, interrogations, examination and confronting of witnesses, to investigate the acts of violence and imprisonment practised by Sieur Perrot, Governor of Montreal, upon the person of Sieur Bogard, Lieutenant in De Frontenac's Guards. Folio 124, 1 page.

Quebec.
Feb. 16. 1674. Statement of the motives which compelled De Frontenac to cause the arrest of M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal. M. Perrot, who was heavily interested in the fur trade, did all in his power to foster disobedience to the ordinance against those convicted of trading and hunting, without license from the Governor and the Intendant. M. Perrot arrested

those whom the Governor sent to arrest the guilty parties, and released the latter. He even proceeded to acts of violence. Finally he went to Quebec, at the summons of the Governor, was arrested, brought before the council and examined. The councillors were appointed to take the depositions, and conduct his trial, and to report the evidence to the King for his decision. (A marginal note in pencil states that this memoir is an extract. This appears to me doubtful.—E. R.) Folio 127, 12 pages.

Say, 22 pp

Examination of M. Perrot. This examination began on the last day of January, 1674. Folio 135, 48 pages.

Say, 75 pp.

Quebec.
Feb. 8, 1674.

Decree of the Sovereign Council ordering Sieur Perrot to answer at interrogatory examination. Folio 161, 1 page.

Feb. 2, 1674.

Official report of M. Perrot's refusal to submit to further examination. Folio 163, 3 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

May 2, 1674.

Informations and declarations made respecting a sermon delivered by Abbé Fénélon on Easter Day, 1674. Testimony of Robert Cavalier de la Salle, aged 30 years, J. Baptiste Montgaudon de Bellefontaine, Brigadier in the Governor's Guards, Jacques Le Ber, merchant (43 years), De la Nonguère, Commandant of Montreal, Louis Chevalier, Jean Baptiste Mignon Braussat, advocate, Fiscal of the Seigniorship of Montreal, Picotté De Bellestre, Jean Vincent de Hautmeny, Claude Bracour, Zacharie Dupuy de Verdun, Major of the Island of Montreal. The words of the sermon of the Abbé de Fénélon, complained of, were the following: "That he who is vested with authority should not harass the peoples who are subject to him, but that he is bound to regard them as his children, and to treat them as a father; that he should not disturb the trade of the country, by ill-treating those who do not give him a share in the profits they may make; that he should be satisfied with honest gains; that he should not trample upon the people nor harass them with extra duty—labour of benefit to himself only; that he should think of something else than providing himself with servile creatures to sing his praises everywhere, etc., etc." These words were interpreted as applying to the Governor in his quarrel with M. Perrot, and all the witnesses appear to have thus understood it. One of them, M. Le Ber, declared that the curé who officiated on the occasion came to see him the same day, and declared to him that the words of M. de Fénélon appeared to him so imprudent and out of place, that he came very near intoning the Credo in order to cut his sermon short. Folio 165, 23 pages.

Say, 45 pp.

Montreal.
Ville Marie,
May 11, 1674.

Examination of Louis Chevalier, Syndic, of the citizens of Montreal, respecting the affair of the Abbé Fénélon. Abuse of power. Folio 177, 3 pages.

Say, 3 pp.

May 12, 1674.

Injunction by M. de Frontenac to Louis Chevalier, forbidding him to exercise any function as Syndic of the citizens of Montreal. Folio 179, 1½ pages.

Montreal.
May 12, 1674.

Declaration of the ecclesiastics of Montreal on the sermon of Abbé De Salignac Fénélon. M. de Frontenac and M. de Bernières, the latter vicar-general of the Bishop of Quebec, had both written to the priests of the Seminary of Montreal asking for the original or a certified copy, of Abbé de Fénélon's sermon. The Abbé answered that the Governor had no right to require that from him, and that in any case the grounds for any charge must first be stated, and then he would see what course he would take. Folio 181, 2 pages.

Montreal.
May 16, 1674.

Detailed statements by the priests of the Seminary of Montreal respecting the sermon of Abbé Fénélon. They admit that his words might be

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interpreted as applying to M. de Frontenac. They were all grieved at them. M. de Fénélon assured them that he had spoken in a general way, without aiming at the authorities. Folio 188, 14½ pages. Say, 35 pp.

Montreal,
May 17, 1674.

Ordinance of the commissioners of the Sovereign Council, MM. Le Gardeur de Tilly and Dupont, calling upon Abbé de Fénélon to produce the original of his sermon or a duly attested copy, together with the declarations he had taken from certain inhabitants of the Island of Montreal, respecting the government of M. Perrot. Return of service and answer of M. de Fénélon. Will make answer only to the authorities at Quebec, who have taken up the case, or to His Majesty. Does not recognize in the council, which is the mere creature of M. de Frontenac, the power to compel him to produce his sermon. Does not hope for any justice from his enemy, the Governor Folio 191, 3 pages. Say, 7 pp.

Camp before
Besançon.

Extracts (25) from a letter from the Minister to M. de Frontenac. His Majesty disapproves of the appointment of Syndics. Must not decide anything without his council. Has no absolute power in the colony except over the army. He must not interfere with the administration of justice. His Majesty is surprised to see that there are, as yet, only 6,705 French in the colony. From this it would seem that previous reports must have been very much exaggerated. He is not to make any fresh grants of land until those already granted shall have been better settled. He must treat Sieur de Villeray with great consideration, for of all the inhabitants of Canada, he is the man who has devoted himself most thoroughly to trade, having vessels in the trade with the Western Islands. The company having given to the said Villeray a commission to receive the duty of 10 per cent, he should not have given that power of collection to any other person, under the pretext that De Villeray is an adherent of the Jesuits. His Majesty desires that the said De Villeray should be re-established in the office of first councillor, if he is not so already. His Majesty specially commends to you the person and the interests of M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal, nephew of M. Talon, 1er Valet de Chambre to His Majesty. (These extracts to be brought together.) Folio 193, 50 small pages. Say, 10 pp.

Quebec.
June 13.
1674.

Petition of M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal, to the Sovereign Council, and decision of the latter on the said petition. This petition is most offensive to the Governor and M. de Tilly. It was ordered that the commissioners, notwithstanding this petition and the counter charges, should proceed to carry out inquiry into the charges against the said Perrot. (Perrot had been in prison at Quebec since the 26th January.—E.R.) Folio 221, 3 pages. Say, 7 pages.

Quebec.
June 13.
1674.

Order of the commissioners, M. De Tilly and Dupont, appointed to deal with the case of M. Perrot, directing that he be furnished ink and paper in his prison. Service of order by MM. Gosset and Le Vasseur, bailiffs. Folio 225, 1 page.

June 14.
1674.

Order in Council, calling upon Sieur Perrot to declare his objections as against M. D'Aillebout and other witnesses, in the customary manner, and in default of doing so, he is to be debarred from doing it thereafter.

Quebec.
June 23,
1674.

Warrant of the Council pronouncing sentence of death against Jean Thomas *dît* Le Breton. To be executed on the market place of the Lower Town; also condemning Guillaume Yvelin, *dît* Crosson, to kneel with a rope around his neck and a lighted torch in his hand, before the doors of the Chateau St. Louis, and there kneeling beg pardon from God, the King and the tribunals of justice, etc. Also to stand, with the rope around his neck, at the foot of the scaffold during the execution of the

said Thomas, etc., etc. (The offence of both consisted of a contravention of the Royal Ordinance of the 5th July, 1673. Folio 227, 2½ pages.

Say, 5 pp.

July 24,
1674

Postponement to 20th August, of the date appointed for the appearance of the Abbé De Fénélon before the Sovereign Council. Folio 229, 1 page.

August 23,
1674.

Order of the Sovereign Council directing that M. de Bernière, Vicar-General of the Bishop de Pétrée, is to occupy in the council the place to be assigned to him; reply of the latter, declining to take rank after the Deputy Attorney General, even pending a reference of the question to the King. By virtue of the ordinance creating the Sovereign Council, he has a right, in the absence of the Bishop, to occupy his place and to remain covered; he will not accept any other seat. Folio 230, 3 pages.

August 17,
1674.

Petition of Sr. Perrot, Governor of Montreal, setting forth his grounds challenging the Governor and the members of the Sovereign Council. Folio 232, 10 pages.

Say, 25 pp.

August 29,
1694.

Decision of the Council, ruling that the persons challenged by M. Perrot, namely: The Governor, MM. de Tilly, Peyras and De Villeray, shall not sit as judges in the matter of the grounds of the exception taken by Sr. Perrot, but that they shall be replaced for the occasion by other persons, to the number of five, chosen by the other members of the council. Folio 238, 1 page.

Sept. 3, 1674

Application of M. Perrot (François Marie), challenging the Council, as newly constituted. Folio 229, 8 pages.

Say, 20 pp.

Sept. 6, 1674.

Decision of the Council respecting the challenges entered by M. Perrot. Folio 245, 3 pages.

August 27,
1674.

Decision of the Council respecting the refusal of Vicar-General de Bernières to take his seat in Council, next after the Deputy Attorney General. M. de Bernières being present at the Council, remained standing and stated that he would give his reasons in writing. Folio 247, 2½ pages.

August 27,
1674.

Ordinance of the Council deciding that Sieur de Bernières, having failed to establish his right to occupy the Bishop's place thereat; shall appear at the Council, shall take his seat next after the Deputy Attorney General, and shall give such explanations as shall be required of him. In default of so appearing, he may be compelled to do so by any and every means deemed reasonable. Folio 249, 2 pages.

August 29,
1674.

Answers of Vicar-General De Bernières to the several questions put to him at the Council. Folio 250, 3 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

August 29,
1674.

Decree of the Council enacting that notwithstanding the protestations of Sr. Abbé De Fénélon and of Sr. Abbé De Bernières, the said De Fénélon shall lay before the Council, on Monday next, the original, or a certified copy, of the sermon he preached at Montreal on Easter Day. Folio 252, 2 pages.

Say, 4 pp.

September 4,
1674.

Appearance of Sr. Abbé de Fénélon before the Council, and declaration wherein he challenges the authority of the Council, asserts that he recognizes no other judges than his ecclesiastical superiors, so long as these latter shall not have handed him over to the secular arm. Decree of the Council rejecting his petition for reference, and ordering that he do forthwith reply to the Council and produce the sermon for which he is asked. Folio 253, 3 pages.

September,
Probably the
4th, 1674.

Grounds for challenge submitted to the Council by Abbé De Fénélon. Without desisting from his grounds of exception as against the Council, he specially challenges MM. Dépeyras and De Vitré, for various reasons, amongst others: That they were appointed to the Council by M. de

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Frontenac alone, without the Council ; that both are the creatures of the Governor; without legal knowledge; of little intelligence, etc. (This letter is extremely severe with regard to these two councillors.—E. R.) Folio 255, 2 pages.

Quebec.
September 5.
1672. Answers of Abbé De Fénélon to the bailiff who notified him of the appointment of MM. Chartier and Boyvinet, as his judges, in place of MM. de Peyras and Denis (de Vitré). Asked the bailiff to tell him who had appointed these gentlemen, in order that he might be in a position to avail himself of any grounds of exception he might have against them. The bailiff replied that he knew nothing about it. Folio 256, 1 page.

September 5.
1674. Resolution of the Council to set aside the challenge of Abbé De Fénélon as to MM. de Peyras et Vitré, unless he shall appear forthwith before the Council, and establish the validity of his grounds for challenging. Folio 258, 1½ pages.

September 5.
1674. Communication to l'Abbé de Fénélon of the Resolution of Council, and answers of the said Abbé thereto. Asks for delay; pleading that he is indisposed in consequence of the amount of work the decisions of the Council have compelled him to go through with in a single day. Folio 259, 2 pages.

Sept. 5, 1674. Decree of the Council granting delay to l'Abbé de Fénélon until Friday at 9 o'clock in the morning, to lay before the Council his reasons for challenging MM. Chartier, Lieutenant of Quebec, and Boyvinet, Lieutenant-General of Three Rivers, under pain of forfeiture of his right to plead them later on; as also to produce the original of his sermon, or a collated copy thereof, with certificate and sign manual of Rev. Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal. Folio 260, 1½ pages.

Sept. 7, 1674. Decree of the Council to apprise Abbé De Fénélon that MM. de Villeray and D'Auteuil have been appointed to hear and determine the matter of his reasons for challenging, and that he must appear before them on Monday, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon. Folio 261, 1 page.

Sept. 7, 1674. Grounds of challenge presented to the Council by the Abbé de Fénélon against MM. de Villeray and D'Auteuil. He challenges them, not for reasons personal to themselves or in relation to their capacity, but because their appointment was made by the Governor, who is his enemy. Folio 262, 1 page.

Sept. 7, 1674. Petition of l'Abbé de Fénélon praying the Council not to permit MM. de Peyras and de Villeray to sit, either in the matter of the challenge against themselves or in that against the Governor. Folio 263, 1 page.

Sept., 1674. Petition to the Council from Abbé De Fénélon, objecting to produce his sermon, because the Council could not validly determine, by the same order, that his sermon should be produced, at the same time that his reasons for challenging should be heard. His exception should first have been heard and considered, before obliging him to produce his grounds of defence to the charge itself. Anything done by M. de Frontenac, whom he objects to as his enemy, who is doing his utmost to ruin him (petitioner) for having declared himself in favour of the just cause of M. Perrot, cannot be valid in law. Folio 264, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.

Sept. 11.
1674. Decree of the Council ordering that the grounds of challenge furnished by Abbé de Fénélon, etc., shall be referred to His Majesty; that the case against the said Abbé shall meanwhile be heard, and that his sermon must be delivered to the clerk of court before next Saturday. Folio 265, 5 pages. Say, 10 pp.

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- Quebec,
Sept. 3, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering that in view of the challenges by Sr. Perrot, notice be given him of the appointment of MM. Chartier, Bazire, De la Ferté, De la Martinière and Rageot to hear the case against him. Folio 269, 1 page.
- Sept. 7, 1674. Decree of the Council, ordering that Sr. Chartier, notwithstanding the objections of Sr. Perrot, shall remain one of the judges in his trial. Folio 270, 1 page.
- Sept. 3, 1674. Decree of Council setting aside the grounds for challenge advanced by Sr. Perrot as against the Governor and MM. de Tilly, Peyras and De Vitray, and ordering the suit against him do proceed. Folio 271, 1 page.
- Sept. 7, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering that Sieurs Chartier, Bazire, De la Ferté, De la Martinière and Rageot, shall meet together and take council with Sieurs D'Amours and Dupont, councillors, and examine and inquire as to the sufficiency, or otherwise, of certain objections advanced by Sr. Perrot. Folio 272, 1½ pages.
- Sept. 6, 1674. Petition of Sr. Perrot to the council. He brings serious accusations of libertinism against M. Chartier, a relative of the substitute, who is himself a relative of M. D'Amours, a councillor. Folio 274, 3 pages.
Say, 7 pp.
- Sept. 6, 1674. Decree of the Council, ordering that the papers relating to the exception taken to certain councillors, be submitted to the King for his decision, and that meanwhile the proceedings against Sr. Perrot shall take their course. Folio 275, 3 pages.
Say, 5 pp.
- Sept. 17, 1674. Petition of M. Perrot to the Council, declaring that having been kept prisoner in Chateau St. Louis for eight months, and not being able to attend to his affairs, he would be ruined if detained any longer; he prays that he may be released, on furnishing security to appear when called upon to do so. Folio 277, 1½ pages.
- Sept. 22. Petition from Sr. Perrot to the Council requesting that a decision upon the matter of his petition of the 17th be given as soon as possible. Folio 278, 2 pages.
- Oct. 22, 1674. Decree of the Council, ordering that the examination of witnesses against M. Perrot be immediately proceeded with, in order to allow him to see to his affairs, and that he may be able to go to France before the closing of navigation. Folio 279, 1 page.
- Oct. 22, 1674. Another petition from Sr. Perrot to the Council, complaining of the complicity apparent among the councillors. Has not had any answer to his petition of the 22nd September, asking for his release, unless it has remained in the pocket of M. de Frontenac. The season is advanced, and time presses; if not released soon he will not be able to go to France this autumn. Folio 280, 2 pages.
- Sept. 7, 1674. Decree of the Sovereign Council recording a criminal sentence against Charles Groisbois dit Lafranchise, and others. Folio 283, 3 pages.
Say, 7 pp.
- Sept. 17, 1674. Decree of Council, ordering that the trial of the case against Abbé Fénélon do forthwith proceed, and that he be summoned to appear before MM. De Tilly and Dupont. Folio 285, 1 page.
- Oct. 8, 1674. Decree of Council, condemning Sr. Rémy, an ecclesiastic of the Seminary of Montreal, to pay a fine of 8 livres for his refusal to appear, and ordering that he be summoned again. Further summons and answers of Sr. Rémy, who declares that ecclesiastics cannot be compelled to testify before secular judges; that the ordinance which obliges them to do so must admit of exceptions. "Just as it cannot compel a son to testify against his father, a brother against a brother, it cannot compel an ecclesiastic to undergo an examination which would involve him in sin and

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- irregularity." Order in Council condemning Sr. Rémy to pay treble the fine, and ordering that he be summoned anew. Folio 286, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Oct. 4, 1674. (In Latin). Bull from the Holy See for the establishment of the Bishopric, Chapter and parish of Quebec. Folio 288, 15 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- Nov. 6, 1674. (In Latin). Letters constituting a Chapter to the Cathedral Church at Quebec. Folio 296, 10 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- Paris, July 23, 1674. Resignation of the charge of the parish of Quebec by the Chapter. Folio 310, 8 pages. Say, 13 pp.
- Paris, July 26, 1674. Charge of the parish of Quebec vested in the Séminaire des Missions Etrangères of Paris. Folio 305, 9½ pages. Say, 16 pp.
- Paris, Feb., 1685. Royal Letters Patent granting the Abbaye of L'Estrée, of the Order of Cîteau, diocese of St. Evreux, to Abbé J. Bte. de la Croix de St. Valier, appointed Bishop of Quebec. Folio 308a, 1 page.
- Paris, April 30, 1688. Articles of agreement between Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec and the Canons of the Royal Abbey of Bénévent. Folio 309, 9½ pages. Say, 16 pp.
- Paris, April 16, 1697. Deed of agreement between Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec and the Dean of the Chapter. Folio 314, 10 pages. Say, 17 pp.
- Paris, Feb. 11, 1699. Letters Patent from the King, authorizing and approving of the agreement entered into between Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec and the Canons of the Abbey of Bénévent. Folio 319, 1½ pages. Say, 16 pp.
- Paris, Oct., 1699. Letters Patent from the King, confirming and approving of the uniting of the parish of Quebec to the Séminaire des Missions Etrangères. Folio 324, 7½ pages. Say, 12 pp.
- Nov. 5, 1674. Ordinance of M. de Frontenac against the "coureurs de bois." Folio 329, 1 page.
- Sept. 24, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering that M. de Villeray continue to sit in the Abbé Fénélon case. Folio 331, 1½ pages.
- Sept. 25, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering that the report of the examinations of Abbé De Fénélon and of Sr. de Francheville shall be submitted to the Deputy Attorney General for his opinion. Folio 332, 1 page.
- Sept. 26, 1674. Decree of the Council, declaring impertinent and unreasonable the application for a writ of error (comme d'abus), made by Abbé Fénélon, and ordering that the taking of evidence do proceed. Folio 333, 1½ pages.
- Oct. 4, 1674. Summons to appear served on Abbé Rémy, of the Seminary of Montreal. Refusal and answers. The canonical constitutions forbid him to appear before a secular tribunal. If his evidence is absolutely necessary, which it is not, his deposition (permission having first been obtained from his Bishop), should be made before the officialty, and sent to the secular tribunal. Folio 334, 2½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Oct. 5, 1674. Summons to appear served on the Abbé de Francheville, of the Seminary of Montreal. Refuses to appear on account of his priestly character. The Holy Canons of the Church forbid it, and the most severe laws cannot oblige him to give evidence against an ecclesiastic in a criminal matter. Had given answers before the commissioners at Three Rivers; did so because he did not know that the charge against Abbé Fénélon was of a criminal nature. Folio 336, 2 pages.
- Oct. 8, 1674. Decree of the Council, ordering that the Abbé de Francheville be summoned anew. Summons and refusal to appear. Folio 337, 2½ pages. Say, 3 pp.

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- Oct. 15, 1674. Decree of the Council condemning Sieur Pierre De Repentigny de Francheville to pay a fine, and ordering that he be summoned anew, together with the Superior of the seminary. Summons, refusal and answers of Sr. de Francheville and De Bernières, Vicar-General. Folio 339, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Oct. 15, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering that Sr. Rémy be condemned to a fine of 50 livres, and a new summons issued. Answers. Folio 341, 6½ pages. Say, 14 pp.
- Oct. 17, 1674. Minutes containing the declaration of Abbé Rémy, concerning his answer made on the service of the decree of 15th October. Folio 345, 4½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- Oct. 22, 1674. Minutes of the declarations of the Abbés Rémy and De Francheville before MM. De Tilly and Dupont. Folio 349, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Oct. 18, 1674. Decree of the Council ordering—in view of its decision referring to France, for trial by the Royal Council, the case of Abbé de Fénélon against his judges. Sieurs de Frontenac, De Peyras and De Vitré—that Sr. de Villeray, challenged in the case of Perrot, do take his seat on the Bench for the trial of the case of Abbé de Fénélon. Upon the refusal of Sieur de Villeray to sit at the said trial—in view of the connection between the two cases—the Council decides that the trial of the affair shall be adjourned pending the decision of the Royal Council upon the citing of the judges. Folio 351, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Oct. 15, 1674. Petition of Sr. Perrot to the Council, praying that his case may be expeditiously dealt with, seeing that the navigation is about to close, and that it is necessary for him to go to France, to establish his charges against the Governor, in the action against the judges referred to the King for his decision. Folio 352, 2 pages.
- Oct. 15. Another petition of Sr. Perrot to the Sovereign Council. Folio 353, 1½ pages.
- October 28. Another petition from Sieur Perrot to the Council, protesting against the immixing of the records in the De Brucy case with his. Asks the Council to remonstrate with the Governor for putting obstacles in the way of his release, and of his departure for France. Should they not do so, he will represent to the King that the Governor makes them do everything he wishes. Folio 354, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Nov. 5, 1674. Decree of the Council, referring Sieur Perrot to the execution of the decree of the 22nd October, and ordering that his petition do form part of the record in the action. Folio 355, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- March 26, 1674. Remission of mutation fees to the Bishop of Quebec by the "Cie des Indes Occidentales," upon the Seigniories of the Island of Orleans and of Beaupré, acquired from Srs. Chaffaut De la Rénardière and Castillon, conditioned on his saying a mass every year for the intentions of the members of the company, and giving every year a gold coin of the weight of two ounces for each one of the said Seigniories. The same conditions for the land acquired by the said Bishop (De Hébert) forming part of the fief granted to him by the Duc de Ventadour, on the last day of February, 1626. Folio 356, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Versailles, March 30, 1675. New letters of appointment as Governor of Three Rivers for M. de Varennes. Continued on the expiration of his term. Folio 364, 1½ pages.
- Versailles, April 22, 1675. Extracts from a letter from the King to M. de Frontenac. Has examined all the papers in the matter of Perrot, Governor of Montreal. Condemns his acts, and has sent him to the Bastille, not so much to add to his punishment, as to inspire respect for authority, and to prevent the

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recurrence of like offences. He should not have kept him in prison so long, and ought not to have taken his first proceedings without having given him warning thereof. After some days spent in the Bastille he is to return to Montreal to resume his post. "He shall have orders to go and see you and to apologize for his conduct." Has censured Abbé De Fénélon, and has ordered him not to return to Canada. It would have been better to have turned him over, from the outset, to the Bishop or his Vicar-General. Mentions some of the complaints formulated against him, and gives him a rule of conduct to follow in dealing with the clergy and others. He is to consent to the registering of the titles of nobility granted by his predecessors to MM. St. Denis, Godefroy, Desliles and Le Moine. (These extracts, to the number of 15, form part of the same letter, the copyist will combine them, E.R.) Folio 364 to folio 378, 14 small pages.

Say, 9 pp.

April 25,
1675.

Letters of appointment as Attorney General to the Sovereign Council, for M. Denis and Joseph Ruette D'Auteuil. Folio 379, 2 pages.

May 6, 1675.

Grant made by M. de Frontenac to M. de Peyras, councillor in the Sovereign Council, of a fief of two leagues frontage on the St. Lawrence, measured downwards from the middle of the River Métis, by 2 leagues in depth, together with the three islands or islets called St. Barnabé, which lie in front of the said fief. Folio 380, 2 pages.

Say, 3 pp.

May 6, 1675.

Grant made by M. De Frontenac to M. Charles Denys de Vitré, of a fief of 2 leagues in frontage upon the St. Lawrence, measured upwards, from the middle of the river Métis, by 2 leagues in depth, together with the island of Biez which lies in front. Folio 383, 2 pages.

Say, 3 pp.

St-Germain-
en Laye.
May 10, 1675.

List of the members of the Sovereign Council, according to the rank the King assigns them: 1st Louis Rouer De Villera, 2nd Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, 3rd Mathieu D'Amours, 4th Nicolas Dupont, 5th René Louis Charter De Lotbinière, 6th J. Bte. Peyras, 7th Charles Denis. Folio 386, 1 page.

St-Germain-
en Laye.
May 11, 1675.

(Printed). Decree of the Council of State, in the matter of the petition of the inhabitants of Canada, giving permission to M. Jean Oudiette, to buy all the beaver of the said country, and to sell them in France, to the exclusion of all others, during seven years, beginning the 1st June, 1675. Folio 388, 4½ pages.

Say, 6 pp.

May 13, 1675.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Extracts. M. Perrot has been confined in the Bastille for six weeks. With the 10 months spent in prison, that ought to be an expiation more than sufficient. He is moreover a relative or close connection of persons whom the King thinks a great deal of, so that he must take him once more into favour. His Majesty has confirmed the grants he made to Sr. de la Salle upon Lake Ontario, and the concession as to the reimbursement of the moneys which were advanced to him. He should encourage the building of vessels, the manufacture of potash, and other industries. (Three extracts from the same letter. They should be put together.) Folio 391, 3 pages.

Say, 1 page.

Compiègne,
May 13, 1675.

Appointment as Lieutenant-General at Quebec for Sr. Chartier. Folio 394, 1½ pages.

Compiègne,
May 13, 1675.

Appointment as Attorney-General to the Sovereign Council for Sr. D'Auteuil. Folio 395, 1½ pages.

Compiègne,
May 13, 1675.

Decree accepting the offers made by Robert Cavelier De la Salle, respecting the grant of Fort Frontenac, with lands and islands adjacent, upon certain conditions. Folio 396, 2½ pages.

Say, 4 pp.

Compiègne,
May 13, 1675.

Letters Patent granting Fort Frontenac and lands adjacent for the benefit of Sr. De la Salle. Folio 398, 3 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

- May 17, 1675. Royal Letters of appointment as notary and writer of Quebec, for
Sieur Gilles Rageot. Folio 404, 1½ pages.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
May 24, 1675. (Printed). Decree of the Council of State ordering the award to M.
Jean Oudiette, of one-fourth of the beaver, one-tenth of the moose, and
other dues of Canada, with the exclusive right of buying the said beaver,
and of selling it in France. Folio 406, 2 pages.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
Dec. 23, 1675. Decree of the Council of State, concerning the lease of the King's
rights in the islands. Folio 408, 21 pages.
- May 30, 1675. Appointment as Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance in Canada
for Sr. Duchesneau. Folio 427, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Camp de
Luting près
Namur.
June 4, 1675. Order of the Council of State ordering that the register of lands begun
by Sr. Talon shall be continued by Sr. Duchesneau. Folio 430, 1
page.
- June 4, 1675. Decree of the Council of State, ordering that the conditions in rela-
tion to the levying of duties established in Canada, shall be decided by Sr.
Duchesneau. Folio 431, 1 page.
- June 4, 1675. Statement of expenditure authorized and appointed by the King to be
made, for the payment of salaries, pay, and maintenance of the Gover-
nors, Majors, Officers, Captains and Soldiers, and for other charges of
Canada, during the present year. The salary of the Governor was 3,000
livres; those of the Governors of Montreal and Three Rivers 1,200 each;
of the members of the Sovereign Council, 300 each; of the Lieutenant-
General of Quebec, 700; of the bailiff of the Council, 100; of the execu-
tioner, 300, etc., etc. Folio 432, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June 12, 1675. (Printed). Decree of the Council of State, ordering the rendering
of an account by those who have levied the duty of 10 per cent in Can-
ada. Folio 436, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Oct. 29, 1675. Regulation of the Sovereign Council, in relation to difficulties between
judicial officers at Montreal, as to honours in the churches. Folio 437,
3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 24,
1676. Ordinance of M. Duchesneau to forbid hunting in the Seigniorship of
Granville, under pain of a fine of one hundred livres. The Seigniorship
consisted of Isle-aux-Grues, and Ile aux Oies, and belonged to Pierre
De Becquard De Granville. Folio 439, 1 page.
- Camp de
Condé,
April, 1676. Letters Patent ratifying the grant made to the Recollets of Canada
of 106 arpents of land, with a right to fish and a frontage of ten arpents
on the River St. Charles. (At the taking of Quebec in 1629, these monks
took refuge in their convent at Paris, taking with them their title deeds.
In 1669, having obtained permission from the King to return, and to re-
sume possession of their property, they were shipwrecked, and their title
deeds lost. M. de Frontenac, on the 29th May, 1673, gave them a fresh
title deed for this property, which is called "Notre Dame des Anges."—
E.R.) Folio 440, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- April 15,
1676. Extracts from a letter from the King to M. de Frontenac. The
honours which are paid to him in the Cathedral Church at Quebec are
grander than those conferred upon his Governors and Lieutenants-General
in the Provinces of his Kingdom. He must settle that little difficulty
with his Bishop. Members of the Sovereign Council take precedence of
the Churchwardens when they are in a body and on solemn occasions, but
not under ordinary circumstances. He must see that the usual public
prayers for the King are said in all churches. It is his purpose to pre-
serve his own rights and those of the Gallican Church. Cannot under-
stand how there can be still only 7,832 people in the whole country.
There must be a great many omissions. He must take it for a maxim
that it is much better to occupy less territory, and people it well, than

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to extend further and have feeble colonies which can be easily destroyed by all sorts of accidents. Folios 443, 444, 447, 448, 449, 459, 451, 452 ; 8 small pages. Say, 3 pp.

Camp de
Condé.
April, 1676.

Letter for erection of l'Île d'Orléans into Comté St. Laurent, in favour of M. Berthelot. (M. Berthelot who had lately acquired the fief of this island from the Bishop of Quebec, was a Royal Councillor, and "Secrétaire Général de l'Artillerie, Poudre et Saltpêtre de France."—E.R.) Folio 445, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

April 15.
1676.

Extracts from a letter of the Minister to M. Duchesneau. His Majesty cannot conceive it possible that there should be only 7,832 persons in Canada, 1,120 muskets, 5,117 horned cattle, and 21,237 arpents under cultivation. Awaits the new census with impatience. If those who hold fiefs do not make them productive the extent thereof must be reduced. In the difficulty between Denys de la Ronde and his nephew, the nephew must be sustained against the uncle, since the latter has 3 grants which he is neglecting. Folios 453, 454, 455 : 3 small pages. Say, 1 page.

April 15.
1676.

The King to M. de Frontenac. Has withdrawn from the Cie des Indes Occidentales all the rights it had over Canada and other places. Has made a lease of all the rights which belonged to that company. He must use his authority to maintain the farmers of the Western Domain in the full and free enjoyment of their rights. Folio 456, 1 page.

Appointment as clerk of the Sovereign Council in favour of Sr. Peuvret Du Mesnu. Folio 457, 1 page.

St-Germain-
en-Laye.
April 15.
1676.
April 28.
1676.

Ordinance of M. Duchesneau against the fur trade at Tadousac. Folio 463, 5 pages. Say, 9 pages.

Paris.
April 30.
1676.

Deed of sale and exchange between the Bishop of Quebec and Sr. Berthelot. By this deed the Bishop cedes the Island of Orléans to the Sr. Berthelot, in exchange for Île Jésus and the sum of 25,000 livres. (Berthelot had acquired l'Île Jésus from the Jesuit Fathers, on the 7th November, 1672.—E.R.) Folio 467, 6 pages. Say, 11 pp.

Aug. 31. 1674.

Decree of the Sovereign Council prohibiting all begging by able-bodied persons within the town. Folio 485, 2 pages.

Oct. 5. 1676.

Decree of the Sovereign Council prohibiting all or any trading with foreign Indians in any other places than Quebec, Three Rivers and Ville-Marie. Folio 486.

Oct. 11.

Decree of the Sovereign Council, ordering the establishment of public markets in Quebec, Three Rivers and Ville Marie, and forbidding trade in other places. Folio 492, 2 pages.

Oct. 31. 1676.

Decree of the Sovereign Council, awarding to Sr. Michel Le Neuf De la Vallière, an English ketch taken by him, with the cargo and gear thereof, on condition that the said la Vallière do account therefor fully, in kind, or ready money, whenever he shall be required to do so. (Michel de la Vallière in company with Richard Denys de Fronsac, his brother-in-law, son of Nicolas Denys, had captured three ketches from Boston loading with coal at the Island of Cape Breton. He sent them back with one of the three yawls, and kept the two others as prizes.—E.R.) Folio 493, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

1677—CANADA—1680.

Vol. III. F.

- Dunkerque.
April 28.
1677. Royal Letters of Appointment to the office of Deputy Attorney-General to the Sovereign Council, for Sr. François Madeline Ruette D'Auteuil. Folio 1, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Dunkerque,
April 23.
1676. Royal Letters of Appointment to the office of Councillor of the Sovereign Council of Quebec for Sr. Juchereau de la Ferté, in place of René Louis Chartier De Lotbinière, appointed Lieutenant-General to the Court of Ordinary Provostship of the city of Quebec. Folio 2, 1 page.
- March 9.
1663. Deed embodying sundry grants, gifts and remissions made in aid of the establishment of a seminary within the Island of Montreal, by the ecclesiastics of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, under the provisions and conditions therein mentioned. Folio 5, 9 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- May 1, 1677. Extracts from a letter from the Minister to M. Duchesneau. The Bishop has the right of offering incense, in the church, to all the members of his clergy, before offering it to the councillors, even when present in a body. Other rules to be observed. As he perceives that the Bishop is assuming an authority a little too independent, it would perhaps be well that he should not have a seat at the council. Must seek every opportunity, and on all occasions take every means practicable to wean him from the craving for attending the Council; he must, however, act in this matter with great discretion, taking great care that what he the (Minister) writes be not divulged. Folio 17, 4 small pages. Say, 1½ pp.
- Condé,
May 16,
1677. Decree of the Council of State, establishing the prices of furs, and other regulations; has intervened in pursuance of the advice given by M. Duchesneau on 21st Oct., 1676. Folio 21, 7 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- Scéaux,
May 18, 1677. Extract from a letter from Mgr. Colbert to M. de Frontenac. Is not to do anything in questions of justice, police and finance, but help and sustain the Intendant. Folio 25, 1 page.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
Jan. 31. 1678. Proclamation of the King, exempting from seizure the cattle of farmers. This exemption had been granted in 1667, renewed for 6 years in 1671, and by the present decree is renewed for 6 years more. Folio 26, 2 pages.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
May 12, 1678. Permission from the King to the Recollets of Canada, to establish themselves at Ile Percée, and at Fort Frontenac. (Registre des Indes Orientales et Occidentales. C. 7, folio 17.) Had been established for 6 years in these two places, by permission from Frontenac. Folio 36, 2½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- St-Germain-
en-Laye.
May 12, 1678. Permission from the King to Sieur de la Salle to go on a voyage of discovery to the western part of La Nouvelle France. The King, pleased with his energy in clearing the lands given him at Fort Frontenac, authorizes him to make discoveries and to build forts, all at his own expense, but he must not trade with the Ottawas or other Indians who bring their furs to Montreal. Folio 41, 2½ pages.
- May 12, 1678. Ordinance prohibiting fur trade in the dwellings of the Indians in Acadia. Folio 43, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- Extract from a latter from the King to De Frontenac. Does not believe that the ecclesiastics overstep the limits of their powers. Never

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theless the Sovereign Council must carefully see that they do not encroach on its authority, or on that of the courts of justice. Folio 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

St-Germain-
en-Laye.
May 12, 1678. Decree of the King, ordering that a meeting of twenty of the principal inhabitants of Canada shall be held, to give their advice in relation to the trade in spirits with the Indians. Folio 51, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

St-Germain-
en-Laye.
June, 1678. Edict creating the office of Lieutenant of the Provost of Canada for Sr. Rouer De St. Simon. Folio 68, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

Sept. 5, 1678. Decree of Superior Council, fixing the price of wine, provisionally. The wholesale merchant not to sell the barrel higher than 50 livres, and the tavern-keeper not to ask more than 16 sous the "pot." Folio 69, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

Sept. 6, 1678. Another decree of the Council, declaring that, in view of the petition of Jean Juchereau de la Ferte, representing those interested in the King's Farm, since the death of Bazire, the decree of yesterday respecting the price of wine is rescinded, and the price of the barrel of wine shall be 60 livres, until the arrival of the other ships expected from France. Folio 70, 1 page.

Oct. 20. Minutes of a meeting of 20 of the principal inhabitants of Canada, respecting the advantages or the disadvantages of the sale of spirits to the Indians. Were summoned to attend: De Berthier (of Berthier), De Saurel (of Sorel), Le Gardeur De Repentigny, Robineau de Becancour et de Port Neuf, Pezard de la Touche (Champlain), Dugué (of Ste. Thérèse), Boucher de Boucherville, De Verchères, Le Bert (of Montreal), Jolliet (of Quebec), Crevier De St. François, Boullanger De St. Pierre, De Saint Ours, Picotté de Bellestre, St. Romain, a resident of Champlain, Duplessis Gatineau, a resident of Le Cap, Dailleboust De Musseau; Charron, Le Vallon and Roger De Coulombière, sheriffs of Quebec. De Boucherville, de Musseau, and de St. Pierre, absent, were replaced by Cavalier De la Salle, Pelletier De la Prade and Jean Bourdon De Dombourg. Berthier, Saurel, Dugué, De Repentigny, De Becancour, Crevier, De St. Ours, De Bellestre, De Coulombière, Charron, St. Romain, De la Prade, De la Touche, De Verchères and De la Salle, were of opinion that the trade in spirits should not be prohibited; that its prohibition would ruin trade, without any equivalent, and without remedying the evils of which the Bishop complains, because the English and the Dutch sell it freely to the Indians, and will attract to themselves both the Indians and the trade in furs. The "Reserved Case" announced by the Bishop is troubling consciences and ruining the commerce of the country. Duplessis, Le Vallon, Jolliet, Le Bert and Dombourg were of opinion that the trade in spirits with the Indians ought to be prohibited or restricted Folio 75, 17 pages.

Say, 30 pp.

Nov. 3, 1678. (In Latin.) Establishment of parish cures in the Diocese of Quebec. Folio 85, 2 pages.

Nov. 7, 1678. Minutes of representation of the Sovereign Council as to changes they recommend to be made in the ordinance of 1667. To be submitted to the King. Folio 87, 10 pages.

Say, 17 pp.

From Feb.
20 to Oct. 26,
1679. Minutes of the proceedings of the Sovereign Council, respecting difficulties between the Governor, the Intendant and the Councillors, in relation to the office of President of the Council. etc., etc. Folio 101, 73 pages.

Say, 160 pp.

From Feb.
20 to Oct. 26,
1679. Minutes of disputes between De Frontenac and M. Duchesneau as to the position of Chief and President of the Sovereign Council. (This report is the same as the preceding in certain parts, and differs in others. It must have been recast to suit De Frontenac. The Governor claimed

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the title of Chief and President of the Council. This M. Duchesneau contested, claiming that he himself being President of the Council, De Frontenac could only entitle himself Chief of the Council. These controversies lasted several months, and occupied the Council to the exclusion of other business. De Frontenac ordered MM. De Villeray, De Tilly, and D'Auteuil to retire to their estates and there remain, etc., etc., (E.R.) Folio 139, 52 pages. Say, 115 pp.

Feb. 20, 1679. Minutes signed "Duchesneau, and Peuvret du Mesnu", wherein, at the request of the latter, are set forth the facts as they occurred between MM. De Frontenac, Duchesneau and himself, respecting the setting out in the great minutes of the Council of the titles whereby MM. De Frontenac and Duchesneau are designated. (Peuvret Du Mesme, the clerk, had, according to the Governor's order, given to him in the minutes the title of Chief and President of the Council, and that of Acting President to M. Duchesneau. The latter, objecting, sent the clerk back to the Governor to represent to him that he, the Governor, had no right to the title, and that the constant practice, for three years and a half, had been to call him, the Governor, "Chief of the Council," De Frontenac would not listen to anything, and thereupon the clerk, who had already been imprisoned, some months before, for not consenting to execute the Governor's orders, as to another question, retained in the minutes the titles inscribed by order of the Governor.—E.R.) Folio 167, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

Feb., 1679. Petition from Sr. Peuvret du Mesnu to the Council, representing that he has been sent to prison by the Governor, and asking for his release. Relates that having gone to the Governor's with the evidence in the matter of the wife of Ignace Bonhomme—a case in which the Governor is interested—the latter wanted to examine the evidence. Without refusing, the petitioner represented to him that it was his duty not to communicate it. That thereupon he was insulted, ill-treated, and sent to prison. Folio 169, 6½ pages. Say, 9 pp.

April 11 and subsequent days, 1679.

Proceedings of the Council with a view to putting an end to the quarrels between the Governor, the Intendant and the Councillors. Refusal of the Governor to allow the Council to deal with the question of the titles; and refusal of the Attorney-General to produce the statement he had prepared on the subject, at the request of the Council, so long as the Governor does not allow the Council to pronounce freely. Folio 173, 10½ pages. Say, 25 pp.

April 11 and subsequent days, 1679.

Copy of the Proceedings of the Council, respecting the aforesaid controversy. Statement by the Attorney-General. Answers of the Governor and of the Intendant. Folio 181, 35 pages. Say, 75 pp.

April 11, 1679.

Minutes of the session of the Council of this day. The Governor on being asked to withdraw in order that the Council might deliberate, refused to do so. Orders and counter orders given to the clerk by the Governor and the Councillors. The Councillors determine to withdraw. The Governor orders them to remain. They remain until noon—the hour for adjournment—but without saying a word. Folio 203, 5 pages.

April 17, 1679.

Complaint laid before M. Duchesneau, by the clerk, respecting the threats uttered against him by M. de Frontenac, to be executed if he did not bring him the minutes day by day, and if he did not enter what he ordered him to enter. Asks for a record of his declaration. Folio 207, 2½ pages.

April 17, 1679.

Minutes signed by the Councillors and by the Attorney-General. Liberty of opinion refused to them by Frontenac. Folio 209, 7 pages.

Say, 10 pp.

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April 24,
1679.

Minutes embodying the statements and protestations of de Frontenac and the Councillors. Folio 213, 23 pages. Say, 35 pp.

April 25,
1679.

Extracts from a letter from the Minister to M. Duchesneau. Extremely severe. "Do not want to be entertained with trifles which only interest yourself and as to which you are invariably in the wrong. You are wrong in thinking that you are just about the equal of the Governor, and that he cannot do anything without consulting you. The very contrary is what must prevail; he may or may not consult you, and you must consult him, even in things which concern your own duties. When the Governor vetoes anything in the council, you have but to submit. The Council can only make representations to the Governor, and if he does not take heed to them, refer them to the King. But even in that case, you must first submit to the Governor all your complaints against him, that he may be in a position to answer them. I cannot give you the advice you ask for, because your mind is too much disturbed, and because you are unfit to make good use of it. Were it not for your last letters, which show that you are somewhat more conscious of your errors, you would have been discharged from your office." Folio 225, 3 extracts, 5 small pages. Say, 3 pp.

Oct. 24, 1680.

Decree of the Sovereign Council, ordering that the Royal Letters Patent conceding a grant of certain land called Le Saut, at Sault St. Louis, be enregistered. This land is thus described: Containing 2 leagues of frontage, beginning at a point opposite the St. Louis Rapids, and extending upwards along the lake, by a like depth, with 2 islands or islets, and shoals, which are in front of and adjoining the lands of La Prairie de la Magdelaine; with the charge that the said land called "Le Saut" shall belong, all cleared, to His Majesty, when the Iroquois shall abandon it. Folio 239, 2 pages.

June 10, 1679.

Memorial for Sieur Duchesneau, to guide him in making the Land-Roll of Canada. Has made grants in his own name alone, but holds that power only conjointly with the Governor. All grants must be in accordance with the Coutume de Paris. Has no power to change the old concessions, nor to increase or diminish the *cens*. How he is to proceed with the making of the land-roll. Folio 244, 3 pages.

June 26, 1679.

Report of controversies between M. de Frontenac, M. Duchesneau and the members of the Council, respecting the titles of the Governor and of the Intendant. Folio 246, 31 pages. Say, 55 pp.

July 3, 1679.

Minutes of sitting of Council in relation to the same subject. Folio 262, 14 pages. Say, 20 pp.

July 4, 1679.

Order from M. de Frontenac to M. de Villeray, to retire to Ile St. Laurent (Island Orleans), to the house of Sr. Berthelot, for twice 24 hours, and there to await orders to proceed to France, to render account to the King for his conduct. Folio 270, 1 page.

July 4, 1679.

Orders from the same to M. de Tilly, instructing him to retire to the house of Sr. de St. Denis, his brother-in-law, at Beauport. Folio 271, 1 page.

July 4.

Orders from the same to D'Auteuil, to retire to Monceau, his house at Sillery, etc., etc. Folio 272, 1 page.

July 5, 1676.

Minutes of a meeting of councillors Duchesneau, De Bernières (Vicar-General), Rouer De Villeray, D'Amours, D'Echaffour, De Vitré, De Bermen de la Martinière, and D'Auteuil, held at the residence of Sr. Duchesneau, at which it was resolved that they would persist in their attitude towards the Governor, and that the case should be laid before the King. These minutes show that, in point of fact, the King did in confidential letters to M. de Frontenac, incidentally speak of him as being the Chief and the President of the Council, but inasmuch as that ran

counter to the Ordinance, the Councillors concluded that they could not put aside an enregistered Ordinance to adopt the terms of a private letter, terms which might be susceptible of a different meaning. Folio 273, 10 pages.

July 7, 1679.

Minutes of a meeting held by certain Councillors, at which it was resolved to petition M. de Frontenac to give MM. de Villeray, De Tilly and D'Auteuil their liberty, until their departure for France, in order that the Council might meet, with all its members present, to deal solely with private business of an urgent nature. Folio 281, 9 pages.

Say, 16 pp.

Report of MM. Duchesneau, Claude De Bermen de la Martinière, Mathieu D'Amours, and Charles Denis de Vitré, stating that having presented themselves at Chateau St. Louis to claim an interview with M. de Frontenac, one of the guards told them that he had gone to the house of Mademoiselle Denis, and that he could not attend the Council. Folio 287, 3 pages.

July 18, 1679.

Ordinance by M. Duchesneau, ordering that coins of 4 sols and 1 sol, which some persons refuse to take at their face value, shall be taken without discount, so long as the King shall not have determined otherwise. Folio 289, 1½ pages.

July 22, 1679.

Letter from M. Juchereau De la Ferté furnishing to M. de Frontenac a report of the conference which, with his authority, he has had with M. M. de Villeray, De Tilly and D'Auteuil. They consent to pass an order binding themselves to deal with nothing but private business, "and to give you the title you claim, provided the protest of M. L'intendant and of the Attorney General be entered at the same time in the minutes." Folio 290, 1 page.

July 22.

Answer from de Frontenac to M. de la Ferté. He need not have taken the trouble of bringing him such an answer. They must first desist from their pretensions, and return to their duty, after which they may inscribe on the minutes all the protests they please. Folio 291, 1½ pages.

Aug. 29, 1679.

Grant by MM. Duchesneau and De Frontenac to the Sulpicians of all the islands which lie between Ile Jésus and the Island of Montreal, and nearer to the latter than to the other. Likewise of all the islands which lie within the vicinity of the Island of Montreal, on condition of having the title confirmed by His Majesty during the year. Folio 292, 2 pages.

St-Germain-
en-Laye,
Aug., 1679.

Edict of the King enacting general regulations as to duelling throughout the Kingdom. The Marshals of France shall be judges of honour. Severe penalties, imprisonment, fines and confiscation for the nobility; those of ignoble or plebeian birth shall be hung and strangled. Folio 293, 51 pages.

Say, 65 pp.

Oct. 15, 1679.

Petition of M. D'Auteuil, Royal Attorney, to the Council, respecting the difference with M. de Frontenac. Asks for a certificate of the remonstrances and protests he has made. Folio 320, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.

Oct. 16, 1679.

Minutes of the session of the Sovereign Council, held in the forenoon of this day. M. de Frontenac speaks of the peace which he has His Majesty's orders to proclaim. M. Duchesneau asks that the clerk do write out the heading of the minutes. That being done, and the said heading giving to the Governor the title of Chief and President of the Council, M. Duchesneau asked that the same be read. After the reading thereof, M. Duchesneau begged to remind the Governor that, before the sitting, it had been agreed that the titles should be suppressed. The Governor and the Intendant agreed to withdraw, in order to allow the Council to deliberate on that point. After deliberation the Council agree that instead of the titles, only these words should be written at the head of the register :

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"The Council having met." This was accepted by M. de Frontenac, and the Council adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Folio 324, 3½ pages. 4 pp.

Oct. 23, 1679. Registry in the Sovereign Council of the King's Edict of June, 1679, enacting that the officers of the Sovereign Council and their widows shall plead, in the first instance, in the Provostship of Quebec and by appeal to the said court, and forbidding the entering of any action, except in the case of his (the King's) Ordinance, and under Article 5, Title 15. Folio 329, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

Oct. 23, 1679. Decree of remonstrance issued by the Sovereign Council in view of the Royal Edict of June, 1679, and setting out that there are several Seigniorial tribunals of justice which are within the purview of the jurisdiction of Three Rivers, and that an appeal shall lie thereto, from such tribunals, under the Royal Regulations. Folio 331, 1 page.

Oct. 23, 1679. Decree of the Sovereign Council on the same subject. Folio 332, 3½ pages.

May 29, 1680. Power given by the King to M. Duchesneau to appoint the usher to the Sovereign Council of Canada and the Clerk of the Marchelsea of the said country. Folio 353, 1½ pages.

May 29, 1680. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that, in the minute-books and registers of the Sovereign Council, M. de Frontenac shall have the title of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for His Majesty in New France, only, and M. Duchesneau that of Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance only; but that the functions of First President of the Council shall be discharged by M. Duchesneau, in accordance with His Majesty's declaration of 5th June, 1675. Folio 354, 1 page.

Fontaine-bleau,
Oct. 24, 1680. Royal decree granting to Sr. Ruette d'Auteuil, fils, the reversion of the office of King's Attorney and Adviser to the Sovereign Council, now held by M. d'Auteuil, père. "M. d'Auteuil, père, may continue to hold his office as long as he pleases." Folio 361, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

July 27, 1680. Order of M. Duchesneau forbidding tavern keepers to barter with the Indians for their arms or clothing, to lend them money thereon, or to give them intoxicating drink. Folio 374, 1 page.

Oct. 31, 1680. Order of M. Duchesneau granting permission to François Pellet, merchant of Paris, to build a barque, at his own expense, at Fort Frontenac, and to send merchandize there for the purpose of trading with the Indians. (Pellet, who was one of De La Salle's creditors, had come to Canada and had gone to Fort Frontenac to inquire into the circumstances of his debtor. La Salle was then on a mission of discovery in the country of the Illinois. Pellet, seeing that the business of his debtor was neglected by reason of his absence, and suffering from the insufficiency of the stock of merchandize, applied to the other creditors, urging them to furnish fresh merchandize and carry on the trade of Fort Frontenac, in order to reimburse themselves for their advances. All of them refused to run further risks, and thereupon Pellet applied to M. Duchesneau. Hence this ordinance. Authority is given him to make use of Fort Frontenac and to place a clerk there, but he is not to trade beyond the shores of Lake Frontenac (Ontario), nor to send expeditions into the woods, or build more than one barque.—E.R.) Folio 375, 5 pages.

Say, 9 pp.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

1681—CANADA—1690.

Vol. 4, F.

- March 24, 1681. Decree of the Sovereign Council of Quebec issued in view of the case of Srs. de Villaray and de Tilly, who, having been summoned to appear before the Lieutenant General of the Provostship, refused to go to his house. Ordered, provisionally, that until His Majesty shall have pronounced on the case, the Lieutenant-Governor shall sit in the Chamber of the Officers of the Council, to take evidence in relation to informations or enquêtes. Folio 1, 3 pages.
- Versailles, May 22, 1681. Royal Ordinance to the effect that the Governor may grant permission each and every year, for 25 canoes, manned with three men each, to trade with the Indians in the back country. Instructs the Governor to distribute the licenses equally amongst all the settlers, but so that no one may obtain them two years in succession. Folio 10, 1 page.
- Versailles, May, 28, 1681. Grant by the King to the Recollets of Quebec of a piece of ground situate in the Upper Town of Quebec, formerly the site of the Seneschal's court. Folio 11, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- Oct. 21, 1681. Decree of the Sovereign Council directing that Sr. François Magdeleine Ruette D'Auteuil, substitute of the Attorney General, and son of Sr. D'Auteuil, in his lifetime King's Attorney General and Adviser of the Council, shall be invested with the office of Attorney General and Councillor, in pursuance of the letters of reversion granted to him by the King, and that His Majesty shall be informed of his age, by the Intendant. (Sr. D'Auteuil, fils, who was 23 years of age, on the 17th day of January preceding, had been admitted as an advocate by the Parliament of Paris.—E.R.) Folio 12, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Oct. 27, 1681. Permission given to the Recollets, by the Bishop of Quebec, to celebrate mass in the house they are to build on the site given them by the King, in the Upper Town of Quebec. Folio 14, 2½ pages.
- Nov. 10, 1681. Decree explaining that of the 21st March preceding, respecting the place where the testimony of the Councillors shall be taken, pending His Majesty's decision. Folio 16, 3½ pages.
- Dec., 1681. Order of M. De Frontenac to R. P. Valentin Le Roux, Superior of the Recollets, directing him to furnish in writing, over his own signature and that of the fathers of his community, a statement of all that was done and occurred as to the discontinuance of the sermons of Père Adrian Ladau, for the information of His Majesty. (Père Adrian Ladau had preached the advent sermons, and was at the fourth when he was compelled to discontinue, by the Bishop, who found fault with the sermons. He had in his sermons of the 7th and 14th of December, spoken of divisions, acts of partiality and cabals as existing in the country. According to the statement of M. De Frontenac, there had resulted from the Bishop's interdiction sundry interviews and communications between the Bishop and the community, and discussions as to doctrine, wherein opinions of a most extraordinary character, both as to religion and as to the state were advanced. M. De Frontenac desired that the King should be informed of the motives of the Bishop's prohibition.—E.R.) Folio 18, 1 page.

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Versailles,
April 7, 1672.

Memorial of the King to serve as an instruction to M. De Frontenac, appointed Governor and Lieutenant-General of New France. Folio 19, 6 pages.

Say, 14 pp.

July 14, 1682.

Ordinance of M. Duchesneau maintaining Sr. Pellet in the exclusive privilege granted him of trading at Fort Frontenac. (This Ordinance was passed in compliance with the petition of Lucien Boutteville, merchant in New France, Attorney for Frs. Pellet of Paris, based on information to the effect that Sr. De la Forest, Major of Fort Frontenac, had had advances of goods from Charles De Couagne, and that he was trading in the said place, to the prejudice of Sr. Pellet. The claim of Pellet against De la Salle was 40,000 livres, E.R.) Folio 23, 2½ pages.

Say, 5 pp.

Oct. 1, 1682.

Ordinance of MM. Lefebvre De la Barre and de Meulles, Governor and Intendant, forbidding all trading expeditions, except under license. Folio 25, 1 page.

Oct. 13, 1682.

Ordinance of the same forbidding the transporting of any merchandize and trading within the limits of the farm of Tadousac, without the permission of the farmers of the trade. Passed on petition of Denis Riverin, representing the parties interested in the King's farm. Folio 26, 1½ pages.

Oct. 19, 1682.

Another Ordinance of the same against those who go into the woods to trade, without license. Folio 27, 1 page.

Oct. 24, 1682.

Another Ordinance of the same, enjoining on the settlers to provide themselves with fire-arms. Directs Sr. Aubert De la Chesnaye, merchant of Quebec, to sell the same to the settlers and to accept payment of farm produce at the rate of 50 sols per bushel for wheat, and at the current prices for Indian corn, peas and salt pork. Same order to M. Le Bon, merchant of Montreal. Folio 28, 1 page.

Jan., 1683.

Regulation of M. de Meulles respecting commerce. Foreign merchants are forbidden to sell by retail, before the 1st of August, and after the last of October. "Nor shall they sell what remains over of their merchandize after that date, otherwise than by wholesale—powder and shot excepted. They are forbidden to go up to Three Rivers or Montreal, for wholesale or retail trade. Persons living above Montreal are not to prevent the Indians from proceeding to the fair grounds. It is forbidden to urge the Indians to trade in one place rather than in another, on their arrival at Montreal, or to convey, by day or night, any goods to their tents. Excepting the children of the soil, no person without a family (to support), may trade with the Indians, either for himself or for others. Folio 30, 5 pages.

Say, 7 pp.

March 22,
1683.

Petition of Alexander Le Borgne De Bellisle, addressed to M. de La Barre, complaining of the encroachments of Sr. De la Vallière, Governor of Acadia. Sets forth the facts respecting his father, Emmanuel Le Borgne, and himself. Gives the extent of the grants made to his father, the dates of such grants, and of some other contracts, in order to show the encroachments of Sr. de la Vallière. Is acting in his own behalf and on behalf of his mother (Jeanne Françoise), and of his brothers and sisters, to the number of 8. Ordinance of M. de la Barre, confirming his title deeds. Folio 34, 4 pages.

Say, 7 pp.

June 3, 1683.

Letter of admonition from Mgr. Laval to Père Valentin, Superior of the Recollets, on the subject of the use he is making of the plot of ground which the King had given him in the Upper Town of Quebec, and specially of the erection of a belfry, contrary to his reiterated orders. This plot of ground had only been given them for the purpose of build-

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ing thereon a house to serve as lodging when they should be belated by bad weather, or other causes. He had consented that it might be used as a hospital for the monks when sick, and to the erection therein of an altar for the saying of mass, but not to its being made a permanent dwelling. "No attention whatever had been paid to his prohibition, and the work of building a belfry is at this moment being carried out." Directs that the belfry be dismantled. Folio 36, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

Notre Dame
des Anges,
June 4, 1683.

Reply of the Recollet Fathers to Mgr. Laval. They represent that he must have been misinformed. They can not see why this little bell-turret should be displeasing to Mgr. They do not intend to establish a permanent residence. Will submit to what he shall require. Folio 37, 2½ pages.

June 12, 1683.

Mgr. Laval to Père Valentin. Sees clearly that he intends to persist in his disobedience, and to involve all his monks therein, since he makes them parties to it. Addresses himself only to him because he alone is responsible. Withdraws his permission to say mass in the building, since his favours are so grossly misinterpreted. Orders for the last time that the belfry be dismantled. Folio 39, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

Petition of Sr. Bergier and Ordinance of M. de Meulles, referring Sr. Bergier and Chalons to His Majesty's Council for a decision on their claim to levy duties on furs in Acadia. Folio 41, 4 pages. Say, 7 pages.

Sept. 21, 1683.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles condemning Jacques De la Lande, a merchant, to pay a fine of 500 livres, and suffer the confiscation of a roll of tobacco, for having attempted to defraud in the matter of duties. Folio 43, 2 pages.

Sept. 24, 1683.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles, respecting the claims of the persons interested in the "Société de la ferme du Canada," on the product of the trade of an expedition to Hudson's Bay, organized by MM. De la Chesnaye, Gitton, Bruneau and Dme. Veuve De Sorel. (These parties had sent two barques to Hudson's Bay, commanded by Grozelier and Radisson. In order to avoid difficulties with the company, they had placed a vessel at Ile Percée, to receive the furs brought back by Grozeliers and convey them for sale to Holland and Spain. Joachim de Chalons, agent of the company, sent a bateau to l'Ile Percée to defeat this project, and at the same time had De la Chesnaye summoned to appear before the Intendant. De la Chesnaye maintained that the company had no right over the trade of Hudson's Bay; that his venturesome enterprise involved so many risks that he could not consent to divide his profits, if he had any. The parties having been heard, De la Chesnaye made certain offers. By this Ordinance De Meulles gives De la Chesnaye an official certificate of his offers, and orders that the barques, on their return from Hudson's Bay, shall come to anchor in the roadstead of Quebec. Folio 45, 3½ pages. Say 7 pp.

Sept. 30, 1683.

Extract from the King's Order, addressed to Srs. de Merron and Bégon, offering inducements to the people of the islands to trade with Canada. Folio 47, 1 page.

Oct. 16, 1683.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles, confiscating the beaver and elk fraudulently shipped by one Dalloi, on the vessel "La Suzon," and fining the captain and other accomplices. Folio 48, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

Oct. 25, 1683.

Ordinance of M. de la Barre, granting to Benjamin Guillin of Boston, clearance of the ship "Le Garçon," now in the port of Quebec, although he had no license or passport from His Britannic Majesty, permitting him to enter the waters of Hudson's Bay. Folio 50, 1 page.

Oct. 27, 1683.

Statement of the parishes and missions which can be established, this year, in Canada, by means of the additional grant, which His Majesty

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will kindly make, in view of the small yield of the tithes, and of the great expense, which a priest is obliged to incur for a valet and a canoe, both matters of necessity, in most of the parishes. Signed : De la Barre, De Meulles, and François, Bishop of Quebec. This statement enumerates the parishes, their population, the tithe collected, and the additional grant required. Folio 51, 3½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

Nov. 5, 1683. Ordinance of M. De la Barre, forbidding Sr. Chalons, agent of La Ferme du Canada, to take proceedings for the confiscation of furs brought from Hudson's Bay, in pursuance of His Majesty's orders of 6th June. Folio 55, 1 page.

Nov. 8, 1683. Ordinance of M. de Meulles, directing M. Chalons, agent of the La Ferme du Canada, to pay M. de la Chesnaye and his associates for all the beaver brought from Hudson's Bay, and granting to the Farm Company, the right to appeal to His Majesty. Folio 56, 2 pages.

Nov. 10, 1683. Letter of the Bishop to the King. Thanks him for the assistance he had given him. (Summary.) Another of the same day to the Marquis de Seignelay. M. de la Barre had inquired thoroughly into the disorders caused by the liquor trade among the Indians. M. de Meulles had gone through the parishes, in order to inform himself on the subject of tithes. Asks for a remission of 10 per cent on the liquors of the clergy. Complains of the conduct of the Recollets. They concealed their plan in the hope that it would be maintained, when once carried out. Their design is to found other establishments at Montreal, Three Rivers and Isle Percée. The new Superior said that, if they were forbidden to say mass in their Upper Town establishment, he himself, would fall under excommunication, under the terms of their charters. (Synopsis). Folios 57, 58, 59, 60, 5½ pages.

Memorandum respecting the state of the church of Quebec, which serves as a cathedral and parish church. Folio 61, 1 page.

1683. Statement of parishes and missions which may be established this year, with the supplementary grant from the King. Folio 63, 2 pages.

Explanations by the Bishop respecting the parishes of Canada. Shows the difference in the cost of living as between Canada and France. Folio 69, 3 pages.

Oct. 7, 1678. Report by M. Duchesneau, respecting the support of the clergy in Canada, after consultation with Mgr. the Bishop, MM. de Varennes, De Saurel, De Berthier and De St. Ours. Folio 71, 3 pages.

Nov. 10, 1683. The Bishop of Quebec to M. De Seignelay. This letter is the original of the summary given above. Folio 73, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.

Versailles, Decree of the Council of State, in explanation of that of 26th October, 1683, respecting costs in criminal proceedings. Registered in the Sovereign Council, 8th Oct., 1731. Folio 75, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

March 3, 1684. Decree of the King, notifying all captains of ships, and other officers, charged with the conveyance of persons sent back to France from the coast of Chapeau Rouge (Newfoundland), that they must not (in order to avoid shipwreck), receive more than one person per ton, besides the crew. Folio 78, 2 pages.

Versailles, April, 1684. Royal Edict for the punishment of any of the French of Canada, who shall remove to Manhatte (Manhattan), Orange, or other places belonging to the English or Dutch. Folio 82, 3 pages.

April 10, 1684. The Minister to M. De Meulles. He is not to allow persons who are not noblemen to take the title of Esquire. He must remember that M. De la Barre, in permitting him to add his signature to his own in the Ordinance directing the settlers to provide themselves with fire-arms, had done him a favour. Must not interfere with the administration of jus-

tice, otherwise than in organizing and maintaining it. The King gives 500 livres, and sends out three women to teach the squaws to knit and spin. This money is not to be entrusted to the Ursulines. (5 extracts from the same letter are to be combined.—E.R.) Folios 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 92, 103, 5 pages. Say, 3 pages.

April 10,
1684.

Decree of the Council of State forbidding the inhabitants of New France, other than gentlemen, to assume the title of Esquire in public documents, under a penalty of a fine of 500 livres. Folio 104, 1½ pages.

Versailles.
April 10,
1684.

Royal Ordinance enacting that the Farm Company may collect the appointed duty on peltry throughout New France, except Acadia, throughout the whole north and south as far as Florida. Peltry from Hudson's Bay shall be brought to Quebec. Folio 105, 2 pages.

April 14,
1684.

Ordinance of M. de la Barre, granting license to MM. Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, François Pachot, François Azur and Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, to send six canoes loaded with provisions and goods into the Upper Countries, to indemnify them for losses sustained from the fact of their men having been called out the year before, to make war on the Potowatomies. Folio 120, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

Versailles,
April 14, 1684.

Royal Commission granting power to Sr. de la Salle to command an expedition into the country beyond Fort St. Louis on the Illinois River, as far as La Nouvelle Biscaye, to appoint special governors and commandants wheresoever he shall think proper, etc., etc. Folio 122, 1½ pages.

July 31, 1684.

Extract from the letter of the King to M. de la Barre, as to title of President of the Council. Folio 123, 1½ pages.

April 10, 1684,
and
Aug. 24, 1684.

Royal Ordinance forbidding Sr. de la Chesnaye to trade at Bic or in any other part of la Ferme de Tadousac, his grant notwithstanding. Ordinance of M. de la Barre in conformity with that of the King. Folio 129, 3 pages.

Aug. 16, 1684.

Decree of the Sovereign Council fixing, for the year, the prices of wines and brandy, on account of the advance in prices, caused by a monopoly on the part of certain individuals. Folio 131, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

Letter of certain merchants of Quebec to the Governor, on the subject of spirituous liquors. Folio 134, 2 pages

Aug. 14, 1684.

Decision of the Council fixing the prices of wine and brandy. Folio 135, 9 pages.

Aug. 22, 1684.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles granting permission to all persons, pedlars, or settlers, to trade or sell, without restriction, wines, brandy and tobacco. Folio 141, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

Sept. 28, 1684.

Ordinance of M. de La Barre, having for its object the repression of the abuse of liquor. Folio 142, 1 page.

Oct. 5, 1684.

Ordinance of M. de la Barre forbidding trading expeditions into the upper country, except under trading license. Folio 143, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

Oct. 25, 1680.

Opinion given in writing by M. de Saurel, in answer to a request for advice on the subject of tithes. Folio 144, 1 page.

Oct. 25, 1680.

Idem by M. de Repentigny. Folio 145, 1 page.

Oct. 25, 1680.

Idem by M. de Varennes. Folio 147, 1 page.

Nov. 4, 1684.

Replies given by certain notables of the country at an assembly called by the Intendant, for the purpose of learning their sentiments on the questions submitted by M. de Seignelay, touching the interests of the country. (In the first of these questions, the Marquis de Seignelay asked whether the tax of 1-4 on beaver and 1-10 on elk could not be advantage-

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ously replaced by a poll-tax or a tax on produce and dwellings? In the second, he asked: Whether by making a slight reduction on the present taxes, it would not be possible to find in Canada parties disposed to take over for themselves the King's Farm, and able to guarantee that it would produce the same revenue as at present? The following were present, and signed; Dupont, Rouer de Villeray, Depeiras, Juchereau de St. Denis, De Comporté, Peuvret, Le Ber, F. Hazeur, Jolliet, P. Lalande Guyon the younger, Roberge, Charles de Couagne, Charon, Boutteville, Denis De Vitré, Le Gardeur, Jean Picart and Migeon de Braussot.

To the first question, the unanimous reply was that, for the present, it would be better to make no change. To the second the reply was, that it would be desirable, if persons could be found, in the country, in a position to take over the King's Farm.—E.R.) Folio 148, 3 pages.

Nov. 6, 1684.

(In Latin). Letters Patent for the erection of a Chapter in the Cathedral Church of Quebec. Act of the taking of possession, and of the installation of the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Quebec. Letters of exemption from the Holy See, as to the several degrees of dignity of the Chapter of Quebec. Connection of the parish of Quebec with Le Séminaire des Missions Etrangères. Surrender by the gentlemen of the Chapter of the charge of the parish of Quebec. Surrender by M. de St. Valier of the plot of ground and yard of the old warehouse in Lower Town in favour of the Seminary. Copy of the grant made of the said plots of ground and yard of the old Royal Warehouse. Deed of appointment of Monsieur Glaudelet as Dean of the Chapter. Letters conferring dignity of Precentor on M. Desmaizerets, etc., etc. (All the documents of this collection, from folio 150 to folio 175, are to be copied, and those from folio 175 to folio 198 omitted.—E.R.) Folio 150 to folio 175, 50 pages.

Say, 75 pp.

Recapitulation of the preceding documents—47. Folio 195, 2½ pages.

Say, 3 pp.

Nov. 13, 1684.

Extract from the memorial of M. de la Barre to M. de Seignelay, on the subject of the answers of the notables of the country to the questions he desired to be submitted to them. It is desirable that His Majesty's Farm should be given to residents of the country. Is confident that there are enough men of substance in the country to undertake it, and be responsible for the payment of the duties. The great difficulty would be as to the bills of exchange. MM. de Comporté and De Lorme have been sent as a deputation to His Majesty in the matter. Folio 200, 1½ pages.

Say, 3 pp.

Dec. 20, 1684.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles against the merchants who fit out *coureurs de bois*. Folio 201, 1 page.

1684.

Extract from the King's letter to M. de Meulles, instructing him to put in force the Ordinance of M. Duchesneau of the 28th April, 1676, forbidding M. de la Chesnaye to carry on the fur trade at Bicq, "if he considers the said trade injurious to the parties interested in La Ferme de Tadousac." Sends a Royal Ordinance to that effect. Folio 202, 1½ pages.

Versailles,
Feb. 8, 1685.

(Printed.) Decree of the Council of State, for the re-establishment of "La Fabrique des purs Castors du Canada." (Many of the hatters, not being in a position to purchase enough beaver skins, mixed other material with the beaver, in the manufacture of hats. In order to preserve the manufacture in its purity, it was ordered that: "Hereafter, the following persons: Camet, Vernier, Widow Maralde, Bergerat, Ferry, De Court, father and son, Le Camus, Deframez, Barré, Widow Fay, Nicolas Fay,

Poufel Hainfray, Regnard, Vailly, Le Begue and Roger, who had offered to manufacture the beaver in its purity, provided the Farmer of the Western Domain and of New France shall not sell beaver to any others than to them, shall be the only persons to manufacture hats of pure beaver." Privilege for one year, E.R.) Folio 206, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.

Versailles,
March 10,
1685.

Decree of the Council of State. It annuls that of the Sovereign Council fixing of the prices of wines and brandy, and forbids the Council to formulate any regulations in the absence of the Governor and the Intendant. (The Governor was then in Montreal, and the Intendant was making a tour of the parishes in relation to the tithes.—E.R.) Folio 211, 4 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

March 10,
1685.

Decree of Council of State ordering Sr. de la Martinière, who has entered the employment of the Trading Company of Hudson's Bay, to resign, within two months, the office of Councillor to the Sovereign Council. Folio 213, 1 page.

Versailles,
March 10,
1685.

Decree of Council of State permitting gentlemen in Canada to trade, without being liable to be called to account or considered to have acted unworthily. Folio 214, 3 pages.

March 10,
1685.

Ordinance of the Council of State forbidding the Lieutenant General of the Provostship of Quebec to give hearings elsewhere than in the Chamber intended for that purpose. Folio 216, 1 page.

Versailles,
March 10,
1685.

Extracts from a letter of the King to M. de Meulles. Is not satisfied with the treaty made by M. de la Barre with the Iroquois, under which he abandons the country of the Illinois. He is to be recalled and M. de Denonville to replace him, with instructions to confirm the peace or go to war. Sends 300 soldiers. Approves of his deference toward M. de la Barre, when the latter encroached on his attributes. Does not approve of his course in not having followed M. de la Barre in his expedition against the Iroquois. Is quite willing to receive every year two Canadian gentlemen as naval cadets. Srs. de la Durantaye and de Bécancour may send their sons this year. Sr. de la Salle has sailed on one of his vessels to found a colony on the Gulf of Mexico. He is to re-establish in Fort St. Louis the representative of La Salle. Various recommendations. Finds his proposal that those who hold communication with the Governor be declared to be seditious, a ridiculous one. (12 extracts from this letter are to be combined.—E.R.) Folio 217, 12 small pages.

Say, 5 pp.

March 20,
1685.

Extract from a letter of the King to M. de Denonville. If it should be necessary to call a Council of War, he must, if the Intendant is too far away, appoint Sr. Le Maire to replace him. Folio 231, 1 page.

March 20,
1685.

The Minister to M. de Meulles. He may, if as he says, certain officers of justice infringe the ordinance, interdict them; but he must lay the matter before the Governor, and take action against them only in case the Governor is of his opinion in the matter. Folio 232, 1 page.

April 25,
1685.

Royal Order appointing M. de La Maire Civil Commissary of Marine, to be sub-delegate of the Intendant. Folio 233, 1 page.

April 31,
1685.

Decree of the Council of State, exempting from duties, merchandize imported from the American Islands into Canada, and merchandize exported from Canada to the Islands. Folio 234, 1 page.

June 8, 1685.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles on the subject of the petition of certain residents of Quebec objecting to the erection of a building now being erected by Sieur Bailly, on a public square in Quebec. Folio 235, 1 page.

Say, 2 pp.

June 28, 1685.

Ordinance of M. de Meulles enjoining on Srs. Riverin and De la Ferté to remain in the service of the Farmers of the Revenue, until they are

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replaced by the officers of the new company, Les Fermiers Généraux de France; and on Sr. Boyvinet to replace Sr. Chalons. They must open new books from the 1st of July. Folio 236, 1½ pages.

Aug. 12, 1685. Ordinance of M. de Meulles requiring all captains and masters of barques, ships and other vessels, to make their declaration within 24 hours after their arrival. Folio 237, 1½ pages.

Aug. 24, 1685. Ordinance of M. de Meulles interdicting all traffic with the Indians elsewhere than at Ville Marie, Three Rivers, or Quebec. Folio 238, 1 page.

Ordinance of M. Dupont de Neuville, sub-delegate of the Intendant, enjoining on Sr. Migeon to refer back to him the De Salvaye case. Folio 241, 2 pages.

Jan. 29, 1686. Regulation of M. de Denonville in relation to persons who go on trading expeditions. Merchants are to give a statement of the goods they furnish to such traders. Orders the latter not to have more nor less than three men to each canoe; to place themselves under the orders of M. de la Durantaye at Michilimakinac, and to bring back a certificate of good conduct from Père Angelron, etc., etc. Folio 243, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

Feb. 1, 1686. Ordinance of M. de Meulles respecting the trade in peltry and brandy with the Indians of Acadia. Folio 247, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

Feb. 24, 1686. Ordinance of M. de Denonville to prevent the Company of the North from diverting the trade which the Ottawas have been in the habit of doing in the Island of Montreal. Folio 249, 1½ pages.

Feb. 28, 1686. Ordinance of M. de Denonville permitting the seizure of the merchandize and furs of foreigners and French deserters found on His Majesty's territory. Folio 250, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

May 12, 1686. Ordinance of M. Demeulles against vagrants at Port Royal. Folio 251, 2 pages.

April 17, 1686. Petition presented to M. de Denonville by the directors of the Company of the North, praying that the Farmer of the Domain of Canada be forbidden to inquire into their trade, and that the Ordinance issued by the Governor on 30th August, 1685, obliging the merchants to furnish security to the agent of the Farm and to deliver his furs to him, be revoked. Ordinance of the Governor in conformity with the prayer of the petition. Folio 252, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

April 22, 1686. Petition of Gilles Gibouin De la Héronnière, agent and director-general of the Farm, making a complaint against the company of the North, and Ordinance of M. Dupont de Neuville, sub-delegate of the Intendant, referring the said parties to the Governor. Folio 254, 4 pages. Say, 9 pp.

Versailles, May 31, 1686. Royal Regulation in respect to the honours to be paid to the Governor, the Intendant and local Governors, in and during public ceremonies. At religious ceremonies the Governor alone shall receive incense, immediately after the Bishop and before the Chapter. In the absence of the Governor, the Intendant shall be offered incense, but only after the clergy. In processions the Intendant shall walk on the left of the Governor, before all others; but in the Governor's absence the Commandant shall take first place, etc., etc. Folio 256, 2 pages.

Versailles, May 31, 1686. Royal Decree confirming the authority given by M. de Denonville to M. de Callières to command the district from Lake St. Peter upwards as far as the island of Montreal. Folio 257, 1½ pages.

May 31, 1686. Extracts from Minister's letter to M. de Meulles. His Majesty does not approve of his proposal to give new titles of nobility in Canada; there are already too many. His Majesty has appointed M. de Champigny de Nauroy to replace him. (7 extracts to be combined.—E.R.) Folio 258, 7 small pages. Say, 1 page.

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- June 3, 1686. Extract from Royal Memorial to M. de Denonville in reply to his letters of 20th August, 12th and 13th November, 1685. Is delighted to inform him that a great number of conversions to the Catholic religion are taking place in all the provinces. Has revoked the Edict of Nantes. Hopes that the example given by France will be of use in Canada. Must labour for the conversion of the heretics. If any of them are obstinate, he will place soldiers in garrison among them, or cause them to be imprisoned, coupling that severity with the care necessary for their instruction, as to which he must act in concert with the Bishop. The proposal to compel the merchants to keep 3 or 4 sheep each is very good. His Majesty desires that he will see to the carrying out of this, and that he give support to any tanneries which are established. Folios 266 and 267, 2 small pages. Say, 1 page.
- June 3, 1686. Royal Order appointing Sr. Gaillard sub-delegate to Sr. de Champigny. Folio 268, 1 page.
- Sept. 8, 1686. Proclamation of the Marquis de Denonville (Jacques René De Brisay), addressed to commandants of posts, traders and allied Indians, in which he declares his intention to punish the Iroquois and invites the parties addressed to hold themselves in readiness to join him when they shall be ordered so to do. The Western traders will deliver their furs to M. De la Durantaye, or to Père Engelran at Michilimaquina (*sic*). The traders of the Post of Detroit, established by Sr. Du L'Hude, must deliver them to the latter, or to the party who shall replace him after he leaves for the war. Will give congés to all those who shall have served against the Iroquois. Folio 270, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Oct. 22, 1686. (Printed). Ordinance (mandement) of Mgr. J. Bte. de Saint Vallier, respecting levity and lack of reverence in the churches. Complaints of "the luxury in dress and vanity manifest throughout the country, among the young girls and women of the world, with greater license and scandal than ever before; not satisfied with wearing clothing of which the cost and splendor are far beyond their means and standing, they affect also immodest head-dress, appearing both abroad and at home, and often even in the churches, with their heads uncovered or only half concealed under a transparent head-dress, with a collection of ribbons, laces, curls and other vanities; and what is still more to be deplored and fills our soul with grief is, that they do not hesitate to make themselves the instruments of the devil, and co-operate in the loss of souls redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, by laying bare their necks and shoulders and scandalizing thereby, and causing the loss of numberless persons." Folio 272, 2 pages, followed by Statutes published in the first Synod held at Quebec, 9th November, 1690. 2 more pages. Say, 8 pp.
1687.
February 26. Decree of the Superior Council containing regulations as to militiamen who carry with them to public gatherings their loaded arms. (This order was passed on account of an accident which happened at Three Rivers, wherein Henri Petit, a merchant of Paris—when visiting his brother and brother-in-law, Joseph Petit Bruno and Simon Jarent, merchants—was killed by Jean Gauthier, *dit* la Rouche.—E.R.) Folio 274, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
1687.
March 30. Extract from Royal Memorial to MM. De Denonville and Champigny. His Majesty did not approve of their proposal to send back to France women of bad character. It would not be a sufficient punishment. It would be better to compel them to labour on public work, such as drawing water, sawing wood, attendance on masons. Folio 276, 1 page.
1687.
March 18. Royal Order to M. de Denonville empowering him to fill up, provisionally, any vacancies which may occur in the Infantry Companies he is sending to Canada. Folio 277, 1 page.

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1687.
March 18. Order from the same to the same. Captains in the Companies he is sending out, and those who are now in Canada, shall hold rank according to seniority and the date of their commissions. Folio 278, 1 page.
- March 30. Extract from a Royal Memorial, addressed to De Denonville and De Champigny approving of the measures adopted against the *coureurs de bois*. Approves also of the plan of forming companies composed of *coureurs de bois*, for service in case of war. Folio 281, 2 pages.
- April 24. Mandement issued by Srs. de Bernières, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, and Louis Ange De Mezerets, Grand Arch-deacon, Vicars-General of the Bishop of Quebec, ordering prayers and processions for the success of the French in the war declared against the Iroquois. Folio 288, 2½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- May 3. Declaration of the war which M. de Denonville intends waging against the Iroquois. Measures he has taken and orders he has given to insure victory. Folio 290, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- October 29. Grant, as a fief, to the Seminary, Quebec, of Isle Aux Coudres, by M. M. de Denonville and de Champigny (Jean Bochart Chevalier Seigneur de Champigny Noroy and Verneuil.) Folio 293½, 2 pages.
- October 29. Grant, in terms more explicit, to the Seminary of Quebec, by MM. de Denonville and De Champigny, of the beach and shoals situated in the town of Quebec, between Sault-au-Matelot and the Hotel Dieu, as also those in front of their Seigniory of Beaupré. Folio 294, 2 pages.
- November 6. Memorial of MM. De Denonville and Champigny. (This is probably only a rough draft ; contains much petty information in a concise form.—E.R.) Folio 295, 5½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- November 19. Letter of the Minister to M. Parat. The Admiralty Officers of Bayonne have examined the record in the action against Basset, sent by him (Parat) from Plaisance. It is evident that he owes the money, and that he has resorted to violence in order to get rid of his debt. If such a thing happens again he will suffer something worse than the loss of his place. Folio 303, 1 page.
- December 18. Extract from a letter of the Minister to M. de Denonville. Is surprised to learn that acting under orders from M. Louvois, he caused search to be made for porphyry in the Island of St. Pierre. Is not to receive orders from any one but himself (the Minister.) Folio 304, 1 page.
1688.
March 1. Patent confirming the grant made to the Seminary of Quebec of the beach extending along the front of the lands they hold on the St. Lawrence. Folio 305, 1 page.
- March 1. Patent confirming the gift made to the Seminary, Quebec, of Isle aux Coudres, as a fief. Folio 306, 1 page.
- March 8. Letter from Minister to Sr. Parat. The King is much displeased with him. He must return the goods taken from Basset. Must not prevent English traders from supplying the settlers of Plaisance with necessaries, so long as the French traders do not supply them. Various recommendations. Great complaints have been made to His Majesty in respect to a scandal he (Sr. Parat) had caused by keeping the wife of a settler. Folio 307, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- May 14. Extract from a letter of the Minister to M. de Denonville. Among the youths he has sent over from Canada to serve as midshipmen, is one who is only 13 years of age. They must be at least 18 years old, and unquestionably noble. Folio 317, 1 page.
- June 10. Ordinance of M. de Champigny respecting contentions among the officers of justice at Montreal, as to honours in church. In conformity with former ordinances, the officers of justice at Montreal shall take precedence

1688. of the churchwardens in the matter of honours, both within and without the church, as to the Blessed Bread, Collections, Tapers and Palms. Folio 318, 2 pages. Say, 2 pp.
- August 23. Decree of Sovereign Council on the subject of the marriage contract between Jean de Mosny, Surgeon, deceased, and Catherine Fol, his widow. Supplementary letters granted, in order that the contract executed on 31st December, 1672, before Mtre. Duquet, Notary, deceased, and unsigned through inattention, may be considered valid and duly signed. Folio 319, 3 pages.
- October 18. Decree of Sovereign Council on the subject of a contract of sale by Jean Le Vasseur to Charles Le Vasseur, whereof the minute was not signed by Mtre. Duquet, Notary. They grant letters of extension, confirming the validity of the said acte. Folio 321, 3 pages.
1688. Grant of 9 arpents of land by M. Dollier, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, to M. Charron and his associates, for the purpose of founding a hospital for men, to be under the charge of certain Brothers of Charity, the said land being situate in the vicinity of the mill of the Chateau, in accordance with the official report of survey and description, not as yet put in writing. Folio 323, 2 pages.
- October 26 and 1692, March 6. Versailles, 1689. Decree of Council settling a difference on the subject of the duty on foreign beaver. Folio 324, 2 pages.
- March 8, 1689. Decree of Council regulating various questions of police, settling the price of white bread, whitey-brown and brown bread—calculating wheat at 60 sols per minot. Forbidding the selling of wine at meals, without permission had from the Royal Judges, or from the Seigneur alone, when there is no judge. Owners of mills to keep proper appliances and weights for weighing wheat. Piece of ground derived from M. Talon to be used for cordwood. Wood not to be piled on the streets, nor in vacant spaces between the houses. Chimney flues not to be less than 18 inches, in order to allow room for the chimney sweep. No building to be begun until the alignment has been given. No shingles to be used in roofing in towns, except for dormer windows, which may be covered with oak or walnut shingles. The port of Cul-de-Sac and the Petit Port, in front of the Le Bert house, and of that in which Sr. Pachot resides, shall be cleansed, &c., &c. Folio 325, 5½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- May 1. Extract from Memorial of Minister (or of the King) to Denonville and Champigny. Is informed by the Attorney General of the Sovereign Council that the farmers have made up their minds to bring in negroes to work on their farms. His Majesty will gladly consent, but thinks it must be done slowly, for the climate might be fatal to many of them. Folio 329, 1 page.
- May 1. Order from the King commanding MM. de Denonville and de Champigny to assemble the notables of the country and to pass ordinances providing for the grouping of the houses of the country places in villages. Folio 330, 1 page.
- May 24. Letters of appointment in survivalship to the office of Surveyor General, for Sr. Pierre Robineau de Bécancour. Folio 331, 3 pages.
- May 24. Establishment in Canada by the King of the Office of "Exempt du Prévot des Maréchaux," the appointment being granted to Sr. François Foucault, who is to act under Sr. de St. Simon, "Prévot de la Maréchaussée." Folio 333, 1 page.
- May 24. Appointment in reversion for Sieur de Tilly, Junr., to the office of Counsel of the Sovereign Council, at present held by his father. *Idem* for Sr. d'Amours, the younger. Folio 334, 2 pages.

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1689.
June 7. Copy of Memorial, unsigned, touching the rights of the French over the Iroquois nations. In answer to the Memorial of the English commissioners, received on the 26th November, 1687, claiming that the Iroquois were subjects of the King of England. The Iroquois had recognized the French dominion from the years 1604 and 1610. Champlain took control of them. That in 1665 and 1666, M. de Tracy effected a treaty by which they placed themselves under the protection of France. M. de Tracy, some time after, subdued the rebels, took possession of the country, and built forts. They have always recognized the dominion of France without any intermission. The only document of a nature to give any rights to the English is dated 1684. Folio 335, 1½ pages.
- June 20. Extract from a letter from the Minister to M. de Champigny. Has furnished a statement of the affairs of Canada to the Comptroller General. Is responsible only to him. Has been informed that those interested in the farming of the Domain, want to compel the settlers to deliver their furs at a storehouse they want to establish at Quebec. He must furnish him, the Minister, with the reasons for and against it. Folio 336, 1 page.
- November 11. Declaration of Mgr. François de Laval, formerly Bishop of Quebec, respecting the disposal of certain moneys intended for the clergy. Folio 339, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
1699.
October 15. Letter from Melle Marie Magdelaine de Verchères to Madame de Maurepas, giving details of the attack on Fort de Verchères, by the Iroquois. "Her father has been in the King's service for 55 years. Her fate is not a happy one, and that of her family is still less so." Asks for a pension of 50 écus, such as is allowed the widows of officers. If that cannot be done, asks for an ensigncy for her brother, a cadet in the army. Served in several expeditions against the Iroquois. One of her brothers was burnt by them. Folio 341, 3 pages.
1691.
January. Memoir (without signature or address, probably from M. de Champigny), of what happened at the descent of the English at Quebec, and their retreat, with an account of all that happened in Canada after the departure of the ships for France, from the month of November, 1689, until the end of 1690. Taking of Corlar. The fleet under Phipps consisted of 34 vessels. Flag of truce brought before M. de Frontenac. Bombardment. Skirmishes at River St. Charles. M. de Clermont and the son of M. de la Touche Champlain killed. M. Juchereau de St. Denis (more than 60 years old), had an arm broken. On the 20th M. de Ste. Hélène had his leg broken, and De Longueuil was wounded in the side. Officers mentioned are : MM. de Vaudreuil, De Cabanac, Claus De Beaumanoir, De Villien, De Subercase, D'Orvilliers, de Monic. Folio 343, 8 pages. Say, 13 pp.
1690.
February 13. Registration at the Sovereign Council of Letters of Appointment to the office of Surveyor-General for Pierre Robineau de Becancour, the younger, and instalment of the said P. R. de B. in the said office. Folio 357, 2 pages.
- January 30. Order of the Sovereign Council regulating the price of bread and the paving of the streets. Folio 359, 1 page.
- March 6 to 13. Deliberations of the Sovereign Council respecting the manner of receiving M. de Frontenac at the Council. (Several delegations had been sent to M. de Frontenac to inform him of the reception the Council had decided to offer to him, giving him at the same time to understand that his wishes would, if possible, be complied with. He sent them back each time, without stating his views, but telling them that they ought to know what they had to do; and if not, that they should take proper means to

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1690. ascertain it. They thereupon took counsel with the Bishop, but he was unable to solve the difficulty. At length, after many attempts the matter was settled.—E.R.) Folio 360, 8½ pages. Say, 15 pp.
- April 8. Ordinance of M. de Frontenac respecting the trade with the Outaouais and the departure of Sr. de Louvigny with a detachment. (This detachment was sent with the view of preventing the negotiation of a treaty about to be made between the Outaouais and the Scioux, according to information De Frontenac had received. At the same time the ordinance enacted severe penalties against traders who had not returned at the expiration of their licenses. On the margin of this ordinance are explanatory notes by the Intendant, stating that those who had not returned at the expiration of their leave, could plead the excuse that they had been engaged in the war and that they were entitled to a prolongation of their trading time, in order to indemnify themselves for their losses, in consequence of the war. He objects also to the presence of M. de Louvigny as commandant of the expedition, because he was a trader and would not fail to trade on his own account, and to harass the traders in order the better to insure the success of his own traffic. He warned the Governor that it would be out of his power to punish those who should contravene the enactments of the ordinance. E.R.) Folio 366, 5 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- May 30. Ordinance of M. de Champigny deciding in favour of François Pachat and Jean Gobin, Directors of La Cie du Nord, in the matter of their petition asking that the wines, spirits and tobacco then on board a vessel arrived from France, and consigned to Hudson's Bay, shall not, for the present, have to pay duty to the farmers of the revenue. That the sum of 904 livres be deposited in the office of Les Fermiers Généraux at Paris, pending His Majesty's decision. Folio 370, 2 pages.
- Aug. 14. Order in Council legalizing a deed of sale, not signed, made before Mtre. Duquet, notary, deceased, by Pierre Lelat and his wife Françoise Craipeau of Cap de la Magdelaine, to René Réaume, carpenter, conveying a farm situated at Charlebourg. Folio 373, 3 pages.
1690. Summary of a letter from M. de Frontenac to the Minister. Scarcity of wheat. The abandonment of Fort Cataracouy has been taken as a confession of weakness in the eyes of the Indians. Sent 3 expeditions against the English; one has destroyed Fort Corlar, killed from 300 to 400 men, and made 40 prisoners. Has not yet had any news of the two others, which were directed against Pentagoët and Boston. It is necessary to restore our prestige among the Indians. It was sadly impaired under my predecessors. The Indian chief whom he has brought back from France, will be of good service in securing peace. (On the margin of this document is the following note: "Duplicate. Original was thrown into the sea."—E.R.) Folio 375, 1½ pages.

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1691—CANADA—1696.

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1692. Narrative by M. de Champigny of what was done by the Abenakis
October 5. of Acadia and those of Sillery, against the English, towards the end of 1691, and the beginning of 1692. 24 Abénaquis left Quebec towards the middle of the month of August, and in 6 days reached an

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Abénaqui village called Kétak-kaw. Wishing to strike a blow by themselves, they seized a fort, killed a score of persons and took 10 prisoners. Towards the end of January they were joined by another party of Abénaquis, 150 in number, and attacked and carried a fort named Yarc (perhaps York), and two other forts, killed about one hundred persons, made 80 prisoners. Of these they liberated some old women and some children. Folio 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.

1691.
Near
Pénékuit,
February 6.

Words of the Indians of the mission of Pentagoët sent to M. de Frontenac, in the name of all, by Makk8sess. Told the English that he will never make peace with them. Would make war now forthwith, but that he has neither powder nor lead. Will go and strike a blow at them in 3 months time, if he has what is necessary in order to do it. Will always be ready to fight, whenever he shall tell him to do so, even though Quebec were taken. Folio 2, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

April 7.

Trial before M. de Peyras of the case of MM. Pierre de Noyan and Guillaume de Lorimier, captains of detachments of the Marine, accused of having fought a duel. De Noyan, a native of Avranches, aged 26 years, had been wounded in the hand, and de Lorimier, aged 34 years, a native of Paris, in the back. The affair had taken place at the house of Sr. Landeron, and several officers were present, namely: Gabriel Prévost de St. Jean, Josué Dubois, Berthelot, De Beaucourt, Jean Michel de l'Epinay, Daniel de Gresollon DuLut (aged 55), his brother Claude De Bresollou de la Tourette (aged 31 years), Nicolas d'Ailleboust de Mantet, Jean Boudor, Charles Henry d'Allogny de la Groye. De Noyan and de Lorimier were condemned to pay a fine of 50 livres each. Folio 12, 22 pages. ay, 38 pp.

April 7.

Extract from a memoir from the King to MM. de Frontenac and De Champigny. Grants letters of nobility to Sr. Hertel in recognition of his services and those of his three sons, in the expeditions in which they have been wounded. Also grants letters of nobility to Sr. de St. Denis for his distinguished valour at the siege of Quebec, when he had an arm broken. Is informed that some officers have contracted unsuitable marriages in Canada. That must not be permitted. Folios 24 and 25, 2 small pages. Say, 1 page.

April 25,

Regulations of M. de Champigny respecting duties, and as to the sale of beaver skins. Folio 26, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.

July 30.

Ordinance of M. de Champigny declaring that the vessel taken from the English on the coast of Cape Breton, by M. de Bonaventure, was a fair prize, and together with its contents belongs to the King. De Bonaventure claimed the vessel for himself, and de Villebon, Governor of Acadia, in behalf of those concerned in the sedentary fisheries, claimed the salt with which it was laden. Folio 28, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

August 8.

Ordinance of M. de Champigny selling to M. de Vitré for the King, the vessel taken by M. de Bonaventure, the price being 1,125 livres. Folio 30, 1½ pages.

November.

Letter of summons from Admiral Phipps to M. de Frontenac, commanding him to deliver up Quebec within one hour, and De Frontenac's reply thereto. Phipps' letter is translated with the English text beside it.—E.R.) Folio 38, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

1691.
December 5.

Decree of the Superior Council dealing with sundry police regulations relating to Quebec. Folio 42, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

1693.
November 4.

Narrative by M. de Champigny, of what happened with regard to the war against the English and the Iroquois since the month of November, 1692. Account of an expedition composed of 625 men, against the Agniers.

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1692. Two villages invested and the population, numbering 380 persons, taken prisoners. Pursued. Another battle and defeat of the enemy. Return to Montreal. Provisions in hiding-place destroyed by rains. Reduced to extremity. Other operations in Acadia and towards Boston. Work at the fortifications of Quebec. M. de la Valtrie taken prisoner by the Iroquois, at the head of the Island of Montreal. Folio 52, 12 pages.
Say, 20 pp.
- March. Memoir of matters to be settled between the Bishop of Quebec and the "Séminaire des Missions Etrangères," Paris, as well in their own behalf as in behalf of the Seminary of Quebec. Folios 60, 61 and 62, 3 pages.
- January 13. Advice offered to the King by the Archbishop of Paris, Duke and Pègr of France, and by Père Lachaise, as to the requests submitted to His Majesty by the Bishop of Quebec, in relation to the Seminary and the Chapter of Quebec; also as to the application of the 4,000 livres granted by the King, and the representations made by M. l'Abbé Brisacier, Supérieur du Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, on behalf of the Seminary and for the Chapter of Quebec. To be copied, from folio 63 to folio 71, together with several documents of a like nature, 16 pages.
Say, 25 pp.
- February 11. Various extracts from the Registers of the Council of State, and from the Register of the proceedings of the Sovereign Council of Quebec, in relation to matters argued between the Bishop of Quebec, "Le Séminaire des Missions Etrangères," and "Le Séminaire de Québec." To be copied from folio 86 to folio 86, 28 pages.
Say, 42 pp.
- February 11. Decree effecting a settlement between the Bishop of Quebec, the Seminary and the Chapter. Various extracts from the Registers of the Council of State on the said questions. To be copied from folios 87 to 92, 12 pages.
Say, 18 pp.
- Versailles.
March. Royal Letters Patent confirming His Majesty's permission to the Recollets to maintain their establishments at Quebec, Ville Marie, Montreal, Plaisance and Ile St. Pierre, and to extend them to other places, with the consent and approval of the Governor. Folio 93, 2 pages.
- Versailles.
March. Letters patent from the King for the establishment of a General Hospital at Quebec. Folio 93, 7½ pages.
Say, 13 pp.
- April. Extract from a memoir from the King to Sieurs de Frontenac and de Champigny. Should they disagree on any point whatsoever, the thing is to be decided in accordance with the opinion of M. de Frontenac, without further opposition on the part of M. de Champigny than his remonstrances, followed, if he thinks proper, by a statement to the King of his reasons for differing in opinion, which statement is to be submitted first to M. de Frontenac, and signed conjointly by both. Folio 98, 1 page.
- April 1. Extract from a letter from the Minister to M. De Brouillan. If the Bishop of Quebec send Recollets to Plaisance to serve Plaisance and St. Pierre, it will be his (De B's) duty, if he has any complaints against them, to make them to the Bishop himself. He is to report to M. deFrontenac, to whom he is subordinate. Folio 99, 2 pages.
- April 12. Royal Order regulating the rank to be held by Officers of Marine commanding detachments of soldiers in the colonies, in relation to other officers commanding part of such detachments. Folio 100, 1 page.
- August 31. Letter from the Bishop of Quebec to De Frontenac and De Champigny informing them of his intention to allow the establishment of a Hospital at Ville Marie, in accordance with the authority vested in him by His Majesty. Folio 101, 2 pages.

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1692.
October 3. Ordinance of M. de Champigny, declaring the vessel "Le Roy d'Espagne," taken by Captain Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville, commanding the King's ship "Le Poly," to be a lawful prize. That, consequently, the ship (and its cargo), is awarded to the King, less one-tenth for the Admiral. Folio 102, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
1722.
October 23. List of title deeds in the matter of the establishment of a Hospital at Montreal. Folio 104, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
1692.
October 30. Petition of François Hazeur, merchant, of Quebec, and Jean Grignon, merchant, of La Rochelle, his partner, to De Frontenac and De Champigny, stating that they have for 6 years established and carried on saw-mills at Malbaie, at great expense, and that they must suffer heavy loss if His Majesty does not come to their help by placing his vessels at their disposal to transport their timber to France. Ordinance granting the prayer of the petition. Folio 107, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 7. Episcopal letters erecting the parish of Chateau Richer—and deed recording induction of Guillaume Gauthier, priest, executed in presence of Jean Guion du Buisson, Barthelemy Verreau, Guillaume Boucher, and Antoine Toupin, inhabitants of the said place. Folio 107, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1693.
February 25. Advice given to the King by the Archbishop of Paris and Père Lachaise, on the subject of the settlement between the Bishop of Quebec, his Chapter and his Seminary. (This affair had been declared settled the preceding year; but while the Bishop asked that the settlement be carried into effect, the Chapter and the Seminary asked for modification of its terms, and it was again referred to the persons above named by the King.—E.R.) Folio 108, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- March 15. Royal Order establishing and appointing 4 Procureurs Postulants at Montreal, in the place and stead of the gentlemen of the Seminary, who had theretofore administered justice in the Island of Montreal. Folio 111, 1 page.
- April. Extract from a private letter from the Minister to De Frontenac, informing him that His Majesty is well satisfied with his services, and will not fail to recognize them, but cannot grant him a commission as Lieutenant-General, which is not required in Canada. But grants him a gratuity of 6,000 livres for his chaplain, his secretary and his surgeon. Folio 112, 1 page.
- September 11. Ordinance of M. de Champigny. Regulations to be followed by those who hold trading licenses. Folio 113, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- September 12. Ordinance of De Frontenac on the same subject, moderating the strictness of some clauses of De Champigny's ordinance of the previous day. Folio 114, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- August 14. M. de Frontenac to the Minister. D'Iberville, delayed by contrary winds, arrived too late to undertake the desired expedition to Hudson's Bay. He might have been able to accomplish it by wintering there, but your orders being that the vessel "Le Poly" should return to France before the winter, it was decided that the enterprise would be too hazardous with the 2 other vessels only. Our success over the Agniers has had a good effect, but the conduct of the Sonmontouans is more menacing than ever. The object of their incursions is to prevent us from gathering the harvest, which is very fine. The English have assisted them in building a fort with bastions, mounted with canon. Is fortifying Quebec. Great preparations are being made to attack Quebec afresh. Folio 143, 7½ pages. Say, 13 pp.
1694.
October. Narrative by M. de Frontenac of the most remarkable events which occurred in Canada from the month of November, 1693, until the depar-

ture of the ships, on 28th October, 1694. Delegations from the Iroquois, and parleys for peace. Peace is signed between the Abenakis and the English. Rupture. Sudden attack upon the English by the Abenakis chief, Taxous. Preparations for the expedition of D'Iberville and De Sérigny to Hudson's Bay. Folio 147, 78 pages. Say, 100 pp.

1695.

Procedure of the Bishop of Quebec, of the Sovereign Council and of the litigants generally, in the following cases: Interdiction of Sr. de Mareuil, a Lieutenant on half pay. Interdiction of Sr. Desjourdy, and the woman Desbrieux, the affair of M. de La Callières, interdiction of the Recollets of Ville Marie, the difference between De Frontenac and the Attorney-General, Pastoral against "Le Tartuffe." (In the first case De Mareuil had been named and interdicted in a pastoral for using blasphemous words. De Mareuil appealed to the Council, and the case was referred by the Council to His Majesty. The second case was that of the interdiction in a pastoral letter of Desjourdy and the woman Desbrieux, forbidding them from entering the churches of Champlain or Batiscan, on the grounds of adultery and scandalous conduct. Same decision by the Council. The case of the Recollet Fathers, called L'Affaire du "prie Dieu," resulted from the following facts: At a religious ceremony which was to take place at the house of the Recollets of Ville Marie, and at which the Bishop and M. de Callières were to be present, the Bishop, remarking that the stall of honour had been reserved for M. de Callières, had it removed. De Callières, arriving shortly after, had it put back in its former place. The Bishop issued a mandate ordering the Recollet Fathers to close their church, to refrain from celebrating any ceremonies, and from administering any sacraments therein, for not having obeyed his orders as to the prie-Dieu. Then follow 3 monitories from the Bishop, in which, after explaining more fully the reasons for his interdict, he refers to the scandalous conduct of De Callières with the sister of the Superior of the Recollets. In all these cases the Council declared that the Bishop had gone beyond his powers and acted without sufficient inquiry, that there were grounds for deciding in favour of those who complained of abuse of power; but that it was better to refer it to His Majesty's decision. As to the pastoral letter against the comedy "Le Tartuffe," it was decided that the Bishop had not gone beyond his lawful powers.—E.R.) Folios 186 to 270, 135 pages. Say, 166 pp.

1694.

September 16

Letter from M. de Frontenac granting permission to M. de Louvigny, Commandant at Michilimakinak, to spend a year in France, and appointing Lamothe Cadillac to replace him. (De Louvigny had commanded at this post since 1690. Fort St. Louis des Illinois formed another command.—E.R.) Folio 272, 2 pages.

October 21.

Ordinance of M. de Champigny ordering the confiscation of certain wines and liquors shipped in France on the King's vessel "La Charente," for the benefit of certain private individuals settled in Canada. (The liquors were consigned to the following persons: Guérin, Malescot, Chabert, a surgeon-major, Maury, an assistant surgeon, Castel, Castin, La Chambre and Pineau.—E.R.) Folio 273, 3 pages.

October 26.

Minutes of consultations between MM. d'Iberville and De Sérigny and those concerned in La Cie du Nord, in view of the expedition about to be undertaken by the said D'Iberville and De Sérigny. Folio 275, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

1695.

January 12.

Deed of gift by the King of certain wines and spirits shipped in France, in contravention to the ordinances, on board the King's ship "La Charente," and confiscated by M. de Champigny, on the 21st October,

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1695. 1694—in favour of Srs. de Capdeville Fontaine and Duchallard, clerks under M. de Pontchartrain, Secretary of State. Folio 281, 1 page.
- March 22. Royal Letters confirming the grant made by M. de Brouillan, Governor of Plaisance, to the Recollets of the said place, of a tract of land to enlarge their residence and establish a cemetery. Folio 282, 2 pages.
- April 13. Extract from a letter from the Minister to M. de Brouillan. He is to send to France all vessels taken from the enemy, or at least such as are of value. Folio 283, 1 page.
- April 20. Order from the King, enjoining on owners of vessels bound for the Newfoundland fisheries to sail all together as a fleet. Folio 284, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 4. Extract from a letter from the Minister to M. de Frontenac. He is too stern in the expression of his opinions. By being more cautious, he might have avoided the troubles he has had with M. de Champigny, the Bishop, etc., etc. Folio 285, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 8. The same to the same. It has been decided by the King in Council that the parties concerned in the several cases of the Bishop, M. de Mareuil, Desjournis and the woman Desbrieux, of the interdict against the Recollets and of M. de Callières, must take steps to maintain their rights and claims. Blames M. de Frontenac for his fits of anger and violence. Folio 286, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
1694. Narrative by M. de Frontenac of what has occurred in Canada with regard to the war, and the proposals of the Iroquois for a treaty of peace, since the month of November, 1693. Folio 287, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 17 pp.
- October 26. 1695. Narrative unsigned (The endorsement would indicate that it is by M. de Frontenac; but that cannot be, for it refers to him in the third person). of all that took place in Canada from the departure of the ships in the year 1694, until the departure in 1695. Recital of some surprises inflicted upon the Agniers. Incursions of Iroquois near Montreal. Efforts of Lamothe Cadillac to dissuade the Huron Chief, Barron, from making peace with the Iroquois, and to induce him to join with those who wanted to prevent the Iroquois from destroying the Miamis. Relations of the Abénakis of Maine with the English. Folio 293, 86 pages. Say, 120 pp.
- November 6. Narrative by M. de Champigny of what has taken place in Canada respecting the war, from the departure of the ships in the year 1694 until the month of November, 1695. Folio 341, 23 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- Marly. (Printed). Regulations of the King for the conduct, movements, police and discipline of the companies maintained by His Majesty in Canada. Folio 354, 11 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- May 30, Versailles. Decision of the King ordering an evocation to his Privy Council of the proceedings of the Sovereign Council respecting the Bishop of Quebec, De Mareuil, Desjordy and the Recollets of Ville Marie. Folio 361, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 13. 1696. Narrative, unsigned, of the most remarkable events which have taken place in Canada from the departure of the ships last year (1695), until the beginning of November, 1696. Winter expedition against the Onontagnés prevented by the too great quantity of snow. That against the Agniers prevented by the fact that the Indians were warned by an escaped prisoner. Small expedition to Cataracoui commanded by De Louvigny and Mantet D'Auberville. Taxons and Edzermiet, chiefs of the Abenakis of Maine, went to Fort Penikuit to trade, upon the invitation of the commandant, contrary to the advice of M. Thury, a missionary, they were attacked and 4 of their number killed, including Edzerimet. Grand Council held at Michilimakinac between M. De Lamothe Cadillac and the Indian nations. Speeches of Onaski and of La Grosse Tête. Expedi-

1696. tion of Onaski against the Iroquois. He brings back 30 scalps and 32 prisoners. This blow broke off the peace between the Hurons and the Iroquois. Expedition of M. de Frontenac against the Iroquois. He is accompanied by MM. de Callières, De Ramesay, De Vaudreuil, and the following officers: De la Durantaye, De Muy, Degrais, Duménil, De Subercase, De St. Martin, De Grandville, De Grandpré, D'Eschambault, Du L'Hut. The Indians were commanded by De Maricourt, Legardeur De Beauvais and De Bécancour. The Onnontagnés burn their fort and retreat. M. de Vaudreuil burns that of the Onneyouts and destroys their Indian corn. Praise of MM. de Vaudreuil and de Subercase. D'Iberville seizes a frigate of 24 guns, at the entrance of river St. Jean, after which he besieges Fort Peniquit, which capitulates. Arrival at Quebec of the French fleet commanded by M. Des Ursins Folio 365, 39 pages.

Say, 55 pp.

Versailles.
March

Permission from the King to the Recollet Fathers to continue their establishments at Quebec, Ville Marie, Plaisance, and Ile St. Pierre, and to establish others with the assent of the Governor. Extract from Letters-Patent for the establishment of the Recollets of the Province of Bretagne at Ile Royale. Folio 385, 3½ pages.

Versailles.
May 21,

(Printed.) Royal Proclamation repealing trading licenses and condemning offenders to the galleys. Sets out that the number of beaver brought to France is in excess of the needs of the Kingdom; and that in order to avoid the vast number of lean beaver, he orders that beaver shall not be sold outside of the public markets. Folio 387, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.

April 21

Memoir of the Minister to serve as directions to Sieur de Brouillan, Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, regarding the action to be taken against the English settlements on that island. His Majesty has given orders to d'Iberville to proceed to Plaisance with two ships, "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond," taking 60 Indians from Acadia and 80 Canadians, to form part of the expedition. He is to await the arrival of M. de Bonaventure and the Malouin ships, before beginning operations. M. d'Iberville is to operate on land and he himself on sea. He is to add 100 men to the 140 D'Iberville will have. D'Iberville is to be under his orders, but as he is a man of great ability and experience, must allow him to act freely. If the enterprise should succeed, they are to take the population on board for transport to England. He must treat them with consideration and humanity. Should he return to France, he is to hand over the government to D'Iberville, who holds a commission in that behalf. Folio 389, 3 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

May 26.

Ordinance of the Council of State. Officers going to France not to receive pay during their absence from Canada. Folio 391, 1 page.

September 27

Ordinance of M. de Champigny fixing the prices to be paid for the several qualities of beaver at the Ferme. Folio 392, 2 pages.

October 7.

Permission and passport to Sr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, authorizing him to proceed to France with his armed war ship "La Sainte Ursule," and give battle to all pirates and enemies of the King. Folio 393, 2 pages.

1896.

Narrative by M. de Champigny of what took place in Canada in regard to the war, from the date of the departure of the ships in 1695 until the month of November, 1696. (With M. De Champigny's letter of 25th October, 1696). Causes of the failure of the peace signed between the Hurons and the Iroquois. Account of the expedition against Onnontagué. Success achieved by d'Iberville in Acadia. "Loups" Indians settling in Acadia. Folio 394, 15 pages.

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1696.
October 17. Title deeds of property for the establishment of a hospital at Montreal. Folios 410 to 427, 35 pages. Say, 55 pp.
- "Narrative of the heroic acts of Mademoiselle Marie Magdelaine de Verchères (aged 14 years), against the Iroquois, in the year 1696, on the 22nd October, at 8 o'clock in the morning." This narrative was written by Mademoiselle de Verchères herself at the request of M. le Marquis de Beauharnais. Folio 427. Say, 55 pp.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

1697—CANADA.

Vol. 6.

1697.
October 18. Narrative by M. de Champigny of what took place in Canada from the departure of the ships in October, 1696, until the month of October, 1697. The Iroquois, who, after the expedition of M. de Frontenac, had promised to leave the English in order to come and settle down with the Christian Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, have not kept their promises. Only some sixty of them have come. Gives an account of some small engagements. Treaty made by Le Baron, chief of a part of the Hurons, with the Iroquois, to destroy the Outaouais and the Miamis. His plans are frustrated by Hurons and Outaouais. Ambuscade and fight on Lake Erie. Some 60 Iroquois killed or drowned. Folio 1, 10 pages.
- Versailles.
April 28. Royal ordinance forbidding all trading with Indians, in the back woods, by officers, soldiers, and others. Folio 25, 4 pages.
- Versailles.
April 28. Decree of the Council of State revoking (as being contrary to its intentions and excessive), the grant made by M.M. de Frontenac and Champigny, to George Renaud Du Plessis, clerk to the Treasurer of Marine, conveying to him en fief the Bay and River of Cocagne in Acadia. Folio 27, 1½ pages.
- July 9. Judgment rendered by M. de Champigny, respecting the capture of the English brigantine "La Marguerite" by M. de la Chesnaye. Folio 28, 16 pages.
1697.
August 2. Another judgment by M. de Champigny on the same subject. Folio 36, 6 pages. Say, 10 p.p.
- August 9. Ordinance of M. de Champigny insisting on the execution of that of 27th Sept., 1676, and dealing with the difficulties between the agent and comptroller of the Ferme and the inhabitants, as to the receipt of dry winter beaver. Folio 40, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
1698.
October 15. Narrative (probably by M. de Champigny) of the most remarkable occurrences in Canada, from the departure of the ships in 1697, until the 20th October, 1698. Iroquois delegates at Montreal suing for peace. M. de Frontenac having no faith in the sincerity of the Iroquois, sent them away without concluding anything. The great Iroquois Chief, La Chaudière Noire, his wife and 20 other Iroquois were killed in an encounter with the Algonquins, near Quintay. Arrival at Montreal of Sr. Abraham, from Orange, and certain Flemish citizens, with the news that peace had been concluded between the two kingdoms. The Sonnentouans who had killed two Huron women and a child, were pursued and exterminated, near the river Michigan. Fresh negotiations for peace with the Iroquois. Folio 46, 24 pages. Say, 37 pp.
- November 22. Will of Louis De Buade, Comte de Palluan et de Frontenac, made before Maître Genaple, Notary, and Rageot, also a notary. present. Desires to be buried in the Recollet Church at Quebec; that his heart be taken

1698. to the chapel of MM. de Montmort in the Church of St. Nicolas des Champs, at Paris, in which are buried Madame de Montmort, his sister, and the Abbé D'Obazine, his uncle. Gives 1,500 livres to the Recollets, conditioned on the offering of one mass each day during a year, and of one anniversary service in perpetuity, which service shall be offered also in behalf of his wife Anne de la Grange, from the period of her decease. Appoints as his executors in Canada, François Hazeur, merchant, and Charles De Monseignat, his first secretary. Gives to Chouquet, his valet de chambre, all his wardrobe. Gives to the Intendant a crucifix, and to Madame l'Intendante a reliquary. Folio 58, 5 pages.
- October 15. Letter from M. de Callières to Mgr. a friend of Mgr. de Pontchartrain. Exculpates himself from the charges brought against him, and begs of him to continue to extend to him his protection with the Minister. Relates the important events which have happened in the colony since the preceding year. Folio 62, 14 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- March 21. Conclusions of the Attorney General respecting the petition of Sr. Lamothe De Cadillac, for leave to appeal against judgment of the Sovereign Council of the 25th February, previous. Decides that the requisition be referred to M. de Pontchartrain, that he may advise the Sovereign Council as to the course to be taken in the premises. Folio 70, 6½ pages. Say, 14 pages.
- March 21. Decree of the Sovereign Council respecting the law-suit between Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac and Joseph Moreau, of the parish of Champlain. Folio 74, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 10. Extracts from the Registers of the Sovereign Council on the subject of the appeal of Sr. Lamothe Cadillac. Folio 76, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- March 7. Petition of Sr. Lamothe Cadillac, in which he states that he has a right to appeal from the decree entered against him, seeing that he had good grounds for challenging three councillors, which he was unable to avail himself of owing to his being at so great a distance. That Sr. de la Martinière, a member of the Council, had himself drawn up the pleas of Moreau, and made his case his own; that the said La Martinière is related to three councillors, namely : MM. Vitré, De la Chesnaye, and D'Auteuil. Folio 78, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- February 25. Decree of the Sovereign Council of this date, in the case of Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, against Joseph Moreau. Folio 80, 3 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- Versailles.
May 1. Royal Order, giving to M. de Grand Pré, Major of Three Rivers and Governor in the absence of M. de Ramesay, superiority in command over Captains of Infantry of the Marine, who may happen to be at that place. Folio 82, 1 page.
- May 21. Royal Ordinance permitting soldiers serving in the colony to leave the service if they should marry in the country. They are to receive their pay for one year, and may keep their accoutrements. Folio 83, 1 page.
- May 16. Order from the King permitting the opening of copper and lead mines found in the settlement of Sr. Le Sueur, an inhabitant of Canada. (These mines are described as being situated "en haut du Mississippi." The privilege was granted only for 5 years; with a promise of extension in case of success. This limitation was adopted in order to prevent Le Sueur from making his license a pretext for trading in furs. He was permitted to employ as many as 50 men.—E.R.) Folio 84, 2 pages.
- June 15. Ordinance of M. de Champigny enjoining on all fur traders (conformably to the King's ordinances of the 24th Sept., 1696, and 28th April, 1697, cancelling all licenses), to return at the latest, "in the course of

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October next," on pain of cashiering and degradation in the case of officers, and of the galleys in the case of soldiers and other traders. Folio 82, 2 pages.

1698.
August 5. Decree of the Council of State, respecting the salaries and pay of the Governors, Officers and Soldiers of Canada, and the Islands of America, during the year 1697. Appoints the portion to be paid by Pierre Poniteau, the former Farmer of the revenue, and by Louis Guingue, the new Farmer. Folio 86, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

August 17. Grant by MM. de Frontenac and De Champigny to M. Boucher, of the Islands in the River St. Lawrence, in front of his Seigniorship of De Boucherville, to the south of the middle of the river, and which are not already granted to him. Folio 88, 1 page.

1699.
January 12. Decree of the Superior Council enacting regulations respecting drunkenness amongst the Indians, and in relation to the trading away of their arms and clothes by the French. Folio 89, 2 pages.

May 27. Extract from Memoir from the King to Srs. de Callières and de Champigny, administrators of La Nouvelle France. His Majesty is surprised to find that the Edicts, Decrees, Regulations, etc., etc., issued to the Governors and Intendants, are kept by them, after the expiration of their term of office. Directs that, for the future, the said documents shall be deposited in the Archives of the Sovereign Council. Folio 90, 1 page.

Versailles.
May 27. General instructions from the King to Sr. de Callières, to guide him in the administration of affairs in La Nouvelle France. He is to watch carefully over the interests of religion, and give every possible aid and encouragement to the missionaries, the Bishop and the parish priests, but must see that they do not encroach upon the civil power. Folio 91, 12 pages. Say, 18 pp.

May 27. Memoir of the King to MM. de Callières and De Champigny. Instructions in addition to those of the same date addressed to M. de Callières. Folio 97, 17 pages. Say, 25 pp.

May 27. Decree of the King and Letters-Patent to the Bishop of Quebec, granting to him the patronage of the Parish churches, on condition that they be built of stone. (His Majesty had previously granted the preference of this patronage to the Seigniors, who were to comply with the same conditions.—E.R.) Folio 107, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.

Versailles.
May 30. Letters-Patent from the King, granting to the Hospital Monks of Montreal, power to establish manufactories for arts and trades in their hospital. Folio 109, 4 pages.

May 30. Royal Letters appointing Sieur Dupuys Judge of the Admiralty Court for Canada, with civil and criminal jurisdiction. Folio 112, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pages.

May 30. Royal Letters appointing Sieur Le Pailleur Clerk of the Admiralty Court. Folio 113, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.

November 7. Orders from M. de Callières to Sr. de Louvigny, respecting Fort Frontenac. He is to proceed together with Srs. De la Perottière and De Linctot to take command of the fort and relieve Sr. De la Gemmeraye, De la Ferté and De B. Folio 114, 4 pages.

September 23. Minutes by M. de Champigny of what took place between the representatives of the Farmers of the revenue, MM. De Villebois et Saugier, and the representatives of the inhabitants of Canada, respecting the fixing of the prices of beaver. (After a general meeting held at the Chateau St. Louis, 16 delegates were appointed to confer with the delegates of the Western Farm, 3 representing the clergy, 3 the judiciary of the country,

1699. 4 the nobility and the seigniors, 4 the merchants, and 2 the inhabitants generally. The Farmers of the Revenue complained of the high price and superabundance of beaver, wanted the price reduced; the Canadian party, on the other hand, wished to maintain the former prices, namely, 6 lbs. for the fat winter beaver, 3 lbs. for the half-fat, the weak and the moscovite, 1 lbs. 10 sous for dry-winter and fat-summer, giving as a principal reason, that the Indians having been long accustomed to these prices, would not consent to any reduction, and would sell their beaver to the English, to the detriment of the interests of the kingdom. Many meetings took place, and many formal written pleadings were exchanged, but no settlement was come to.—E.R.) Folio 116, 34 pages. Say, 50 pp.
- October 7. Interdiction issued by M. de Callières, suspending Sr. de Merville from the exercise of his functions as a captain. M. De Ramesay, Governor of Three Rivers, had entered against him a charge of revolt against his authority, certified to by Srs. Cournoyer, an ensign in Duplessis' Company and Touvillon, acting major of Three Rivers. Folio 134, 1 page.
- October 23. Ratification by M. de Champigny of the grant of the Island of Ile Jésus to François de Laval, councillor to the King, first Bishop of Quebec, and to the Superiors and Directors of the "Séminaire des Missions Etrangères," donees of the Bishop, who reserved to himself usufruct thereof. (This Seigniory, which comprised the island called l'Ile de Mille-Vaches and others adjacent thereto, had been acquired by Mgr. De Laval from M. Berthelot, by a deed of exchange, dated the 24th April, 1675. The latter held by virtue of deed of cession and surrender from Père Dablon, Superior of the Missions of the Society of Jésus, dated the 7th Nov., 1672, ratified on the 13th of the same month by M. Talon. This Seigniory had been originally granted to the Society of Jésus by "La Compagnie de La Nouvelle France," but neither of the grants had, as yet, been confirmed by the King. Under the terms of the ratification by M. de Champigny the grantees were to obtain a confirmation by the King within the year—E.R.)—Folio 135, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- August 12. Words of the Outaouais, Kiskakous, Pouatamis, Sinagos and Miamis and answers of M. de Callières. Complain of the Scioux and express the desire to be revenged upon them. Ask M. de Callières to prevent the French from selling arms, powder and lead to the Scioux. M. de Callières makes them presents, urges them to remain quiet during one year, until he has been able to obtain satisfaction from the Scioux, and promises to punish severely any French who sell them arms, etc., etc. Folio 137, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- September 20. Words of the Iroquois delegates and answers of M. de Callières. They did not deliver up their French prisoners to the English. Are prepared to deliver them up to Onontio whenever he wishes, but they have been adopted by them as uncles, cousins or nephews, and many of them do not want to return. Ask to have M. de Maricourt sent to them. Ask that he put a stop to the attacks of their northern foes. M. de Callières answers that he will not make a definitive peace before having seen the chiefs of the 5 nations. Cannot now arrest the hatchet of the Outaouais, because the season is too far advanced. Folio 140½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- No date. Words the Abenakis Indians purpose addressing to the English, upon the arrival of their Governor General, who is to visit the Abenakis in the spring. Folio 142, 2 small pages. Say, 1 p.
- November 8. Words of three of the principal Iroquois Chiefs to M. de Callières, 8th March, 1699, and answer of the latter. Have brought some prisoners;

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1700. will give their liberty to the others; want peace. Ask that Père Bruyas may remain with them, and that Père Lambertville, whom they esteem very highly, be recalled from France. M. de Callières said that he also desired peace, but wanted it concluded at the same time with all his allies. Begs them to return in 60 days, and assures them that then he will have the allied chiefs present so as to conclude it all together. Folio 143, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- January 18. Decree of the Sovereign Council forbidding the carrying on of trade with the Indians elsewhere than at Montreal, Quebec or Three Rivers. Folio 147, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Versailles.
February 9. (Printed). Decree of the King's Council of State, which permits the Colony of Canada to sell, trade and deal in, freely, as well in France as in foreign countries, all beaver derived from the fur trade of the said colony, beginning with those of the year 1699, the whole on paying one-quarter in kind, of all the said beaver to the Farmers of the Western Domain. The inhabitants of Canada had delegated MM. Juchereau and Pascaut to the King, and hence this decree. The inhabitants of Canada are to have the privilege, to the exclusion of the Farmers of the Western Domain, of selling their beaver, as skins, furs or hats in Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic cities, in ports on the Baltic, and in Muscovy. Folio 149, 8 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- March 12. Words of two Iroquois to M. de Callières. Are come to tell him that on their arrival in their country, all their people were gone hunting, and that they could not come to speak of peace until the strawberry season. That two of their people have been killed by the Miamis. Folio 153½, 2 pages.
- No date. Petition addressed to the King by the grantees of the south shore of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, respecting the right to trade with the Indians. Claim that this right was given them by their deeds of grant, and that they enjoyed it until 1784 (sic) when Denis Riverin, agent of the Western Farm, surreptitiously obtained an ordinance from His Majesty depriving them of that right. The Indians who come to trade with them, come from the direction of Boston, and from Acadia, and not from the north side of the river, which is an insurmountable obstacle for canoes. Signed by Rouer de Villeray, D'Amours, De Peiras and Denis de Vitré, Councillors, D'Auteuil, Attorney General, De la Durantaye, formerly a captain, Carignan regiment, Dupuy, a lieutenant in the said regiment, Couillard, Lemieux, Aubert De la Chesnaye, Juchereau De St. Denis, St. Laurent, Huot de la Bouteillerie, Pierre De St. Pierre, Pierre Hudon, Jean Pelletier, Jean Grondain, René Hoilet, Noël Pelletier, Michel Bouchard, Robert Lévêque, Jacques Tibutor (Thiboutot) and Damien Bérubé. Folio 156, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- August 5. Proceedings of the Sovereign Council respecting the Petition of Ignace Gosselin. (The latter, as guardian to the children of a man named Rousseau, and acting under the authority of the court, had placed the money of his wards out at interest. His curé, acting in obedience to a pastoral letter prohibiting loans of money at interest, and special instructions from the Bishop, refused him the sacraments. Hence the present petition. The Bishop, having been called upon to explain the position he had taken, submitted his reasons to the Council. The decision in the case is not given.—E.R.) Folio 158, 10 pages.
- May 1. Ordinance of M. de Callières, enjoining upon the French of the upper country to repair to Michilimakinac; to cease all trading, and to return with M. de Tonty on the 20th July, at the latest. Folio 164, 2 pages.

1700.
May 2. Ordinance of M. de Callières on the same subject. Upon the representations of M. de Tonti he extends the time until the following year, for those who are at posts distant from Michilimakinac. Folio 165, 1 page.
- May 5. Extract from a letter from the Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. His Majesty is very glad that churches are being built; grants again the 8,000 livres for the livings, but hopes that this will no longer be necessary. His Majesty sees with regret the multiplication of establishments for religious of both sexes. The convent of the Ursulines at Three Rivers was not perhaps necessary, and for want of means, it may have to be dissolved. His Majesty is willing to allow it to exist, but will not grant Letters-Patent. He regrets also that he (the Bishop) should, on his own authority, have withdrawn nuns from the Hotel Dieu to send them to the General Hospital. Cannot approve of the latter being made into a convent. It must be under the direction of administrators like all the General Hospitals in the Kingdom. He is to take care of the older establishments, which are already too numerous. Folio 166, 2 pages.
- May 5. (Extract). The Minister to M. de Callières. His Majesty does not approve of his having given currency to card money. Must take steps to withdraw it from circulation. Folio 167, 1 page.
- May 5. (Extract.) The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. His Majesty will not have him interfere, directly or indirectly, in the administration of justice. Would not hold him harmless should he venture to imprison settlers without orders from M. de Callières. Folio 168, 1 page.
- May 5. Extract from Royal Memorial to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. His Majesty, having appointed a comptroller, desires that all Royal Warrants, Commissions and Ordinances, may be registered by him. Folio 169, 1 page.
- May 5. Decree of the Council of State confirming a lease made by the Seminary of St. Sulpice to Sr. Quénet, Comptroller of His Majesty's Farms in the Island of Montreal, of a plot of ground in the said place. Folio 172, 1 page.
- Marly.
May 5. Royal Order conferring on Sr. De la Martinière the office of Keeper of the Seals to the Sovereign Council. Folio 174, 1 page.
- September 27 Decree of the Sovereign Council giving instructions to Claude Bermen De la Martinière to make a report to the Council on the action instituted against MM. de Louvigny, Lapérotière and others, for alleged infractions of the orders and prohibitions of the King. Folio 175, 1 page.
- September 27 Decree of the Council consenting, at the request of the Intendant, to try the case of De Louvigny, Lapérotière and Joseph Godefroy De Linctot, accused of having traded at Fort Frontenac. Folio 176, 1 page.
- July. 8th Article of the words of the Iroquois to M. de Callières, and his answer. He had, they said, imprisoned MM. de Louvigny, De la Perotière and Linctot, because they had traded with them at Fort Frontenac; would like to see them at liberty, because they had clothed them when they were naked. M. de Callières answers that he has done it because they disobeyed him. Will put another commandant at Frontenac. Folio 184, 2 pages.
- September 3. Words of the Iroquois who returned from their country to Montreal, with Père Bruyas and Srs. de Maricourt and Joncaire, and brought delegates from their nations to the number of 19, for the conclusion of peace. Exchange and explanations of collars. Signing of the treaty of peace by MM. de Callières, de Champigny, de Vaudreuil, de Ramesay, François Dollier, La Colombière, F. Guillaume, Guardian of the Recollets, Père Cholence, Superior of the Society of Jésus, F. Bellemont, Mission-

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1700. ary at the Mountain, Jacques Bruyas, Missionary at Sault St. Louis, Jean Anjalran, De Maricourt, Joncaire, 5 Iroquois Chiefs, and 8 Chiefs of the Hurons, the Outaouais du Sable, the Outaouais Sinago, de la Fourche, the Kikapous, the Abenakis, and the Iroquois of the Sault and the Mountain. Folio 186, 10 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- Oct. 15. Minutes, by Rageot and Camballon, of a meeting of the third-estate, summoned by the Intendant, in pursuance of His Majesty's instructions, with the object of forming a company composed of residents of the colony, for the purpose of carrying on the beaver trade. List of shareholders : Dupont, D'Auteuil, De Vaudreuil, De Subercase, De Langloiserie, Dumesny, Duplessis Faber, Juchereau de St. Denis, de Longueuil, Lamothe Cadillac, Duplessis, La Chassaigne, de Manthet, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, Gobin, R. L. Chartier de Lotbinière, Aubert, Dupuy, Louis Aubert du Fouillon, Pinault, Deschambault, Lepicard, Jenvrin, F. Hazeur, Macart, G. Gaillard, Delino, Leber, de Tonnancour, Le Gardeur de Beauvais, Peire, de St. François, Lamorille, J. D. Charly, St. Germain, Maurice Blondeau, de Cournoyer, Hertel, Foucault, Riverin, Chartier, Legay, Testu, Granard, de Ramesay, R. Drouard, Guillaume Pagé, Quercy Arnault, Volant, Dupré & Cie, Legras, St. Romain, Jolliet Perthuis, Gamelin, Jean Grasson, de Courval, G. Masse, Delestaigne, C. F. Juchereau Pachot, de St. Martin, Aubert de Gaspé, Alexis Marchand, Michel le C——, Louis Ginchereau, Rey Gaillard, Rouer d'Artigny, Charles de Couagne, C. Denis de Vitré, Minet, Rouer de Villeray, La Corne, Henry Duplanty, Haimard, Jean L'Archevesque, Levasseur Denéré, Rondeau, Rousselot, Pierre Dutos, Fernel, St. Simon, Laframboize, Madame Babie, Pouperet, Jacques Babie, Louis Babie, La Longée, de la D——, Decary, De la Joue, Lespinay, Lebé, De Muy, Bergeron, Noël Lavasseur, Jean Otis Gay, Pierre Levasseur, P. Normandin, Lefevre, Labasche, Laurent Normandin, J. Seville (?), Trotier, Guillaume Dupont, Lagorgendière, de la Durantaye, Tonty, Beaudoin, Desmares, Pierre Desmares, N. Doyon, Provost, Le Pailleur, Dubreuil, Martel, Damien Cusson, De Lestaigne, Desperoux, Pacaud, Chambalon, Veron de Grandmesnil, N. Gastineau, Lamachas Alavoine, Bondy, Marie Senestre de la Norès, P. Leboulanger, Landeron, Dorvilliers, Duplessis Faber fils, Le Gardeur, De la Porte Louvigny, Marie Nolan, wife of Louvigny, Petit, J. Lagrange, de Dumesny, Genaples, Heuvé, Bouteville, L. Prat. Folio 192, 9 pages.
- Regulations of the Council respecting honours to be rendered in the churches to Seigniors. Folio 198, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- October 15. Deliberations of the inhabitants of the colony of New France, touching the beaver trade. Folio 200, 17 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- October 15. Deed executed before Rageot and Chambalon, whereby those settlers who are seeking to acquire an interest in the farming of the fur trade refuse to accept the treaty made by their delegate Pacaud, with Pasquier, Bourlet and Le Goy. Folio 214, 5½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- October 16. Minutes of proceedings at a meeting of the inhabitants to appoint the directors of the new company formed to carry on the trade in furs. Directors elected: D'Auteuil, de Lotbinière, Riverin, Hazeur, Gobin, Macart, Peire ; Aubert De la Chesnaye and De Lino, delegates for France. Folio 218, 3 pages.
- October 27. Notice, in writing, of M. de Callières to the Sovereign Council, respecting the decision he deems it advisable to give in the case of Louvigny, la Perottière, Desruisseaux and Godefroy, accused of having traded at Fort Frontenac. Declares himself for their condemnation. Folio 220, 3 pages. Say, 2 pp.

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1701.
February 26.

Treaty made at Paris between Charles Aubert de La Chesnaye and Mathieu Martin de Lino, in the name of La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada, and Jean Pasquier, Nicolas Bourlet and Nicolas Goy. for the sale of the company's beaver. The latter parties shall have the exclusive right to sell the company's beaver, as well in France as in foreign countries, in consideration of a commission of 5 per cent without expenses, at Paris, of 3,000 livres for rent of stores and warehouses, and of 2 per cent for all other places, and certain expenses. De Lino will remain in France to look after the company's interests. The said Pasquier and partners will make all necessary advances at the rate of 8 per cent for interest. Folio 222, 15 pages. Say, 25 pp.

March 2.

Speeches of Tsioïeoüy and of Tieugonintaguete, delegates from the Iroquois to M. de Callières, and his replies. Complain that the Western Indians carried off an Iroquois chief at the very time the peace was being signed. Would not avenge themselves before warning him. Answer. Has already given orders to Courtemanche and to Père Enjalran, to effect the release of the prisoner. Folio 230, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

May 25.

Speeches of Teganisorens and other Iroquois chiefs to M. de Callières, and his answers. They complain that the French have built a fort at Detroit, without their permission, that place being in their country. They never permitted the English to establish themselves there. Is it true that war has been declared in Europe between France and England? Answer. The establishment of a fort at Detroit is necessary to prevent the Western nations from making attacks upon the Iroquois, and in order to facilitate the arrest of culprits. Does not yet know for certain whether war has been declared. Will soon know. If it should break out, begs them not to interfere in it either on the one side or the other. The Iroquois promise that "they will lie on their mats and smoke in peace." Folio 231, 5 pages. Say, 10 pp.

March 14.

Decree of the Sovereign Council which forbids the keeping of trading goods above Montreal and Chambly. Folio 235, 1 page.

March 30.

Decree of the Council fixing the price of grain, and ordering the inhabitants to offer it for sale. The decree applies to wheat, Indian corn and pease. Fixes the price of good wheat at 6 livres, until the month of May, and 5 livres from that date until harvest. Folio 236, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

Marly.
August 5,

Decree of the Council of State appointing commissioners to examine the titles of the inhabitants of Acadia, and to verify the concessions made and granted to them. Commissioners appointed: D'Aguesseau and Amelot, councillors of State, Le Haquais, Honorary Councillor of La Cour des Aides. Folio 238, 2 pages.

May 24.

Decree of the Council of State, granting leave to Sr. Jean Neyret de la Ranoye, Royal Councillor, and Grand Usher of the Court of Chancery, Treasurer General of the Marine, to take proceedings before the Dean of the Sovereign Council of Quebec, against the widow of Sieur Petit, clerk of Sr. La Ranoye. Folio 239, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.

Versailles.
May 31,

Decree of the Council of State establishing at Quebec a community of Hospital Sisters, to serve the poor of the Hospital of that city. Folio 241, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

May 31.

Regulations by the King to extend and define the honours to be tendered to dignitaries in public ceremonies. Folio 243, 2 pages.

May 31,

Royal Ordinance authorizing the establishment of the Ursuline Nuns at Three Rivers. Number of nuns limited to 8. Will grant Letters-Patent on being furnished with proof that the fixed income is sufficient for the support of the establishment. Folio 244, 1 page.

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1701.
May 31.

Extracts from the Minister's letter to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. His Majesty has deemed it expedient to establish a settlement on the lower Mississippi, which has become a necessity by reason of the encroachments of the English of New York on the lands which lie between them and the river. Folios 249, 250, 251, 252, 4 pages.

Say, 2 pp.

May 31.

Decree of the Council of State, respecting the arrangements agreed upon between those interested in La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada, and MM. Pasquier and others. Folio 255, 256, 257, 4 pages.

Versailles.
June 1.

Letters from the King appointing M. D'Aigremont, commissioner in ordinary of Marine in New France, in the room and stead of Sr. de la Touche, transferred to Rochefort. Folio 258, 2 pages.

June 7.

Settlement of a difficulty between La Société des Missions Étrangères and the Jesuit Fathers, Quebec, respecting the mission and establishment of the Tamarois (?) claimed by the latter. Judgment was given in favour of La Société des Missions Étrangères, under certain restrictions. The following were present, to adjudicate in the matter: The Archbishop of Auch, Charles, Bishop of Marseilles, Paul, Bishop of Chartres, Jean, Bishop of Quebec, De Brisacier, Tiberge, De Lamberville, Tremblay and De Keroillars. Folio 259, 1 page.

Montreal.
June 15.

Instructions from M. de Callières to Père Bruyas, sent with De Maricourt, De Joncaire and others, to the Onontagués "to notify the Iroquois not to fail to come down to Montreal with their prisoners, as agreed upon, there to meet the Indians from the upper country and, all together, effect an exchange of prisoners." Folio 260, 3 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

July 29.

Conferences between M. de Callières, the Iroquois, and the "Upper Country Nations," with a view to ratifying the treaty of peace. Words of Jean le Blanc, Chief of the Outaouais du Sable, speaking for them, for those of La Fourche, for the Sinagos, the Kiscacous and the Saulteux Otsipoy. Words of Onanguisset, Chief of the Pouatamis, speaking for his own tribe and the Puants, the Folles Avoines and the Mascoutins. Words of the Rat, a Huron Chief; of Chichicatolo, a Miami Chief; of the Chief of the Amikois; of the Chief of the Foxes; of Coluby, Chief of the Sakis; of the Iroquois Chiefs, and answers of M. de Callières. Exchange of prisoners. Indians from the upper country dissatisfied because the Iroquois had brought only their French prisoners. Folio 262, 13½ pages.

Say, 20 pp.

August 6.

Another conference between M. de Callières and the same Indian Chiefs. It is agreed that the Iroquois on returning to their country shall set at liberty all Indian prisoners they have in their hands. Folio 270, 5½ pages.

Say, 10 pp.

Versailles.
July 19,

Decree of the Council of State, empowering the Colony of Canada, in relation to the sale of beaver, to appoint guards and clerks in the cities of the Kingdom to prevent the fraudulent importation of beaver, and assist in securing the execution of the decrees passed in behalf of the Colony. Folio 274, 6 pages.

Say, 4 pp.

August 1.

Meeting of M. de Callières with the Iroquois Chiefs. The Iroquois promise to release the prisoners taken from the Indians of the upper country; they are satisfied as regards the settlement established at Detroit; promise not to fight, if there should be war between the English and French; will exert themselves to induce the Agniers to join in the same treaty of peace. Folio 278, 5 pages.

August 14.

Grant by MM. de Callières and de Champigny to Sr. Fézeret, of a fief on the river Ouamaska, one league and a half of frontage, by the like

1701. depth, on the south side of the said river, running south-east, bounded at one end by the concession of Sr. de Bourchemain, and on other by lands not yet granted. Folio 280, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- October 31. Treaty made between MM. de Callières and Champigny, acting for the King, and the Directors of "La Cie de la Colonie du Canada," transferring to the company the Posts of Detroit and Frontenac. Folio 282, 9 pages. Say, 13 p.p.
1702. Commission appointing Sr. De Beauharnais Intendant. Folio 288, 1 page.
- April 1. Extract from the Minister's letter to the Bishop of Quebec. An order has been issued directing that he be empowered to prevent the return to France of ecclesiastics who are in Canada; also that he be given the right of control and of discipline over chaplains of vessels, during their stay in Canada. Folio 289, ¼ page.
- April 1. Confirmation by the King of the grant of Ile Jésus, Ile aux Vaches and others adjacent, in favour of "Les Supérieurs et Directeurs des Missions Etrangères." Folio 290, 1 page.
- May 2. Letter from the Minister to the Bishop of Quebec, respecting the tithes. Folio 292, 1 page.
- May 3. Another letter from the same to the same, on the same subject. The order he has issued to his priests to refuse absolution and Easter sacraments to those who have not paid their tithes, is considered by His Majesty too severe. Folio 293, 1 page.
- May 6. Ordinance of the King changing the penalty of the galleys into the penalty of death, against soldiers who desert in order to go to the English Colonies. Folio 294, 1 page.
- May 6. Royal Ordinance empowering M. de Callières to relieve from suspension officers guilty of slight offences. Folio 295, 1 page.
- May 6. Royal Order forbidding the selling or giving of drink to the Indians. Folio 296, 1 page.
- May 6. Royal Order to provide for the punishment of foreign merchants who land their goods below Quebec, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of import and export duties. Folio 297, 1 page.
- July 4. Words of three Iroquois Agniers to M. de Callières, and his answers. Were not able to come with the other Iroquois to conclude the treaty, because they were prevented from doing so by the Governor of Orange. Have come here without telling him of it. Answer: Cannot be sure of their sincerity so long as they shall not have brought back their prisoners. Folio 308, 3 pages.
- Words of the Outaouais, who arrived at Montreal, the 5th July, 1702. They thank M. de Callières for having secured peace for them. Desire that he should look upon them as his children. Words of the Kiskakous, who arrived at Montreal the 23rd July. Complain of the Scioux and the Saulteux, who have killed several Sakis. Answers. Folios 310, 311, 312, 313, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- Words of Pimaola, Chief of the Amikois, to M. De Callières. Has come to bring news of the attack the Foxes and the Sakis have made upon the Saulteux. Answer of M. de Callière. Is displeased that they are always seeking to avenge themselves. That might kindle a great war. Is going to endeavour to make peace with the Saulteux. Folio 314, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- August 23. Words of the Sonnontouans, Onontagués, and Goyoguins to M. de Callières, and his answers. Are very glad peace has been established, and it is their purpose not to break it, even though there were war between

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1702. the English and the French. All the Iroquois are of the same mind. Corlar does not wish that they should keep any Black Robes with them. They ask that Père Bruyas and Père Lamberville should return to them. They ask for a blacksmith. Téganisorens loves the French very much. Corlar is drawing him by one arm, and Onontio by the other; he will remain at home. "But here is his brother, whom he sends, and who will come here every year." Garagontié greatly loved the French. He is dead, but here is his nephew, Garagontié, who loves them also. They give an account of their speeches to Corlar, and of the questions he put to them. Folio 315, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.

September 27. Pronouncement of M. de Callières respecting the complaints of M. de Lamothe Cadillac, captain, commandant at Detroit, against the missionaries. (The complaints were to the effect that the missionaries were making great efforts to prevent the Indians from settling at Detroit. That the Jesuits offered opposition to the orders issued by him. By this pronouncement the missionaries were ordered to promote the settlement of Detroit, and to do nothing to hinder the execution of M. de Cadillac's orders. M. de Callières died in the following year, and this document was sent to M. de Vaudreuil, with marginal notes added by M. de Cadillac and M. de Champigny. In the remarks added by him, M. de Cadillac complains that the missionaries had taken no notice whatever of the regulation.—E.R.) Folio 319, 3 pages.

1703.
March 17. Extract from a Royal Memoir addressed to MM. De Callières and De Beauharnais. M. de Lotbinière, Lieutenant-General of the Prévôté of Quebec, is appointed premier councillor in place of M. De Villaray, deceased. M. De la Martinière will replace M. De Lotbinière. MM. De Monseignat and Hazeur are appointed to the two vacant seats in the Council. His Majesty has decided to increase the number of Councillors by five. These are to receive no salary, although they replace those who do. These five Councillors shall be MM. de la Durantaye, De Repentigny, De Villaray, Aubert and Abbé De la Colombière. Neither the latter nor his successor, shall ever receive a salary, this appointment being purely honorary. Folio 321, 1 page.

April 16. Decree of the Superior Council, enacting a regulation against trading in brandy with the Indians. Folio 322, 2 pages.

April 18. Decree of the Council of State which establishes new duties in Canada, instead of the duty of one-quarter, in kind, on beaver. (This decree was passed at the request of Sr. de Lino, agent in France of "La Cie de la Colonie dite Des Habitants." He alleged that the price of beaver had been reduced in order to increase the use of the fur, and to replace the use of hare fur by that of the beaver, in the manufacture of hats. That it had not been possible to reduce the price of beaver in America, as such a reduction would oblige the Indians to sell to the English. That the prices paid and the selling prices were such as to leave no profit. He considered, therefore, that the duty of one-fourth, in kind, equivalent to 6 sols a pound, should be abolished and replaced by a duty on draper's goods, merceries, groceries and millinery. Which was granted; and hence the present decree.—E.R.) Folio 323, 4½ pages. Say, 9 pp.

April 22. Agreement between the Seminary and the Fabrique of Quebec. Folio 326, 12 pages. Say, 17 pp.

May 19. Decree of the Council of State appointing M. de Beauharnais to prosecute those guilty of smuggling beaver and white skins, fraudulently introduced into Canada. Appoints M. de Champigny, at the present time Intendant de la Marine at the port of Havre de Grace, to make

1703. the examinations and forward the evidence to M. de Beauharnais. Folio 334, 1 page.
- Royal Proclamation forbidding the carrying on of the fur trade in the back woods; parties then in the woods to return to the Colony of Canada or the Mississippi, within the space of two years. (Since the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd May, 1696, condemning to the galleys those who should carry on traffic in the back woods, many such persons were prevented from returning by fear of punishment. Hence the present declaration.—E.R.) Folio 335, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 16 Letters-Patent appointing M. De La Colombière a clerical member of the Sovereign Council. Folio 339, 4 pages.
- June 20. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. de Beauharnais. His Majesty has not deemed it expedient to grant the Councillors' request that he should discontinue the office of First Councillor. The office is necessary. Folio 342, 1 page.
- September 25 Treaty respecting the beaver trade of Canada, between MM. de Riverin and Macart, delegates from the Colony, and MM. Goy, Dumolin and Mercier, bankers and merchants of Paris. (Pasquier and Bourlet, who, with Goy, were the commissioners of the "Compagnie des Habitants," for the sale of beaver, had retired, and were replaced by Dumolin and Mercier. The new contract changed the conditions on several points.—E.R.) Folio 343, 12 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- October 9. Decree of the Council of State ratifying the treaty made between the delegates of the Colony of Canada, and Srs. Goy, Dumolin and Mercier, for the supply of beaver. Folio 349, 1 page.
- October 9. Decision of the Council of State respecting M. Plet, a relative and creditor of Sr. de la Salle. It is stated therein that M. Plet had supplied de la Salle with a large sum of money; that La Salle had allowed fort de Frontenac to go to ruin, without fulfilling his engagements towards his creditors, and towards the King in relation to his concession. That M. de Frontenac had caused this fort to be rebuilt with His Majesty's money, and that later the Colony of Canada had bought it at an evaluation of 10,000 livres. That His Majesty, in recognition of M. de Frontenac's good services, had made a gift to his widow of 6,000 livres, which he had instructed the Colony to pay. It is herein declared that His Majesty makes a gift to Sr. Plet of the other 4 thousand livres owed to him by the Colony of Canada, on the sale of Fort Frontenac. Folio 350, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
1704. Royal Order for the establishment of an Adjutant at Fort Louis de Plaisance, in the Island of Newfoundland, the appointee being Le Chevr. Du Pin. Folio 351, 1 page.
- March 25. Versailles. Decree of the Council of State granting or recognizing in and to Sulpicians the right to exercise feudal jurisdiction (moyenne et basse justice), over all the Island of Montreal and other privileges, on certain conditions. (By the Edict of March, 1693, the King had established a Royal Court of Justice in the Island of Montreal without expressly taking away feudal jurisdiction from the Sulpicians. The officers created by this edict claimed that the King's edict had implicitly withdrawn from the Sulpicians their jurisdiction in petty and minor cases, quite as much as in matters coming within the purview of the higher courts, and in fact these officials dealt with cases of every class, only leaving to the Sulpicians the exercise of jurisdiction within the limits of the Seminary, and of their farm of St. Gabriel. By their petition to the King, the Sulpicians claimed the right of exercising feudal jurisdiction (moyenne et basse

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1704. justice) throughout the Island of Montreal; and offered in exchange to surrender their rights to exercise la haute justice within their Seigniory of Côte St. Sulpice, and Iles Courcelles adjoining. The latter Seigniory was 2 leagues in width, by 6.—E.R.) Folio 352, 6 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- April 25. Judgment of the Sovereign Council condemning François Fromage and Charles De Couagne, merchants, to pay the sum of 4,787 livres to Charles Dudouit, merchant. Folio 356, 3½ pages.
- June 30 & 31. Petition of the widow of Jacques Langlois, baker, asking the Council to grant her 3 years time for the payment of her creditors. Present: R. L. Chartier De Lotbinière, Dupont, De Lino, De Monseignat, Hazeur, councillors, and D'Auteuil, Attorney-General; Aubert and De Ladurantaye having withdrawn because of affinity between them and the said Langlois. Ordered that petitioner do file an inventory before a decision is rendered. Folio 366, 1 page.
- December 12. Ordinance of M. de Vaudreuil forbidding seditious gatherings and meetings. M. De Gallifet had informed M. de Vaudreuil that there had been a great meeting of the inhabitants near Montreal, with the view of forcing the merchants to supply them with salt and other goods at lower prices. It was represented by MM. de Ramesay and De Belmont, that the people had no other object in view but to call attention to the subject of their complaints. The affair had no further consequence than this ordinance.—E.R.) Folio 367, 1½ pages.
1705. Ordinance of M. Deschambault, Lieut.-General of the Jurisdiction of
January 24. Montreal, calling upon all proprietors of lots within the city to fence them in. Folio 368, ½ page.
- June 17. Ordinance to regulate precedence in church ceremonies at Quebec. Folio 370, 2 pages.
- June 17. Extract from a Memoir from the King in answer to a dispatch from MM. de Vaudreuil and Beauharnais, of 17th Nov., 1704. They may grant to M. Boucher the confirmation of the letters of nobility he has received from the Governor, but he is to return the original. With respect to M. Hertel, for whom M. De Vaudreuil has solicited similar letters, His Majesty wants to know first what his children are doing, the total value of the father's properties, and that of each one of them in particular. His Majesty does not think it expedient that they should grant letters of naturalization to the English who want to settle in Canada. Reserves that right to himself. Folios 371, 372, 2 small pages. Say, 1 p.
- Extract from a letter from the Minister to M. de Cadillac. Has seen with regret all his altercations with MM. de Vaudreuil and De Beauharnais and his proceedings in respect to them in challenging them as judges. He must submit himself to his superiors. Folio 373, 1 page.
- July 8. Ordinance of the King which forbids captains and other officers commanding his ships, and all others, to load them with any merchandise other than such as shall be included in the invoice and bill of lading signed, in Canada by the Intendant of the country, and in Acadia by the Governor, under pain of confiscation. (In view of the fact that the captains were in the habit of loading masts, spars and other timber on their own account, or for their friends, to the detriment of the King's service.—E.R.) Folio 374, 2 pages.
- June 23. Decree of the Council of State referring the petition of Ignace Juchereau, Sr. du Chesnay and de Beauport, to the Intendant of Canada, for his opinion upon the contestation between Sr. Juchereau and the Jesuit Fathers. (In his petition to the King, Juchereau sets out that His Majesty had made a grant to his, Juchereau's, ancestors Joseph and Robert Giffard, of a tract of land one league in width by 4 in depth.

1705. Their piety and charity were so great that they gave a large part of this Seigniorship to the Jesuit Fathers and the Hospital Sisters. 'The Jesuits,' he states, 'very far from retaining a sentiment of gratitude for such a gift, and from being satisfied with what had been given to them, have taken every means to appropriate to themselves half the Seigniorship of Beauport, which is the only property remaining to him.' He complains of a judgment of the Superior Council of Quebec in favour of the Jesuit Fathers, by which it was decided that the line between them and him should run north-west, quarter north, while throughout the whole country, and for every one, without exception, the lines run from north-west to south-west, (east ?) and from south-west (east ?) to north-west. That this judgment deprived him from a considerable part of his property, and that, as this line is the only exception in the country, his land is of irregular conformation, and that he has not the privilege of taking compensation for what he loses from his neighbour on the other side.—E.R.) Folio 376, 7 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- July 16. Treaty made and concluded between the Government of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and the Government of Canada, for the restitution of prisoners by both sides. Folio 380, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- October 25. Treaty made between La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada, and Antoine De Lamothe Cadillac, by which it is agreed that the goods which are at Fort Pontchartrain, Detroit, shall be delivered to the said Cadillac, or to the person in command under his orders. (On the margin of this document are the remarks of Cadillac, complaining bitterly of the disorder in which the company have left his fort at Detroit. 'The lands have not been cultivated, there is no seed grain, the cattle have been destroyed. He complains of Tonty and of Lotbinière. He protests against the conditions imposed upon him and the treatment which he has received.—E.R.) Folio 384, 6½ pages. Say, 12 pp.
- Quebec.
October 10. Proposals made by Lamothe Cadillac to the shareholders of La Compagnie de la Colonie, followed by a letter from the said Cadillac to the Governor. Folio 388, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- December 7. Decree of the Superior Council condemning Dame de la Forest to restore the estate of St. Laurent to Sieur Berthelot. (Françoise Charlotte Juchereau, wife of François de la Forest, captain of a company, had, on the 25th February, 1702, bought from Guillaume Gaillard, agent of Sr. François Berthelot, Councillor, Secretary of the King, and of the commands of Madame La Dauphine, deceased, the county of St. Laurent (l'Ile d'Orléans), for the price of 21,900 livres, of which she had paid 4,000. On making default in paying, judgment was issued for the amount, and the contract was finally cancelled by the Council.—E.R.) Folio 392, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- December 9. Ordinance of M. Raudot, Intendant, directing an account to be rendered by the former directors of "La Cie de la Colonie." (M. d'Auteuil and the other directors maintained that the management had been suppressed, and that, therefore, they had no longer the power to oblige the clerks to render an account to them. Raudot, on the contrary, held that they had that right, and that they alone had it. Raudot, in making this demand, acted under orders from the King.—E.R.) Folio 394, 2 pages.
- December 15. Ordinance of M. Raudot enjoining upon the clerks of the former directors of 'La Cie de la Colonie' to render their accounts to the said directors, and instructing the directors to meet together in order to receive them. Folio 395, 1 page.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

1706—CANADA—1716.

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1706.
June 23. Memorial from the King on the management of the Farm of the Revenue in Canada. For the future there shall be only one Manager or Agent, and one Receiver for the beaver, at a salary of 750 livres each, 2 packers, one captain of the guard and 7 or 8 guards, and one porter or office-keeper. Folio 4, 1 page.
- June 20. Orders from M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Lamothe Cadillac. Orders from His Majesty, of 14th June, 1704, and 17th June, 1705, transmitted by the Directors of La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, appointing him commandant of Fort Pontchartrain at Detroit. Instructs him to set out, forthwith, with M. de la Forest, 144 soldiers, and the settlers of whom he has given a list. He is not to trade for more than 15 to 20,000 livres worth of beaver a year, in order that the stock of beaver with which the company is oversupplied, may not be increased. Must keep the peace among the Indians. He is not to carry on any trading outside of his fort. Must prevent the soldiers from marrying squaws, awaiting the King's orders on this point. Letters from the same to the same. Has just learnt by a letter from M. de Bourmont that the Outaouais have made an attack upon the Miamis and the French. They have killed Père Constantin and the soldier Larivière. The situation will be a difficult one for him on his arrival. Relies on his experience and his discretion. Letter from the same to the same. Folio 7, 14 pages.
- June 26. Ordinance of M. Raudot, regulations for keeping the streets in repair, for the establishment of a market, etc., etc. (It is stated therein that the streets are filthy, there being no slope to the surface; that certain streets should be made to slope to one side or the other from the house of such a one, to the house of such a one. We are told that M. de Vaudreuil's house was situated on St. Jean Baptiste street, opposite the gate, that of Tonty on Notre Dame street, etc., etc.—E.R.) Folio 17, 5½ pages. Say, 10 pp.
- June 22. (Printed). Decree of the Council of State confirming the treaty of the Colony of Canada of the 10th May, 1706, with Srs. Aubert, Neret and Goyot. Exclusive privilege for 12 years. Folio 21, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 29. Ordinance by M. Raudot making regulations as to grants made to settlers by the Seigniors, the conditions of which remain unfulfilled. Complaints were made by the Seigniors of the Island of Montreal against certain grantees, who refused to pay the Seigniorial dues, on the plea that their grants did not contain the extent of land stated in the deed. This ordinance directs them to pay for the amount of land specified in the title deed, to have a survey made at their own expense, and to recover the shortage in land, if any. Folio 23, 1½ pages.
- July 3. Ordinance by the same, fixing the number of butchers, tanners and shoemakers for the city of Montreal. "There shall be only 2 tanners (men named de Launay and Barsalot), 5 butchers," etc., etc. Folio 24, 2 pages.
- July 12. Ordinance by the same, fixing the number of butchers, tanners and shoemakers for the city of Montreal. "There shall be only 2 tanners (men named de Launay and Barsalot), 5 butchers," etc., etc. Folio 24, 2 pages.
- July 20. Ordinance by the same, fixing the number of butchers, tanners and shoemakers for the city of Montreal. "There shall be only 2 tanners (men named de Launay and Barsalot), 5 butchers," etc., etc. Folio 24, 2 pages.

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1706.
July 24. Decree of the Council of State vesting in Srs. Aubert, Neret and Goyot all the rights and privileges of the Colony of Canada, and exempting from payment of all import duties such beaver as they shall import into the Kingdom, to be used therein. Folio 26, 4 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- July 27. Ordinance of MM. de Vaudreuil and Raudot, granting to Sieur Dejordy, Captain, the rights of hunting and fishing on the islands acquired by him from Sr. Fortel (?) by deed of 29th October, 1672. Folio 28, 1 page.
- August 17. Ordinance of M. Raudot ordering all tavern keepers of the city of Quebec to close their taverns at 9 o'clock in the evening. Folio 29, 1 page.
- October 12. Confirmation by the associates of "La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada," of the terms of the treaty made the 10th May, preceding, between M. Riverin, delegate of the company, and MM. Aubert, Neret and Goyot, for the general sale of beavers; and of another treaty between the said Riverin, in his official capacity, and Srs. Aubert, Neret and Goyot, and Srs. Dumolin, Mercier and Carlier. Folio 30, 2 pages.
- October 12. Report of a meeting held by the parties concerned in La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, and resolutions praying of M. de Pontchartrain, His Majesty's Minister, to pay to M. Eméry, Surgeon, and certain other employees, the salaries owing to them by the company, which is insolvent. Resolution appointing M. Riverin the company's agent in France. Meeting held at Hazeur's residence. Signed: Langloiserie, Rey Gaillard, G. Gaillard, Ruette D'Auteuil, De la Gorgendière, Perthuis, C. F. Juchereau De la Forest de St. Laurent, Pinau, F. Hazeur, Jolliet, Dupuy, J. Riverin, Macart, J. Soumandin, P. Normandin, Drouart, Panpret, De Granville, La Chassaigne, Senneville, J. Babie, Laframboise, Charly, Dupont, Louis Fafart, Boutteville, De St. Martin, Geneviève Rigaud (for her husband), Testu, Foucault, N. Gauvreau, Plassan, Fornel, De Lestaige, Secretary. Folio 31, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- October 26. (Printed). Decree of the Council of State, setting forth that, desiring to obviate the loss that may fall upon La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, on the beaver mentioned in articles 22 and 23 of the treaty of 10th May last, and to insure for them the said beaver, the Council hath granted and doth grant unto the holders of bills of exchange of the year 1704 only, power to cause to be insured, at a rate as high as 12 per cent, the beaver mentioned in the aforesaid articles. Folio 35, 2½ pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- November 12. Ordinance of M. Raudot, respecting the reverence to be observed in churches, and forbidding all persons from giving strong drink in their own homes, or selling liquor on Sundays or holidays. Issued upon the complaint of Sr. Gauthier, curé of La Côte de Beaupré. Folio 37, 2 pages.
- November 22. Resolution of the Council, appointing Pierre Haynard, Juge Prévost of Notre Dame des Anges, to perform the duties of Deputy Attorney General, in the absence in France of M. d'Auteuil, replaced provisionally by Charles Macart, Councillor. Folio 38, 1 page.
1707.
January 18. Decree of the Sovereign Council, forbidding all trading in merchandize with any foreign Indians, or with the Iroquois of the Sault, otherwise called Iroquois of the Mountain, anywhere else than in the cities of Montreal, Quebec or Three Rivers, and forbidding all traffic in brandy. Folio 39, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- January 27. Deed delivered by M. Raudot to Sieur Duplessis, agent to the company, appointing him commissioner and comptroller of accounts. Folio 41, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- January 29. Ordinance of M. Raudot, fixing the number of tanners for the town of Quebec. On account of the bad quality of leather tanned by the country

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1707. people, who have no knowledge of the trade, or do not allow the skins to remain long enough in the tan-pits, he gives the right of tanning leather to 5 persons only, namely : Charest, Larchevêque, Thivierge, Jehan and Dedieu. Folio 42, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- January 30. Ordinance by the same instructing Sieur Duplessis to give in his accounts, immediately, before Srs. De Lotbinière, Pinau, and Perthuis. Folio 43, 1 page.
- March 24. Ordinance by the same, enacting that Sr. Duplessis shall give in the accounts for 1705 and 1706 separately. Folio 44, 1 page.
- April 11. Proceedings of the Council respecting Charles Fouvré, *dit* L'Avocat, a soldier, accused of having killed, in a duel, Charles Legris, *dit* David, sergeant. "Fouvré is condemned to be hanged. As to Legris, his memory shall stand condemned, blotted out and suppressed in perpetuity, and to that end, inasmuch as his body is already consumed, his effigy shall be represented in a picture together with that of Fouvré, and drawn on a hurdle, behind a ——— with the head down, and the face on the ground, etc., etc." Folio 45, 7½ pages. Say, 14 pp.
- May 23. Ordinance by M. Raudot, which renews the prohibitory edicts as to trading outside the three cities. Folio 51, 1 page.
- May 26. Ordinance by M. Raudot, which forbids all or any persons to give asylum in their houses to certain girls, or to allow young men to visit them therein. (From the preamble to this ordinance, it would seem that certain persons made a practice of taking as boarders, girls who were seeking or pretending to seek an opportunity of marrying. "As that," says the ordinance, "cannot be so done without great scandal being given; and being convinced that there must be occasion under the circumstances for improper conduct, etc., etc."—E.R.) Folio 52, 1 page.
- June 3. Ordinance of M. Raudot forbidding the practice, adopted by certain residents within the government of Montreal, of settling in the town in order to supply drink to the Indians. (The ordinary opens thus: "Having learned from MM. De Longueuil and Clérin, of daily riots, and notably of that which occurred last night, resulting from drunkenness among the Indians, &c., &c."—E.R.) The penalty is the stocks. Folio 53, 1 page.
- June 30. Extract from the letter from the Minister to M. Raudot, Senior. Folio 64, a few lines.
- June 30. Order from the King cancelling and revoking M. d'Auteuil's appointment as Attorney-General. Folio 65, ½ page.
- July 6. Letter from the Minister to the Vicar-General of Canada. "In the account I gave the King in relation to the levying of tithes in Canada, I could not avoid informing His Majesty that one of the curés of that country was so impudent as to add to the Commandments of the church a Seventh Commandment, for the payment of tithes; and that he had even made it the subject of a sermon. His Majesty has commanded me to say to you that he desires you to administer a sharp rebuke to the said curé, for having so abused of his ministry in this matter; and you are to warn him that, if the like should happen again, His Majesty will have him punished." Folio 67, ½ page.
- June 30. Ordinance by the King, which forbids all or any of his subjects in Canada to furnish ardent spirits to the Indians. The ordinance of 6th May, 1702, was to last for 2 years, the present one in perpetuity. Folio 68, 2 pages.
- August 4. Ordinance by M. Raudot forbidding all persons from entering upon the lands of other people for the purpose of carrying off the fruits or produce thereof. Folio 81, 1 page.
- September 16. Letter from M. Raudot to M. de Ramesay. Folio 82, 4 pages.

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1707.
September 26. Ordinance by M. Raudot forbidding all trading or hunting within that part of His Majesty's domain, comprised within limits of Tadousac, under pain of confiscation and fine. (M. Hazeur had taken a sublease of the trade of Tadousac, and for two years the Hurons and Abenakis had hunted near Lake St. John, destroying many beaver dams and forcing the Algonquins and the Montagnais to move away. This caused a heavy loss to M. Hazeur.—E.R.) Folio 84, 2 pages.
- July 15. Extract from a letter from the Farmers of the Revenue (West), to Sr. de Monseignat, appointed by them as their agent and manager at Quebec. Folio 85, 2 pages.
- October 11. Decree of the Council of State in favour of settlers in Canada, respecting beaver, and security upon their bills of exchange. Folio 87, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- October 22. Ordinance by M. Raudot abolishing the superior jurisdiction of the Seignior of Sillery, belonging to the Jesuit Fathers, and in the fief they hold in the town of Three Rivers. Folio 89, 1½ pages.
- October 28. Ordinance by M. Raudot directing Sr. Duplessis, agent of La Cie de la Colonie, to pay the said company the sum of 20,950 livres, being the balance due by him. Folio 90, 2 pages.
1708.
March 25. Ordinance by M. Raudot forbidding the composing and singing of defamatory songs. Folio 91, 1½ pages.
- April 24. Decree of the Council of State which confirms the treaty made between Sr. Riverin for La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, and Srs. Aubert, Nêret and Goyot, respecting the trade of Hudson's Bay. Folio 92, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Montreal.
May 26. Ordinance by Antoine Denis Raudot to authorize the Sulpicians to unite to their domains such granted lands as have remained unsettled and uncultivated. Folio 94, 3 pages.
- June 6. Extracts from a letter from the Minister to M. Raudot, senior. His Majesty desires to be more fully informed as to what he states in relation to the establishment of the Sœurs de la Congrégation. In any case he is not to allow them to be cloistered, for then they would be a burden, instead of being useful. His Majesty is informed that The Hospitalers of Montreal make simple vows, wear a uniform habit, etc., etc. They are to leave off the habit. Insists specially on the execution of his orders in this matter. Will not be pleased if he does not carry them out to the letter. Has informed M. de la Martinière that he must regulate his conduct in such a way as to give him (Raudot) satisfaction. However, he is to be treated with consideration, for he is honest and clever. Complains that he (Raudot) encroaches on the privileges of the Council, that he constitutes himself the sole judge and reverses his own judgments on a mere petition. Folios 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 6 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 6. The Minister to M. de la Martinière Received his letters of 3rd August and 10th Nov. Is strongly supported by the Duc de St. Simon, but must nevertheless live in due subordination to M. Raudot, and dismiss his clerk, La Cetièrre, as he was ordered to do. Must make himself agreeable if he would enjoy His Majesty's favour. Folio 99, 1 page.
- June 6. Letter from the Minister to Sr. Charon. His Majesty is absolutely opposed to the hospital service being performed by persons wearing a uniform habit, and who have taken vows, whether simple or solemn, this being a charitable institution established for the relief of the public. His Majesty is very glad that he receives therein all persons who are no longer able to earn their own living, and that he sees that the young are instructed therein. Folio 104, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

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1708.
June 13. Extracts from the Minister's letter to M. Raudot, senior. His Majesty is pained at the embarrassment caused to the settlers by informalities in their title deeds. He must thoroughly consider the expediency of a decree legalizing all titles of 5 years standing and more. It would be very desirable that the seigniorial dues should all be reduced, and all placed upon the same footing. Neither the retrait-roturier, the retrait-lignager, nor even the feudal retrait are to be allowed, unless they have been stipulated for in the original grant of the fief. It would, he thinks, be advisable to abolish the seigniorial redevances, because they are a cause of annoyance and rouble. As to ovens in common, he must conform to the Ordinance of 1686. Respecting the various jurisdictions, does not think the Provost Court can be suppressed, it would cause complaints. In cases involving moderately large sums, the appeal from Seigniorial Court should be made to the Sovereign Council. Petitions for revival of Decree. Must not admit in the Sovereign Council any challenges by reason of spiritual affinity, which occur in nearly every action. Folios 105 and 106, 3 pages.

July 6. Ordinance by M. Raudot, which relieves the merchants of Montreal from the obligation of having their beaver brought to the depot within two days after arrival, under certain conditions. Folio 107, 2½ pages.

Fontaine-bleau.
July 7. Decree of the Council of State discharging Dame de la Forest from judgment given against her by Ordinances of M. Raudot. (The recital of proceedings in the suit of Berthelot against Dame Juchereau de la Forest—styled by the Council of State, Countess De St. Laurent—respecting the non-payment of the purchase money of the County of St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, fills 27 pages, and is very complicated. There are judgments given by the Superior Council of the Chatelet de Paris and by the Council of State, with every possible form of legal procedure. The price to be paid for this county was the sum of 31,000 livres, 4,000 of which was in ready money. The Council of State condemned Berthelot to pay 20,000 livres in damages, which reduced the sum due Berthelot to 7,000 livres, for the payment of which a delay of one year is granted to Dame Juchereau De la Forest.) Folio 109, 27 pages. Say, 4 pp.

August 21. Ordinance by M. Raudot, ordering execution of Decree of Council of State, 25th June, 1707, and in pursuance thereof enjoining upon all merchants, travellers and others, to bring their beaver to the depot, either at Quebec or at Montreal, within two days after their arrival, and directing those at Three Rivers to have them sealed within a like space of time, and take them down to Quebec to be brought to the depot on or before the 1st October of each year. Folio 122, 1½ pages. Say, 45 pp.

August 22. Ordinance by M. Raudot forbidding the exposing of goods for sale at the door of the church of Lower Town, Quebec. Folio 123, 1 page.

September 5. Ordinance by the same enforcing the execution of the King's Decree of 6th May, 1702, and renewing the decrees prohibiting the selling of liquor to the Indians. Folio 128, 2 pages.

September 23. Ordinance by the same. The country people are to bring their commodities to the market place of the Lower Town, on market days, and not to expose them for sale on the shore. Exception made as to eels. Tavern keepers, etc., etc., are not to buy on the market place before 8 o'clock in the morning. Folio 129, 1 page.

1709.
March 7. Ordinance by same legalizing an unsigned deed passed by Rageot, the parties to which were: Gabriel Rouleau, Anne Dufresne, Claude Plante, Catherine Dufresne, Jean Letourneau, Pierre Dufresne and Anne Potin. Folio 130, 3 pages.

1709.
April 27. Ordinance by M. Raudot deciding in favour of one Soulard, in the matter of a petition from the Lower Town merchants, asking him to prevent the said Soulard from erecting a fence at the port of Cul-de-Sac. Folio 134, 4 pages.
- May 25. Ordinance by the same. Settlers are not, except with leave from their curés, to work their horses on holidays or Sundays. Folio 136, 1 page.
- June 6. Ordinance by the same. The inhabitants of the City of Quebec are not to allow their vicious dogs to roam at large through the country. These dogs devoured the settlers' sheep. Folio 138, 1 page.
- July 1. Decree of the Council rejecting the appeal of Antoine Pascaud, merchant, of Montreal, against Marie Godé, widow of Charles de Couagne. Folio 140, 1½ pages.
- July 6. Ordinance of the King forbidding all traffic in liquor with the Indians. Folio 144, 3 pages.
- August 5. Decree of the Sovereign Council explaining Article 6 of the Regulations of 8th July, 1709, respecting the burial in churches of the remains of Seigniors hauts-justiciers. Article 6 gave to Seigniors hauts-justiciers, and their wives, the right to be buried in the choir of the church, provided they themselves had given the land. Under this ordinance they are to be buried beneath their seats in the church, which shall be taken as being in the choir. Folio 146, 1½ pages.
- August 20. Ordinance by M. Raudot forbidding all or any persons entering upon sowed land for the purpose of hunting. Folio 147, 1 page.
- September 23. Decree of the King's Council ordering that Sr. Jessé Leduc des Fontaines, Attorney-General to the Council at Quebec, shall be paid his salary from the day of his appointment. Folio 148, 1 page.
- October 8. Decree ordering that 143 bales of beaver, which are in the stores at Paris, be sold to pay the bills of exchange drawn by the colony of Canada, and which remain to be paid for the years 1703, 1705, 1707, 1708. Folio 149, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- October 23. Ordinance by M. Raudot enjoining upon M. de Monseignat, Directeur des Fermes du Canada, to pay the usual allowances to the clergy, and salaries to the employees with the money collected from the revenue, and by bills of exchange. Folio 151, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
1710.
February 19. Ordinance by M. Raudot in favour of Etienne Gauvin, and against Sr. du Tisé. Folio 155, 4 pages.
- February 19. Ordinance by the same, granting delay to Gauvin, as to the balance he owes to Du Tisé. Folio 157, 2 pages.
- March 22. Ordinance by the same, respecting the reverence to be maintained in churches. (On account of certain scandals.) Folio 159, 2 pages.
- May 3. Ordinance by the same, on what should be observed at each mutation of pews in churches. The son, in certain cases, is to have a right to his deceased father's pew, without going through the formality of a public sale. Folio 161, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 10. Extract from Minister's letter to M. Raudot. M. le Marquis de Crisacy having died without having been naturalized, the regular course was to have his estate seized. Folio 163, a few lines.
- Letter from the Minister to Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec. His Majesty has considered the petitions of the Sisters of La Congrégation de Quebec and of the Hospitallers of Montreal, as well as his (the Bishop's) letter in support of their request. Is surprised at so much persistence. Their Letters-Patent were granted on the express condition that they should make no vows. His Majesty adheres to it and begs that he, Mgr., conform to it. Folio 164, 1 page.

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1710.
May 10. Ordinance from the King proclaiming a general pardon in favour of Canadians, Indians and others denominated *coureurs de bois*. Folio 165, 1 page.

May 19. Decree of the Council of State relieving the controllers of the beaver trade of Canada from the obligation of receiving every year at Quebec thirty thousand fat beaver at 40 sous the pound, such relief to extend to the last 6 years of their contract. (Néret, Goyot and his associates were bound by the contract of 10th May, 1706, to pay all the debts of La Cie du Canada, and to receive, each year at Quebec, the quantity of thirty thousand fat beaver, at the price of 40 sols the pound. They represented that they had on hand a great deal more of that quality of beaver than they could dispose of, and that if they were compelled to abide strictly by the contract on that point, it would ruin them. This decree stipulates that they shall take the fat beaver of the current year at the price of 30 sous the pound, but that they shall be relieved from that obligation for the remainder of their lease. That by way of compensation, they shall be obliged for the last 6 years (1712-1717), to pay at the rate of 34 sous a pound, instead of 30 sous, for dry beaver.—E.R.) Folio 166, 7 pages.

Say, 11 pp.

June 10. Extract from memorial of the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Raudot respecting horses, etc., etc. Orders that the overplus of horses in the colony be allowed to die out by lapse of time. The necessary number for the future is to be regulated by isolating the mares and castrating the horses. His Majesty consents that youths be entered as cadets in the army at the age of 17. Folio 170, 2 pages.

June 23. Ordinance by M. Raudot respecting tavern keepers. Fixes their number at 10 for the town of Montreal, with prohibition to sell spirits to Indians. Permits 8 of such tavern keepers to sell beer to Indians, but by the glass only. Of these 9 tavern keepers, 3 shall be for Sault St. Louis, 2 for Sault au Recollet, 2 for the Nipissingues, and 2 others for the Outaouais, the Abenakis and other Indians. Folio 172, 7 pages.

July 1. Ordinance by M. Raudot. Surgeons coming from Europe are forbidden to attend the sick in the colony. (There are 3 subsequent decrees on the same subject. That of 27th June, 1712, of the 3rd August, 1716, and of the 13th April, 1737. Folio 176, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

July 3. Ordinance by the same, forbidding the breaking down of fences, or destroying trees. Folio 179, 1 page.

July 15. Ordinance by the same. Each and every barrel of flour shipped upon any vessel must be marked with the shipper's name. Folio 180, 1 page.

August 14. Ordinance by the same forbidding the buying of clothes from soldiers. Folio 182, 1 page.

August 16. Ordinance by the same, respecting the practice of allowing horses to stand unsecured at the doors of churches while the people are attending divine service. Folio 183, 1 page.

Sept. 18. Ordinance by the same, prohibiting the depositing any gravel, earth or refuse upon the beach of the port of Quebec. Folio 184, 1 page.

1711.
March 22. Extract from a letter from M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Ramesay in addition to orders which he had given him for Srs. Deliette, St. Pierre, de Vincennes, Réaume and Le Moyne. They must defer to M. de Tonty all the time they are together. Modifies his orders respecting assembling together of the Indians, at French River. They can come down according as they arrive, without waiting for the others. As it would be a long way round for some of the Indian nations, to travel by way of French River, M. de Tonty can come by the lakes with them. It will be necessary to tell the Nations that M. d'Argenteuil is going to see them instead of his father. Folio 190, 2 pages.

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1711.
July 6. Letter from the King to the Superior Council, stating that in consideration of his services, he has granted to Sieur de Langloiserie a remission of the rights of lots et ventes, quints et requints, and other seigniorial rights and duties accruing to His Majesty on the purchase of the fief of l'Ile Ste. Thérèse. Folio 202, 1 page.
- July 7. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. Raudot. Has heard with pleasure of the efforts the merchants have made to put the Cul-de-Sac into a fit condition to afford careening ground for vessels, without exposing them to the danger of being dashed to pieces on the rocks. His Majesty has granted to Sr. Prat, wharfinger, the commission of Harbour Master. Folio 208, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 1. Deliberations of MM. de Vaudreuil, Raudot, and de Monseignat, on the fabrication of new card-money to the amount of 450,000 livres. Reasons for the fabrication of this money. Resolved: That this money is to be burnt, in the presence of the Governor and the Intendant, so soon as M. Duplessis shall have had it redeemed by the Treasurers-General of Marine, MM. Gaudbois and Champigny. Folio 210, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- October 25. Ordinance by MM. Vaudreuil and Raudot authorizing a fresh issue of card-money. The great works undertaken to place the colony in a fit state to repulse the English, who are preparing to invade it, has obliged Sr. Duplessis, clerk of the Treasurers-General of the Marine, to meet a large expenditure, by effecting loans of money which must be repaid forthwith, and the lenders will not accept bills of exchange. Folio 212, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- November 4. Ordinance by MM. Vaudreuil and Raudot, enjoining on Sr. Duplessis to pay the army officers and others, on the Royal Establishment, without making the deduction of one-tenth and 4 deniers on the livre, as he purposed to do. Folio 213, 2 pages.
1712.
Versailles.
March 14, Decree of Louis Alexandre de Bourdou, Comte de Toulouse, Admiral of France, quashing and annulling the judgment of the Court of Admiralty at Quebec, of 17th October, 1710, respecting the share accruing to him from the English ship "La Marguerite," taken from the enemy. (This vessel was taken by the famous privateer, Guyon, assisted by 2 Frenchmen, and 30 Indians. It appears that the decision of the Admiralty was, that the Admiral, who had a right to one-tenth of every prize of war upon the sea, should have one-tenth of the share accruing to the 3 Frenchmen only, whilst the Admiral claimed one-tenth of the whole, —E.R.) Folio 214, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- March 21. Ordinance by the same declaring the English ship "Postillon" a lawful prize of war, as also the goods on board of her; also the English vessels wrecked on Ile aux Oeufs. Notwithstanding the Ordinances of the Intendant, these vessels and their cargoes, are to be sold for the King's profit, and the one-tenth accruing to him as Admiral, shall after liquidation, be remitted to the receiver of His Majesty's dues. Folio 216, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Marly.
April 19, Decree of the Council of State, which revokes the deed of gift granted by the King to Abbé Daverna, 30th Sept., 1709, of the property of the estate of Sr. de Crisasy, (par droit d'aubaine) and confirms the Farmer of the Western Domaine in the enjoyment of the said estate. (The Marquis de Crisasy was Governor of Three Rivers at the time of his death. As he was a foreigner—an Italian of Messina, I believe—and not naturalized, his will made in 1676, leaving his property to Commander de Crisasy, and in his default to his nephew, Le Chevalier de Crisasy, was not recognized as valid, and his estate was, by the King, given to Abbé Daverna.

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Upon the complaint of le Fermier du Domaine d'Occident, claiming all the rights previously enjoyed by La Cie des Indes Occidentales, which had the same rights as the Sovereign himself, and notably the right of inheriting the lapsed estate of an alien, judgment was given in favour of the petitioner. This estate produced only about 2,000 livres.—(E.R.) Folio 220, 13 pages. Say, 19 pp.

Marly.
June 15,

Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. His Majesty desires that M. Bégon should take advice from M. d'Aigremont, to whom M. Raudot entrusted the affairs of the Intendancy, on his departure. He is an excellent person. Is satisfied with M. de Vaudreuil's efforts to suppress the trade in liquor, also with the good services of MM. de Louvigny and de Lignery. They must encourage and promote mariages. Make the Indians understand the value of medals, and to that end, grant them for very great services only. His Majesty is pleased to know that the Superior of the Seminary at Quebec is attending to the education of the young. Has awarded the office of Attorney General of the Superior Council to Sr. Collet, a very able member of the Bar of the Parliament of Paris. St. Castin, Lemoyne and De Ramesay. Must foster among the Indians of Acadia the hatred they entertain for the Bostonians, by reminding them of all they have suffered. Folio 228, 18 pages. Say, 28 pp.

June 20.

Extract from the Minister's letter to M. de Gallifet. He is to make the Seigniors of the parishes within his government understand that they have no right to compel Captains of Militia to communicate to them any orders they may have received, before executing the same. Folio 238, a few lines.

June 4.

Extract from the Minister's letter to M. de St. Ours. Has not been able to recommend him for a seat in the Council. His Majesty will not appoint any honorary Councillors. Folio 239, a few lines.

Marly.
June 22,

Ordinance by the Council of State respecting Fort Pontchartrain de Chambly, then just finished. Orders that the reserve ground of the said fort shall consist of an area measuring 300 *toises* above, and 300 *toises* below the fort, in all 600 *toises* in frontage, upon the river, by 300 in depth. Folio 240, 2½ pages.

July 18.

Decree of the Council of State ordering that the Bishop and Chapter of Quebec shall deliver to Sr. Chauvelin, Master of Petitions, all title deeds establishing the founding and erection of the said Bishopric and Chapter. Folio 242, 2 pages. Say, 3 p.p.

August 1.

Decree of the Superior Council forbidding the conveying to Lachine or any other place, up to the end of the Island of Montreal, any merchandise or spirits, for sale, without permission from the Governor. Folio 244, 2 pages.

October 13.

Ordinance by M. Bégon, Intendant, appointing Sr. Clairambault d'Aigremont to perform the duties of Comptroller of Marine, and in that capacity to sue before the officials of the Admiralty for the recovery of the moneys received by M. de Monseignat, Manager of La Ferme du Domaine de l'Occident, and by M. Duplessis, receiver to the Lord Admiral, from the sale of goods found on board the English vessels wrecked on Ile aux Œufs. (These gentlemen claimed the waifs and goods from wreck—the first by virtue of article 382 of his lease, the second by virtue of the Ordinance of 1681—whilst in virtue of a Decree of the Council, dated 10th March, 1691, His Majesty claimed for himself the waifs and goods derived from shipwrecked vessels.—E.R.)

November 9.

Decree of the Sovereign Council confirming the Admiralty sentence, which declared the goods from the vessels wrecked on l'Ile au Œufs to

1713. belong to the King, and rejecting the appeal of Srs. Monseignat and Duplessis. Folio 246, 4 pages.
- March 27. Ordinance of M. Bégon, in the matter of contestations between the King's lieutenant, the officers of justice and the churchwardens of Montreal, on the subject of precedence and honours in churches, and at public ceremonies. Orders, provisionally, pending His Majesty's decision, that the regulations of His Majesty, of the Superior Council, and of M. de Champigny, shall be executed according to their form and tenor, that is to say: "The Officers of Justice shall walk immediately after the Governor, and in front of the churchwardens, etc., etc. Folio 248, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 28. Letter from the Minister to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. They must endeavour to withdraw the card-money as soon as possible. Folios 256, 257, 258, 259 (to be combined), 5½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- December 10. Ordinance by M. Bégon. The settlers directed to mark out the high-ways with brush. Folio 262, ½ page.
- December 27. Ordinance by the same. The inhabitants of Quebec forbidden to cut down or carry off wood from lands which do not belong to them. Folio 263, 1 page.
- Notification by M. de Costabelle addressed to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, informing them of the cession of the island to the English, and of His Majesty's orders directing that all French settlers withdraw from the island with their families and effects, and found a new settlement on the Island of Cape Breton. Folio 264, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1714. Commission as second lieutenant to the King, at l'Ile Royale, for Sr. Versailles. L'Hermitte "heretofore Major of Plaisance. Folio 270, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 19. Extract from Royal Memorial to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. His Majesty is convinced that the granting of lands is injurious to the advancement of the Colony. Will not make any more grants, and cannot confirm those they have lately made to MM. de Longueuil and Hamelin. "It is much to be wished that all the lands of New France were held in fee and common soccage; they must be much better settled." Folios, 276, 277, 278, (Are to be put together), 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Versailles. (Printed.) Ordinance by the King obliging all captains of vessels March 20, sailing for Canada to take out with them 3, 4, 5 or 6 servants (according to the tonnage of their ships), to assist the settlers in their labours. Folio 280, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Marly. Decree of the Council of State empowering François Michel Choptet, April 30, in his capacity as Agent of the Chapter of Quebec, to manage and administer the estates held by the said chapter in France. These estates were acquired under a division and appointment made between the Bishopric and the Chapter of Quebec, of the Abbeys of Maubec, l'Estrée and Bénévent, which were donated by the King as an endowment to the Bishopric of Quebec. Folio 281, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Marly. Decree of the Council of State. In the matter of a claim made by May 10, the Prioress and Nuns of La Colombe, on account of repairs to be made to the buildings and hereditaments connected with the abbey De L'Estrée, and of such other claims as the said sisterhood may make against the Lord Bishop and Chapter of Quebec; the parties are to plead before the commissioners appointed by the King in that behalf. Folio 282, 7½ pages. Say, 12 pp.
- Fontaine-bleu. Brevet whereby the King consents to the suppression and extinction of Sept. 22. the title deeds of the Abbeys De Maubec, De l'Estrée and De Bénévent,

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1714. and to the suppression of the abbatial and conventual manses of the said abbeys, so that the revenues thereof may be incorporated with the episcopal and capitulary manses of the Cathedral Church of Quebec. Folio 296, 1 page. Say, 7 pp.
- November 6. Ordinance by M. Bégon ordering the work of constructing walls around the City of Montreal to be carried out by statute labour. The object was to build walls to replace the palisades. Folio 297, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Marly. Royal Orders appointing Sr. de Courtemanche Commandant of the November 12, Labrador Coast. Folio 298, 1 page.
1715. Order from M. Bégon, on the collection of the percentage of 4 deniers January 1. per livre, retained on all the expenditure of the marine. Folio 299, 1½ pages.
- Versailles. M. L'Hermitte appointed King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. Folio March 10, 300, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- May 6. Decree of the Council of State giving the Intendant power to take cognizance of frauds in relation to English goods as well as beaver, to the exclusion of all other judges. Folio 302, 2½ pages. 4 pp.
- March 26. Decree of the Superior Council instructing the ordinary judges at Montreal to leave the case of the homicide of M. de la Mollerie to be dealt with by court-martial. (M. de la Mollerie had been killed by Jean D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, both parties being midshipmen, in the troops of the Marine. D'Aillebout had fled, and was judged by default.) Folio 304, 1½ pages.
- Louisbourg. Letter from M. de Soubras concerning the difficulties between the May 24, captains of merchant ships, about their establishment at Menadou and Scatary, as to the fisheries. Folio 305, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- Marly. Memorial from the King to M. de Ramesay, Governor of Montreal, July 10. Commanadant of the Colony in the absence of M. de Vaudreuil, and to M. Bégon. His Majesty is pleased with the zeal of the clergy for education, and with the acquiescence of the Bishop to his desires as to settled parish charges. Has examined carefully the reasons of MM. Vaudreuil and Bégon, in favour of free trade, the principal of which is that the restrictions will permit the English to monopolize the Western trade. For this year they can give licenses for 15 canoes; exact a certain sum from the parties to whom license is given, and oblige them to transport, free of cost, the effects of the King. These traders are to remain at Michilimakinak, Detroit and the Illinois post. Must reconcile the Miamis and the Illinois, and employ them against the Foxes, and prevent the Indians of the River St. John from yielding to the enticements of the English. His Majesty is persuaded that there are very strong reasons for removing the prohibition of the trade in brandy with the Indians, more especially as it is profitable to the English. They must study the question thoroughly, and confer with the clergy. Does not believe it necessary to increase the number of troops in Canada. Hereafter, His Majesty will only grant lands en roture; cannot give M. de Gallifet the leave he asks for, on account of M. de Vaudreuil's absence. His Majesty is informed that the English have sent emissaries as far as the Mississipi, even as far as the Nakés, the Illinois and the Miamis, in order to make an alliance with these nations. Has given orders to Sieur de Cadillac to establish a post among the Nakés, and another at Ouabashe, under the command of Bienville. It is absolutely necessary to have free communication between Canada and Louisiana. The inhabitants of Acadia are all determined to go and settle at l'Île Royale. Is very glad that the Indians have been pleased with the 300 pieces of scarlet goods; it will prevent them from taking their own merchandise to the English.

1715. In order to divert the Indians from trading their full grown beaver with the English, MM. Néret and Gayot have resolved to offer 60 sols a pound, instead of 40. His Majesty is so pleased with the services of M. de Longueuil that a pension of 300 livres has been granted to him. Has given permission to M. de Gannes, captain at l'Île Royale, to serve in Canada, in the place of Sieur Petit de Livilliers. Has granted promotions to MM. Pierre de Repentigny, Coulon de Villiers, de Contrecour, de Boishébert, and de Ramesay, junior; also expectancies to MM. de la Guire Morinville, de Senneville, de Grandville, de Meloize, de Falaise, and to the second son of Madame de Cabanac. Folio 306, 38 pages. Say, 53 pp.
- July 13. Order from the King in favour of M. de Gallifet, Governor of Three Rivers. In default of MM. de Vaudreuil, de Ramesay, and the Marquis d'Alogny, M. de Gallifet is to have the command of the country. Folio 329, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 5. Regulation from the Superior Council concerning tavern licenses. (The Ordinance required that a person wishing to keep a tavern in the country, should apply to the judge or, in default, to his Seignior. A few of the Seigniors took advantage of this to refuse all licenses, and sell liquor themselves. This Order enacts that they shall not have the power to refuse a license, if the applicant is of good reputation, and that they are not to sell liquor themselves.—E.R.) Folio 330, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- August 16. Motions of Jean Bouillet de la Chassaigne, Major of the City and Government of Montreal, acting as Royal Attorney, concerning Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, accused of having killed De la Mollerie. Demand on behalf of H. M., that default be inscribed against d'Argenteuil; that he be declared duly convicted of the crime, and be condemned to have his head cut off, which sentence shall be executed in effigy, in view of his absence from the country. As to Hector d'Aillebout de Coulonge, charged with complicity, he shall stand his trial within 3 months, as he is now engaged in an expedition against the Foxes. Folio 336, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- August 16. Decision of the Court-Martial in the affair of Jean d'Aillebout, in conformity to the motions of Sieur de la Chassaigne. (M. de Ramesay being a relative of the accused, this Court-Martial was presided over by Baron de Longueuil, at his residence in Montreal. Present: Captains Le Verrier and D'Esgly, Comte De Vaudreuil, de Beaujeu, Du Vivier and Du Buisson. Folio 338, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- November 3. Letter from the Minister to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Instructions as to the manner of proceeding in their correspondence with the Minister. New order established for the administration of business. The address on despatches shall be as follows: "A S. A. R. Mgr. le Duc d'Orléans, Régent du Royaume." Folio 339, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- December 28. Decree of the Superior Council stating the rule concerning sentences rendered against accused persons in criminal matters. Folio 342, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1716. Decree enacting a revocation of the grant to Sieur de Louvigny, in Île St. Jean (Prince Edward Island). This grant had been executed September 6, 1710, by Vaudreuil and Raudot. Folio 344, 1 page.
- February 15. Letter from Le Conseil de la Marine, to MM. Lamothe Cadillac and Duclos. The intention of the Council is that the memorandum of the late King be put into effect. Have been informed that M. Lamothe has found 3 good silver mines in Arkansas, and has them guarded by 40 men. It has been decided to increase the troops in Louisiana by 4 companies, namely: 100 men at Dauphin Island, 10 men at Mobile, 30 for the Alibanoys, 10 at Biloxi, 30 for the Natchez, 150 for the Akankas (sic), 40

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1716. at the mouth of the Ouabash, 30 at the branch of the river flowing from Carolina. If the post of Ouabash has not been occupied, according to orders, it must be done, and M. de Richebourg sent there with a force of soldiers. This post is assigned to M. De Bienville. The district under M. de Lamothe shall extend from the Akansas to the limits of the Government of Canada. Folio 345, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- February 29. Order from M. Bégon forbidding the practice indulged in by farmers of galloping their horses, on leaving church after high mass. Folio 347, 1 page.
- March. Letters-Patent in the form of an Edict, granting an amnesty in behalf of the *coureurs de bois*. Folio 348, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- April. Revocation of the Detroit grants made by M. de Lamothe Cadillac. Letters-Patent shall, however, be granted to those who prove compliance with conditions of settlement. Folio 350, 1 page.
- April 2. Order of M. Bégon forbidding the French of Canada to go to the English settlements, without a permission from the Governor General. To check the fur trade carried on with the English of Orange, Manhattan and Boston, through the Indians, who brought back, in return, woollen and other goods. Folio 351, 2 pages.
- April 28. Declaration of the King, renewing the 25 licenses for fur trading with the Indians, at the posts designated by the said licenses. They shall be granted to poor families, who may sell them. They are to be registered. Folio 356, 8 pages. Say, 11 pp.
- Louvre. Letters Patent from the King giving power to increase by 4 the number of the Nuns in the General Hospital of Quebec. (The number had been previously fixed at 10, with 2 lay sisters). Folio 361, 2 pages.
- May 5. Paris. May. Letters Patent authorizing the establishment at "Ile Royale," of the Recollets of the Province of Brittany. Folio 362, 3 pages.
- May 5. Order from the King concerning fishing vessels on the Coast of Labrador. Folio 364, 1 page.
- May 5. Order of Bishop of Quebec establishing a regulation with regard to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec. Forbids them to receive any priest without his (the Bishop's) permission. Forbids them also to harbour without his leave any curé coming to the city. Folio 369, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Paris. Order from the King forbidding the offering for sale, in Canada, of any goods manufactured in foreign countries. Folio 372, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Louvre. June 15. Royal Memorial. Instructions to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Must apply themselves closely to finding means to secure the advancement of the colony and to promote trade and agriculture. Definition of the respective powers and duties of the Governor and Intendant. The Foxes deserve punishment; however, it is better to make peace with them; and, for that purpose, they are to employ M. de Louvigny. They must prepare well for war against them, in order to be better able to make peace. Those persons who have leave to go trading, shall take with them only 4 pots of brandy for their own use. Exception as to Fort Frontenac, where brandy may be sold in small quantities. M. de Sabrevois, who commands in Detroit, is to return and put himself at the head of his company. If the Iroquois do not oppose it, they may establish a fort on Lake Ontario. Approves of the removal higher up of the Indian village of Sault St. Louis, and grants 2,000 livres for the construction of a stockade fort and a chapel, in the new locality. Approves also of the removal of the mission of Sault au Récollet to the north shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, near the lands granted to Sieur Du Guay; and that 3 square leagues

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1716. of land be reserved for that object. The expenses of this removal are to be borne by the Sulpicians, who shall be indemnified by the lands of these Indians. If the Indians leave the new concession, their lands shall revert to the King. Patent of nobility to Sieur Hertel, for his services. Folio 374, 21 pages. Say, 32 pp.
- June 16. The same to M. Bégon. Takes note of his admission that he has traded. Must be recalled if further complaints are made against him on that subject. Folio 386, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
- Paris. Decree from the Council of State referring back to the Superior Council of Quebec the claim of Sieur D'Artigue against MM. St. Ovide de Brouillan and Costebelle, for a share of the prizes taken from the English in Newfoundland, in 1708. Folio 387, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 23. Decree of the Conseil de la Marine in the matter of the petition of the Dean and Canons of the Quebec Chapter, in opposition to the execution of certain judgments obtained against them by Abbé Nicolas De Leuse, ex-member of the said chapter. Folio 389, 10 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- August 11. Decree from the Superior Council, enacting regulations as to the standard length of fire wood; also as to the desertion of servants. Folio 397, 7½ pages.
- August 31. Decree of the Marine Council granting to Marie Tortel, widow of Sieur Béreau de Montségur, late of Plaisance, Island of Newfoundland, the sum of 7,320 livres, to indemnify her for property of which her husband was dispossessed in Newfoundland. Folio 401, 4½ pages.

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1717. Letters Patent from the King for the establishment of the religious order of Recollets of the Province of France at "Ile Royale," and limiting the letters granted to the Recollets of the Province of Brittany. (By the Letters Patent of the previous year, the Recollets of Brittany were authorized to serve as Chaplains throughout the whole extent of Ile Royale, and to exercise curial functions whenever the Bishop of Quebec might deem it expedient. As the Recollets, who were doing priestly duty in Acadia, belonged to the Province of St. Denis—otherwise called "De France"—the Bishop was unwilling to recognize any others for Ile Royale, Louisbourg excepted.—E.R.) Folio 13, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- May. Decree to cancel and set aside, in all deeds of grant made in Canada, any and all provisions contrary to the "Coutume de Paris," and ordering that the coutume be adhered to thereafter. (Contrary to the "Coutume de Paris," which had been introduced into the country, the Seigniors had established provisions and servitudes of a most onerous kind, among others : statute labour ; a ground-rent for the use of the common used as pasture ground; the privilege of recovering possession of lands granted by them, whenever sold, on refunding to the purchaser the amount of the purchase money; the reserving a right of taking from the said lands all the wood they may want; the preference in buying whatsoever produce the farmers may have for sale; the reserve of all pine and

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1717. oak trees; without paying anything, the eleventh part of the fish caught in front of the lands; the obligation to use the grist mill of the Seigneur, etc., etc. All these duties and servitudes, contrary to the "Coutume de Paris," are by this decree, declared void and of no effect.—E.R.) Folio 16, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- June 30. Letter from the Council to M. Bégon requesting him to gather all the edicts, orders, titles of establishments and of property, rules and regulations concerning the Marine, the Colonies and Commerce, and make an exact inventory thereof, in order to submit it to the Council, etc., etc. Folio 19, 1½ pages.
- July 3. Letter from the Council to M. de Vaudreuil, on the same subject, concerning documents to be found in the Government office. Folio 20, ½ page.
- July 6. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, relating to card-money. Requests of them to enregister his present declaration on the subject. They will see that while ordering the withdrawal of all card-money, he directs at the same time that they shall make a new issue of such money for the payment of the expenditure of the last 6 months of the past year, and of the first 6 months of the present year, and that for the last time. As he pays only half the face value of the old cards, it would not be just to give currency to the new ones at their full value; therefore, they must issue cards for double the amount of their indebtedness. Folio 21, 3½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 5. (Printed). Declaration of the King relative to the card-money of Canada. Folio 23, 3½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 8. Letter from the Bishop of Quebec empowering the Religious of the Order of Recollets of the Province of Brittany to exercise priestly functions at Ile Royale. Folio 25, 2½ pages.
- Paris. Decree from the Council of State, ordering that the Letters Patent of December 11. the month of April last, shall be common for Canada. Grants to the merchants of the city of La Rochelle the same privileges for their commerce with Canada as those granted to them for the French Islands of America. Folio 43, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
1718. Orders from the King appointing Sieur Brouage to the command of January 11. the Coast of Labrador, in the place of M. de Courtemanche, deceased. Folio 45, 1 page.
1722. Decision of the Council of State enacting that "La Cie des Indes," Paris. shall enjoy the exclusive privilege of the sale of beaver, notwithstanding January 28. the decree of 20th July, 1721, issued in pursuance of the representations of the merchants of La Rochelle. Folio 46, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
1718. Grant of a tract of land in Labrador to La Dame de Courtmanche and January 11. her children. This grant to S. De Courtemanche, at La Baie de Phéliepeaux, measured 4 leagues in frontage by 4 leagues in depth, and gave him the exclusive right of seal fishing on that coast, and the privilege of trading with the Indians, but only for the life term of the grantee. This Patent gives the same privileges to Dame De Courtemanche, for one-third; to her son by a first husband, for another third, and the remainder to her three daughters, the issue of her marriage with Sieur De Courtemanche. Folio 48, 3 pages.
- March 7. Decree from the Superior Council arresting sentence in the case of Joseph Amiot, Seigneur of Vincelotte, against Jean Fournier, concerning banalité dues, until the intentions of His Majesty be known. Folio 52, 1 page.
- March 14. Royal Ordinance directing that captains and masters of vessels frequenting the Coast of Labrador for the cod fisheries, shall take up

1718. ground in the harbours, shores and drying scaffolds by repairing thereto with their boats, which latter, however, shall not venture out of sight of the coast. (To obviate the risks incurred by the over eagerness of the fishermen on the opening of navigation.—E.R.) Folio 55, 1 page.
- July 3. Royal instructions to Sieur de Sabrevois directing him to take command at the fort of Chambly during 2 years. Folio 69, 1 page.
- July 12. Order from the King extending the time fixed for the circulation of card-money to the departure of the last vessels, in the autumn of 1719. Folio 70, 1 page.
- August 12. Order from M. Bégon ruling that forfeited beaver shall belong wholly to the informer. This decision was adopted at the request and with the assent of M. de Lotbinière, Councillor in the Superior Council, and General Agent of "La Cie d'Occident." Folio 71, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
- November 1. Order from MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon extending the time fixed for the circulation of card-money. Folio 72, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
1719.
April 16. Letter from the King to the officers of the Superior Council. The wind-mill of Sr. Amiot, in the Seigniorship of Vincelotte, is declared to be a common mill. Folio 73, 1 page.
- April 24. Order from the Council of State, that the request of the Nuns of the Quebec General Hospital for a decision to the effect that the obligation of clearing lands should not apply, rigorously, to the farm des Islets, be referred to the Attorney General for his report thereupon. Folio 74, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
- May 22. Decree of the Council of State naming commissioners to settle the difficulties between Sieurs Néret, Gayot and others interested in the old Beaver Company and the New Company. Folio 75, 5½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- May 24. Extract from letter of the Council to His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec. Manner of presenting Blessed Water to the Governor. Folio 79, ½ page.
- October 7. Tariff of duties, salaries and vacations of the officers of the Admiralty of Quebec. Folio 85, 16 pages.
- October 18. Proceedings of a Court-Martial composed of MM. de Vaudreuil, Bégon, De Louvigny, De la Chassagne, De St. Martin, André, L'Hermite and De Ligneris, to try the charge preferred against Sieur François Marie Bouat, Lieutenant General of the jurisdiction of Montreal, of having sent a canoe into the upper countries with the object of trading. Sentenced to one month in gaol, and suspension from his office. Folio 95, 5 pages.
- Decision of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the petition and offers of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec, respecting the farm Des Islets, belonging to the poor of the said hospital. Decision in conformity with the petition. Folio 99, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1720.
January 18. Letters Patent granting the islands of Madelaine, Brion or Ramées, to Comte de St. Pierre. (The previous year, August, 1719, M. de St. Pierre, first equerry to the Duchess of Orleans, the King's aunt, had obtained a grant of the islands of St. Jean and Miscou. He had undertaken to locate on the islands 100 persons the first year, and 50 each year thereafter. The decree permits the keeping of negro slaves.—E.R.) Folio 101, 6 pages.
- Paris.
June 2. Decree from the Council of State, granting leave to the Nuns of the Quebec General Hospital, to clear up the farm Des Islets, belonging to the poor of the said hospital, on condition that one-half of what they shall clear up shall belong to them. Folio 106, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 2. Decree from the Council of State giving judgment in favour of Sieur Petit, clerk of the General Treasurers of the Marine, in his suit with

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1720. the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu, respecting a piece of land purchased by him, and in the matter of a new grant he has applied for in the Seigniorship of St. Ignace, belonging to the said nuns. Folio 108, 8 pages.
- October 15. Ordinance from M. Bégon concerning the import duty on rum, liquors and wines. Folio 118, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- October 23. Ordinance from M. Bégon. The import duties on wines, brandies and tobacco, and the export duties on moose skins, are to be paid as in the preceding year. Folio 119, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- November 2. Extract from the proceedings of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Quebec, in the matter of the proposition of the Superior Council, offering to use their influence with the Minister to obtain for them permission to purchase lands with the moneys of the annual grant made to them. Folio 120, 2 pages.
1721. (Printed). Decree from the Council of State, enacting that beaver, of whatsoever quality it may be, shall not enter the Kingdom, except through the ports therein designated. By the decree of the 16th of May, 1720, His Majesty had made the beaver trade free, and converted the exclusive privilege of "La Compagnie du Indes" into a duty to be paid to them on entry into France. In order to prevent the frauds to which this freedom of trade might give rise, this decree enacts that beaver are not to enter France, except through the following ports: Calais, Dieppe, Havre, Honfleur, St. Malo, Morlais, Brest, Nantes, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Cette and Marseilles. E.R.) Folio 123, 2 pages.
- January 23. Order from MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon forbidding the killing of partridges from the 15th of March to the 15th of July. Folio 124, 1 page.
- January 28. Memorandum from M. de Vaudreuil to serve as instructions to M. Le Baron de Longueuil, Governor of Three Rivers, as to what he is to do in his voyage to the Iroquois country, where he is sent in the service of His Majesty. Must set out as soon as possible, with ensign De la Chauvignerie, interpreter of the Iroquois language, 2 canoes and a detachment of soldiers, for Niagara. Is to take with him Sieur Joncaire, and proceed to Onontagué. Get together the chiefs of the Five Nations and point out to them the dangers which would result for them if they allowed the English to establish a fort at Niagara alongside the French fort. The result would be war, or conflicts from which they themselves would be first to suffer, etc., etc. Folio 125, 8½ pages.
- Montreal. April 18. Order from M. Bégon forbidding the trade in brandy with the Indians. Folio 130, 2 pages.
- May 26. Order from the Lieutenant-General of the jurisdiction of Montreal forbidding the keeping by merchants, or private individuals, of more than 10 lbs. of gunpowder in their houses. Folio 131, 1 page.
- May 10. Order from M. Bégon forbidding the firing of guns in towns, and firing at barns or other buildings, in the country. Folio 132, 2 pages.
- May 21. Letter from the Council to M. de Vaudreuil respecting the administration of the General Hospital at Montreal. They consider that better means can be adopted than those he suggests, for the proper administration of the property of the poor of that institution. The Superior, M. Ture, knows nothing about the administration of property. The same can be said of the Brothers in charge of the Hospital. Under the Letters Patent, the Governor and the Bishop have the right of inspection. By availing themselves of this right, they can get a good administrator appointed. Folio 133, 1½ pages.
- May 25. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Is pleased with the good understanding that exists between them; with the
- June 8.

1721.

zeal of the clergy of the Seminary of Quebec for the instruction of the young; with the regulation of the religious communities requiring a dowry. Congés. The liquor trade. Admission of insane persons into the hospital. Disorders at Michilimakinac through liquor. Foreign merchandize. Soldiers turning farmers. Sieur Sarrazin. The pensions to Dame De la Martinière and M. De Longueuil to be continued. MM. Peire and De Boishébert to be assisted in their porpoise fishery undertaking. Expenditure of M. De Louvigny for visiting the Indians of the upper country to be discontinued for the present. Notice to be given to the Seigniors who neglect the clearing up of their fiefs, before putting into execution the decrees against them. Must not prevent the Indians of Sault St. Louis from taking furs to Orange; but should see that they do not carry any for the French. Must also see that they bring back no goods except for their personal use. Is pleased with the efforts of Père Rasle to induce the Indians not to allow the English to settle upon their lands. The grant for presents to these Indians is continued. Is of opinion that Sieur Varennes de la Véranderie is entitled to the enjoyment of the grant made to his late father, Governor of Three Rivers, notwithstanding the opposition of the tenants. The obstacles in the way of permitting M. d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil to settle the land and island of Carion (*sic*), granted to his father, on 7th June, 1690, exists no longer. Sends to Sieur André letters patent for the Labrador seal fishery. André can take as his partner Sieur Désy, merchant, of Quebec. Documents annexed to the Memorial: An order for the suspension of hostilities between France and Spain from the 27th of August, 1720. Regulation relating to vessels engaged in foreign trade, from October 2nd, 1720. Order forbidding the wearing of a sword in the Colonies. The ingredients contained in a powder of great value in sickness, now made known to all: "Alkermes" or "Aurifique de Glaubece," prepared by Bolduc and La Serre, apothecaries to H. M. Properties and use of the said powder, doses for fevers, dropsy, vertigo, apoplexy, dysentery, gravel, small-pox, etc. Order relating to prisoners brought by ship captains. As to hired men not taken on board. The firing of canon in roadsteads forbidden. Not to purchase the house of Graysolon which serves as a residence for the Governor of Montreal. Salaries of M. De Longueuil and De Louvigny claimed by De Lingeris and details of expenses incurred for the King. Amounts due by the settlers and the Sulpicians, under the assessment for the enceinte wall of Montreal. Works at Three Rivers and Chambly. The plan (in relief) of Quebec, is on the way out. It is now on "La Seine." Renewal of the privilege in respect to the beaver trade. On the excise. Currency. The expenses of the Colony. Passengers on the King's ships. Claims of Lamothe Cadillac. Extract from the memorial of the latter concerning lands granted to him. Says that he has lost a fief at Port Royal and another at the Island of Mont Désert, because the English are in possession of that country. Precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the introduction into Canada of the terrible disease now raging in Marseilles and Toulon. The heirs of Sieurs de la Forest and Tonty are entitled to indemnity for their expenditure at Fort Des Illinois; but they have no claim to the Island of "La Forest" and Fort Frontenac. Card-money. Ile aux Tourtes seems to belong to M. De Vaudreuil and Dame Des Ruisseaux must establish her claims before the judges of the Colony. Has sent out four asses; one male and three females; the milk of these animals being necessary for persons afflicted with lung disease. Measures to be adopted in relation to the Montreal General Hospital. Folio 136, 93 pages.

Say, 110 pp.

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1721.
June 14. Extracts from the letter of the Council to the Bishop of Quebec. Greatly pleased with his attention in having the old invalid soldiers admitted into the hospital. His Majesty has granted 1,000 livres for the erection of a building for the insane. The Council observes with regret that he marries officers and soldiers without permission from the governor. His Majesty is much displeased at the marriage of M. De Lantagnac, Lieutenant of the troops. But for the intercession of M. de Vaudreuil, his uncle, he would have been degraded. Has ordered him to Ile Royale. Folios 186, 187, 2 pages.
- June 15. Conference and proceedings of the Governor, the Intendant, the Bishop and certain Councillors, on the report of MM. Gaillard and L'Epinaï, relatively to the Seigniorship of Des Isles. Decided: That the Nuns of the hospital shall have a right to one-half of the bush lands they shall clear, and to one-third of those on which the timber has been cut down. Folio 188, 2 pages.
- July 1. Deed of sale of a piece of land at Coteau St. Louis, Montreal, by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, to Charles de Ramezay, Sieur de La Gesse. For a brick and tile yard. Folio 189, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- July 8. Ordinance of M. Bégon. All citizens of Montreal to have ladders on their houses, and have their chimneys cleaned every month. Folio 197, 3 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- July 19. Report of survey made by Hilaire Bernard Delarivière, surveyor, bailiff and notary, at the request of Guillaume Gaillard, Councillor to the Sovereign Council, and J. Bte. Couillard de L'Epinaï, Councillor of the King, Special Lieutenant of "La Prévôté," and Lieutenant-General of the Admiralty, administrators of the General Hospital, established in the Seigniorship Des Isles, county of Orsainville,—concerning the extent of land cleared up on the said land, with a map or plan in confirmation. (Copy of this plan to be made.—E.R.) Folio 199, 2½ pages.
- July 20. (Printed). Decree from the Council of State suspending the execution of the decree of May 30th, 1721, re-establishing in favour of "La Cie des Indes," the exclusive privilege for the sale of beaver. Decree was issued in pursuance of the representations of the merchants of La Rochelle, and of several of the leading inhabitants of Canada, then in France. Folio 203, 1½ pages.
- October 11. Ordinance from M. Bégon enacting that the beaver trade shall remain free, within the colony, until it is otherwise ordered. Folio 204, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- October 20. Ordinance from MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon enacting that whereas a contagious disease has appeared in Provence, ships sailing from the Mediterranean to Canada, shall anchor at "La Prairie de l'Ile aux Coudres." Folio 206, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1722.
January 11. Royal Letters of appointment as Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, for Sieur Joseph de la Colombière, Archdeacon-General and Clerical Councillor in the Sovereign Council. He succeeds M. Louis Demezerets, the "last titular and peaceful incumbent of the said office." Folio 207, 1½ pages.
- February 6. Ordinance of M. Bégon, enacting that women who shall have become enceinte by illicit means, shall be bound to make known their condition to the public Prosecutor of the Royal Jurisdiction, or to the Prosecutors under the "Seigneurs Hauts Justiciers," within whose jurisdiction they reside. Folio 98, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- March 3. Decree from the Council of State, being an interpretation of the Letters Patent, dated February, 1718, providing for the establishment of an hospital at Ville Marie. It is therein enacted that the yearly sum of 3,000

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1722. livres to be granted to the said hospital, shall be so granted only provided the Hospital Brothers shall maintain at their own expense, 8 school teachers in the country places. They shall receive 375 livres for each such teacher, whatever be the price paid by them. Folio 212, 2 pages.
- March 10. Commission for Sieur Dubuisson as subdelegate of "L'Intendance de la Nouvelle France" at Ile St. Jean. Shall have power to try all civil and criminal matters in the islands of St. Jean, Miscou, Madaleine and Brion or Ramés. Folio 250, 3 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- October 17. Account of proceedings and judgment rendered by M. Bégon, on the 20th day of June last, against Sieur D'Auteuil de Monceaux, Georges Dupré, Jacques Thiéry, Duplanty and others, for having insulted Sieur Collet, Attorney General, appointed by the Council to inquire into the matter of an action entered by Sr. Cugnet, "Directeur du Domaine d'Occident," against several parties, whom he charges with sending merchandize to New England without permission. Folio 257, 8 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- Versailles. Royal Letters Patent granting a frontage of 5 leagues on the Labrador Coast to La Dame de Courtemanche (Marie Charlotte Charet), and her children, adjoining the 4 leagues already granted; and with the like privileges and on the like conditions. Folio 261, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- July 13, 1723. Ordinance from M. Bégon forbidding quarelling or fighting by the settlers in the priests' houses in the rural districts. Folio 263, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 11. April 19. The same. Declaring that, conformably to the Decree of the Council of State, under date of March 3, 1772, the inhabitants of Mouillepiep shall be included in the parish of Longueuil. Sr. Rétrie, Curé, of La Prairie de la Madeleine, compelled the inhabitants of Mouillepiep to remain connected with his parish. Folio 264, 1 page.
- Meudon. Regulation by the King. Widows may retain possession of their husbands' pews in churches, without an increase of the price and without a new sale. Folio 265, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 9, 1724. Letters of appointment as Clerical Member of the Sovereign Council for Sr. De Varennes, Archdeacon of Quebec, in succession to Abbé de la Colombière, deceased. Folio 267, 2 pages.
- January 4, Versailles. Physician's License to Timothy Sylvian (Sullivan), an Irishman by nationality, to practise in the Island of Montreal, under the orders of Sr. Sarrazin, Physician to the King in Quebec. Collated by François Rageot, Royal Notary of the Provostship of Quebec. Attested by Claude Thomas Dupuy, Intendant; and, lower down, by Monseigneur Taschereau, 12th Oct., 1726. Folio 270, 2 pages.
- March 7, Versailles. Decree from the Council of State giving the Intendant alone the privilege of issuing licenses for taverns on the coasts. Folio 271, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- May 22, Versailles. Extract from letter of Minister of Marine to M. Robert, the Intendant. All mortmain inheritances must be entered on the Land Roll; but those emanating directly from the King, without feudal charges, are to be included only by a simple declaration. Folio 277, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 22, September 3. Order from M. Bégon, confirming the conclusions of Abbé De Varennes, who had been appointed to settle a difficulty between Dame Duchesnay, a widow, and the churchwardens of Beauport, in relation to her pew in the new church. Folio 278, 4 pages.
- December 2. Copy of Ordinance issued by Bégon forbidding all barter, trade and traffic throughout the whole extent of the post of Temiscamingue, awarded to M. De la Gorgendière. Transfer by M. De la Gorgendière of part of his privilege to M. De Fonblanche. Folio 280, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 4 pp.

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1725.
January 18 Ordinance from Bégon (conformably to decree of Council of State, March 22nd, 1724), forbidding the issuing by judges and Seigniors of the Colony, of tavern licenses.
- April 20. Copy of Ordinance issued by the same, confirming the adjudication of the post of Temiscamingue to M. de la Gorgendière, for the sum of 6,000 livres per year. The merchants of Montreal had petitioned for a new adjudication. Folio 283, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 4. Copy of prohibitory orders addressed by M. de Vaudreuil to M. de la Gorgendière, and all or any other persons, forbidding the sending of canoes to the post of Temiscamingue, without his permission. Folio 287, 2 pages.
- May 25. Ordinance from Vaudreuil and Bégon, enacting that all persons having bark-canoes shall, within fifteen days after the publication hereof, make a declaration of the fact at the Prothonotary's office of the Royal Jurisdiction, nearest their place of residence. (The lightness of these canoes enabled those who traded illicitly to hide them in the bush and use them, without arousing the attention of the authorities.—E.R.) Folio 288, 1½ pages.
- November 26. Decree from the Superior Council, issued in pursuance of His Majesty's declarations of 2nd August, 1717, and 4th January, 1724, concerning the minutes of notarial deeds and the minutes of reports of surveys, and the fixing of land boundaries. Folio 289, 2 pages.
- Versailles.
August 11. Extract from letter of the Minister of Marine to Vaudreuil. The King has not approved of his issuing ordinances in order to prevent the execution of those of the Intendant. Has no right to make awards. Folio 290, a few lines.
1726.
Versailles.
May 14. Extract from a Royal Memoir addressed to Beauharnais, Governor of New France, and Dupuy, Intendant. They must avoid interfering in matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice. Folio 299, 1½ pages.
- May 14. Royal Order appointing Sieur Dubreuil First Usher of the Council. Folio 300, ½ page.
- May 14. Extract from letter of Minister of Marine to Bégon. Approves of his having put seals on the closets of the late Marquis of Vaudreuil, containing papers concerning the King's affairs. Folio 301, ½ page.
- May 14. Extract from Royal Memoir, addressed to Beauharnais and Dupuy. Duties of Councillors. The number of the Governor's Guards is fixed at 17 militiamen. Folios 302, 303, 304, 305, 4 short pages. Say, 2 pp.
- August 7. Ordinance from Bégon enacting that the proprietors of lands situated within the limits of ground set apart for the fortifications of Montreal, shall be bound to establish their proprietary titles. Folio 308, 1 page.
- September 14. Ordinance of Dupuy, Intendant, concerning illicit trade and barter throughout the territory tributary of the posts on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Folio 309, 1½ pages.
- September 9. Letters of appointment as Governor of Montreal for Baron De Longueuil, heretofore Governor of Three Rivers. Folio 310, 2½ pages.
- October 4. Ordinance from Dupuy fixing the price for beaver. Folio 312, 2 pages.
- October 22. Ordinance from the same relating to the sweeping of chimneys. Folio 313, 5 pages.
- November 22. Ordinance from the same enacting regulations as to taverns, inns, hotels, etc., etc. Folio 317, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- November 30. Ordinance from the same to compel the proprietors of lands on the highways to brush-mark the roads in winter. Folio 325, 1 page.
- December 2. Blank form of a petition for license to keep a tavern. Folio 327, 1 page.

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1727—CANADA—1731.

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1727.
January 2. Copy of Order from the Intendant to Sieur Trudelle, captain commanding the militia of the Côte de Beaupré: Is instructed to inform the inhabitants of that coast that they are to cut the timber necessary for bridges, and to work at repairing the roads. Folio 1, 2 pages.
- February 8. Letter from the Bishop of Quebec to the Intendant, on the objections to the marriage of Berthelot, a minor, and Delle Roussel. Decree of Council of State relating to the marriage of minors, and extract from an instruction of the King (1712), on the same subject. (Berthelot, son of a grocer in Paris, had come to Canada a short time before, with one Vaillant, also a merchant. The latter claimed to be authorized by the father to act as the protector of his son, and even to act in loco parentis in case of a marriage. It was decided that a certificate of baptism and the father's written consent must be produced. The order of the Intendant concerning this marriage is to be found on page 311 of the "Edits et Ordonnances," of the Superior Council.—E.R.) Folio 13, 3 pages.
Say, 5 pp.
- Marly.
February 19. Commission of Keeper of the Seals of Superior Council of Quebec for Sieur De Lino, senior member of the said Council," to replace Sieu de Lotbinière, who has taken holy orders.' Folio 15, 1 page.
- March 1. Order of Dupuy, appointing Sieur Pierre Duranceau *dit* Brindamour, drummer to the city of Quebec, for the publishing of proclamations conjointly with the bailiffs and to do the public crying (ordered to be done "à son de trompe") with the aid of the drum, when the trumpet is lacking. Folio 16, 2 pages.
- Compilation : Publication of Police-Orders; extracts from Sieur De Lamare's treatise on the question of the police. Folio 17, 2 pages.
Say, 4 pp.
- January 25. Official statement of the clerk, De Hiché, Deputy Royal Attorney, as to the refusal of a drummer for the publication of judicial orders. (Having to publish "à son de trompe." a summons against a man named Maugeant, a fugitive from justice, charged with having killed one Joseph Alphonse De Lestage, he had asked the Governor for the services of a drummer from the troops, and had met with a refusal. Thereupon, the Intendant had a drum delivered to a private individual, who "beat the bane," being assisted by a bailiff. Maugeant took refuge in Acadia, and Governor Armstrong took him into his confidence, to the scandal of the public.—E.R.) Folio 18, 1 page.
- March 6. Statement by Claude Thomas Dupuy, Intendant, in relation to a difficulty with Beauharnais. (The difficulty between them, as far as one may judge, came from the refusal of the Governor to allow a drummer of his guards to make the publication "à son de trompe" of the writ against Maugeant. Thereupon the Intendant himself issued an order appointing a drummer, and communicated the order to the Governor. The

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1727. Governor, forthwith, sent one of his guards to the Intendant, summoning him to repair to his house, on important business. The Intendant returned and the business explained. A fresh summons was then sent down and met a like refusal, and the same answer. The Bishop interposed between the parties; the order was returned to Dupuy, but there is nothing to show how the affair terminated.—E.R.) Folio 20, 7½ pages.
Say, 11 pp.
- March 5. Order of M. Dupuy appointing Sieur André de Leigne, Lieutenant-General of Quebec, and subdelegate of the Intendant, with power, in the latter capacity, and conjointly with him, to affix the seals on the chattels personal and effects of Sieur Collet "Procureur Général du Conseil Superior," lately deceased, and minutes of the proceedings in affixing the said seals. (Sieur Collet, who was boarding at the house of Sieur Bertier, merchant, "rue des Pauvres," St. Nicholas district, had in his possession books and registers belonging to the State. A will was found bequeathing his property to Delle Bertier.—E.R.) Folio 25, 5½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- March 11-18. Extracts from the two orders of M. Dupuy in relation to winter roads on the Beupré Coast. Folio 27, 2 pages.
- March 15. Order of the same to put a stop to the rumours circulating in consequence of the non-publication of an order issued by him on March 1st. Folio 29, 3 pages.
Say, 5 pp.
- March 23. Order of the same prohibiting partridge shooting, from March 15 to July 15.
- March 27. Order of the same, to confirm that of the 11th of the present month, appointing Sieur Gariépy procureur fiscal of the Seigniorship of Beupré, to prosecute the inhabitants of that Seigniorship who refuse to open up the road appointed to serve instead of the King's highway. Folio 32, 3½ pages.
Say, 6 pp.
- April 6. Order of the same. All Seigniors are to refrain from cutting down or tapping trees, etc., etc., outside the limits of their Seigniorships. A similar prohibition addressed to all settlers issued April 5, 1727. These orders were issued in pursuance of the petition of the following: Les Messieurs du Séminaire de Québec, the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, Sieurs Sarrazin and Lanouiller, Councillors, and more particularly of Dame Marie Anne Beccart De Grandville, as the widow of Pierre Jacques De Joibert, Seignior of Soulanges, Marson and other places, and in her own name as proprietress of the fief of L'Islet du Portage. Folio 34, 7 pages.
Say, 9 pp.
- April 25. Appointment by the Bishop, the Governor and the Intendant, perpetual directors and administrators general of the hospitals of New France, of a superior and two assistants, to govern the house of the Frères Hospitaliers, otherwise known as Sieur Charron's Brothers, in charge of the Montreuil Hospital. Folio 38, 10½ pages.
Say, 13 pp.
- May 5. Decree of the Superior Council establishing a regulation in the matter of the registers kept by parish priests, for marriages, burials and other official records kept by them. The preamble states: "That the registers are very badly kept, often on loose sheets or in cahiers badly put together, without any order, or sequence of numbered folios; that very often blank pages are left, which would render it easy to make false entries, etc., etc." Folio 46, 28 pages.
Say, 37 pp.
- May 8. Order of M. Dupuy annexing to the "Domaine of the Seigniorship of St. Pierre Les Becquets," the lands granted to several parties who have not complied with the conditions as to residence and clearing. Issued at the

1727. request of Sieur L'Evrard, master gunner, in his own name and on behalf of his minor children, the issue of his marriage with the late Catherine Becquet, who was herself heiress to her sister, Marie Becquet, who died without issue. Folio 62, 8 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- March 10. Order of the same fixing the limits within which it shall be permitted to carry away sand along the bay and river St. Charles. Folio 66, 1½ pages.
- May 21. Order from same requiring carters and drivers of public conveyances to number their vehicles. Folio 67, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 6. Treaty of "La Compagnie des Scioux." The Governor, in presence of MM. de Longueuil, D'Aigremont and De La Corne, grants to MM. St. George Dupré, Youville, Pierre Dumay, Marin, Etienne Petit, Garreau, François Campeau, François Dumay, Pierre Richard, Jean-Bte. Boucher de Montbrun, François Boucher de Montbrun, and Jean Gareau, the exclusive right of trading in the Scioux country. They undertake to erect a house for the commandant and another for the missionaries; to carry free, each year, the effects (up to a certain weight), of the commander and missionaries. Privilege to last for 3 years, with preference for a longer term. They are not to trade in Ouisconsing, nor in any place not within the Scioux country. Folio 69, 8 pages. Say, 11 pp.
- June 21. Order of M. Dupuy forbidding any private individual to board vessels entering the harbour for the purpose of securing letters or parcels sent to them. They must await the landing of the vessel. Folio 91, 3 pages.
- June 21. Ordinance of the same, enacting that, until further orders, beaver shall be received at the offices of the company without discriminating between full-grown and half-grown. (By a decree of the Council of State, March 30, 1726, it was enacted that full-grown beaver was to be paid for at the rate of 4 livres, and half-grown at 2.10. In compliance with a petition of the merchants, stating that the distinction was often difficult to make, and that the settlers were obliged to pay for half-grown beaver the price of the full-grown, in order to prevent the Indians from taking their beaver to the English, who made no such distinction, it was ordered that the operation of the decree of the Council should be suspended.—E.R.) Folio 93, 2½ pages.
- July 28. Order and charge from Bishop of Quebec addressed to Sister De la Conception, Congréganiste, directing her to proceed to Louisbourg, Ile Royale, with the object of founding there an educational establishment for the instruction of young girls. Folio 95, 1½ pages.
- August 8. Ordinance of M. Dupuy prohibiting the discharging of fire arms within the town of Quebec. (Wild pigeons were abundant, and the people of the town shot them from the streets or from their windows, without taking the trouble to go out of the town.) Folio 96, 6½ pages. Say 8 pp.
- July 20. Report of Père De la Chasse, Jesuit, concerning strange facts relative to the preservation of the bodies of 3 nuns, dead some 20 and 25 years. It states that these bodies were in a perfect state of preservation; the flesh was natural and supple; emitted no offensive odour, either at the time of the exhumation or after being publicly exposed for a fortnight, during the great heat of summer. There was red blood, and a flow of blood from the bodies. Of the corpses of certain other nuns, who had been a shorter time dead, and which were exhumed at the same time, in the same place, nothing remained but dust. These corpses had been covered with quick lime, which it had been necessary to remove, and the linen which covered the bodies was intact and as strong as though it had been new. The names of these three nuns were: Sister Ste. Thérèse (Marie

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1727. Anne Trottier), who died of small-pox, 4th of March, 1703; Sister De la Conception (Madeleine Scumande), who also died of small-pox, February 11, 1703; Sister St. Augustin, who died November 28, 1708. Certificate from Sieur Sarrazin, physician to the King, and from several other persons, both secular and religious.—E.R.) Folio 100, 7 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- July 21. Certificate from M. Berthié, Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, confirming the above facts. Folio 104, 2 pages.
- August 11. Another certificate from Père F. François R——le, Recollet. Folio 106, 2 pages.
- September 29. Ordinance of M. Dupuy forbidding millers, farmers and others, to sell or deliver their flour, peas and grain, otherwise than in sacks. Folio 110, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- October 31. Ordinance of the same respecting the free running of cattle in the autumn. Folio 112, 1½ pages.
- November 15. Ordinance of the same enjoining on all settlers in the colony to brush-mark their roads and beat them down after each fall of snow. Folio 113, 2 pages.
1728. Decree of the Council on the subject of the difficulties between M. de Lotbinière, Vicar-General, and the Canons of the Chapter of the Cathedral, as to the exercise of the functions of the Bishop, recently deceased. (It is somewhat difficult to understand the exact nature of these difficulties, from this document alone. There are two ordinances on the same subject, in the volume of "Edits et Ordonnances," page 322 et seq., which render it possible to follow quite closely the phases of this incident, which must have greatly interested the public, considering that it occurred immediately after the death of Monseigneur de St. Valier, and before his funeral service; and that M. de Lotbinière, Archdeacon and Vicar-General, had the support of the Superior Council, while the Chapter was sustained by the Governor.—E.R.) Folio 132, 9 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Versailles. May 14. Extract from letter of the Minister of Marine to Beauharnais. The complaint he prefers against Dupuy, as to the regulation of the Montreal Hospital, is entirely groundless. His action is entirely due to his ignorance of the usages. Folio 138, ½ page.
- Versailles. May 24. Extract from letter of the Minister to M. de Lotbinière. Approves of the course taken by Beauharnais and Dupuy in not withdrawing his commission as keeper of the seals. Folio 139, a few lines.
1728. Narrative (unsigned) of the defeat and complete destruction of the Fox Indians by the French, with the aid of the Illinois, Quicapous and Mascoutins. (For several years, the Mascoutins, Quicapous and Foxes had been making an open war upon the French and their Indian allies. In the month of October, 1728, the Quicapous and the Mascoutins captured 17 French; they first deliberated whether they would burn them or not, and finally decided to deliver them up to the Foxes. During their captivity, Father Guignas, one of the prisoners, succeeded in detaching them from their alliance with the Foxes. Thereupon, the latter resolved to take refuge among the Iroquois. Their design was discovered, and the French, with the aid of the Mascoutins, Quicapous, Illinois, and even the Sakis, who secretly protected the Foxes, followed them. Hemmed in in their entrenchments, they were about to be exterminated, when taking advantage of a dark night and a violent storm, they managed to make their escape. Pursued again, they were again overtaken and this time exterminated, all but some fifty. This narrative is one of the most affecting and tragical of the Indian wars of America. The operations were directed by M. de Saint-Ange, commandant at the Fort of Chartres. He

1728. was joined by M. de Villiers, commander of the fort at river St. Joseph, and shortly afterwards by M. de Noyelles, commander of the post among the Miamis.—E.R.) Folio 140, 6½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 28. Copy of a letter from Dupuy to Elie Faure, in which he sets out a series of facts of extraordinary gravity against M. de Beauharnais. "Through his avarice and ambition," he says, "the Governor has just placed the Colony within an inch of ruin. He has favoured the revolt of a part of the clergy against the Council, in the matter of the powers of the late Bishop. He had the Council hall invested by troops; caused the ordinances to be torn up; issued orders forbidding the bailiffs to post them up, and telling the people not to obey them. He caused the bailiffs to be arrested; cause the palace of the King to be attacked by 80 armed men; caused the prison to be opened, taking the prisoners to the Chateau; he sent four officers to prison, because he suspected them of a design of going to France with Madame Dupuy, in order to lay complaints against him. Meanwhile the clergy and the Recollets say that he is the King of Canada, etc., etc. Folio 144, 4 pages.

May 29. Extract from letter to Beauharnais from Père Guignas, Jesuit, dated from the Mission of St. Michel Archange, at Fort Beauharnais, among the Scioux. Account of his voyage from Montreal. Stopped at Michilimakinac, at La Baie with the Puants and with the Foxes. Description of the country and of the rivers Ouisconsin, Mississippi and others. Have chosen, for the erection of their fort, a place situated near the middle of Lake Pepin, on the north side. They were hardly installed when a flood compelled them to take refuge upon the heights. Folio 146, 10 pages.

Say, 13 pp.

Baie Verte.
August 30. Copy of letter from M. Deligneris to M. de Beauharnais, brought in by Major De Cavagnal. Gives an account of his voyage from Montreal. At Detroit, he enrolled 200 Folle Avoines Indians, and at Michilimakinac 300 Outaouais and Saulteux. His army was composed in all of about 1,200 Indians and 400 Frenchmen. Went as far as Green Bay. The villages of the "Puants" and "Renards" were abandoned. For many reasons he deemed it his duty not to go further, lest he might expose our Frenchmen to perish. Caused all the villages to be burned, and had the grain cut down, and so vast was the quantity that one must have seen it to believe the tale. Many of the Renards must perish of hunger. Sent five French and two Folle Avoines to the Scioux country with message urging M. de Boucherville to endeavour to win over the Scioux to our side. M. de Clignancourt. M. de la Noue. Complaints against M. Deliette; he has lost us the opportunity of entrapping the Renards by not marching on the Ouisconsin, with the Southern Indians. Folio 152, 8 pages.

May 29. Order of M. Dupuy enjoining upon MM. Gaillard and d'Artigny, Councillors, to sit in the Council, and to pay no attention to M. de Beauharnais' orders in the matter. (M. Gaillard had been ordered by Beauharnais to retire to Beupré and M. d'Artigny to Beaumont, and hence this order from M. Dupuy, in which he relates all his grievances against M. de Beauharnais. On the margin of this order, is to be found Beauharnais' refutation of the charges laid against him.—E.R.) Folio 156, 13 pages. Say, 20 pp.

July 15. Ordinance of M. Dupuy renewing the orders against milking cows in the field. Folio 164, 1 page.

July 19. Decree from the Superior Council enjoining upon those who bid as proxies at auction sales, to announce forthwith the names of the parties for whom they act. Folio 165, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

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1728.
October 4. Decree of Superior Council. Sieur d'Artigny, Councillor, shall abstain from sitting in the Council until the order to retire to Beaumont, received by him from the Governor, shall have been rescinded. Folio 167, 1 page.
1729.
September 11. MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart to the Minister. Informing him of the wreck of the King's vessel "L'Eléphant," on the shoals of "Cap Brulé," 11 or 12 leagues from Quebec. The vessel is lost, but everything on board had been saved, except the powder. Folio 168, 2 pages.
- September 12. M. de Beauharnais to Minister. Those who went to the assistance of the vessel "L'Eléphant" were caught in a tempest which placed them in the greatest danger. Comte de Vaudreuil was cast upon a small island (Ile au Canot). Folio 169, 1 page.
- September 12. Official report of the loss of the King's ship "L'Eléphant." It is signed by M. de Vaudreuil, captain of the ship, MM. Sérigny De Loire, Duquesne de Menneville, De Britanville, Dupeyra, De Labenardaye, Blanchard, Chariteau and Rivière. Folio 170, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
1728.
September 17. Decree of the Superior Council, in favour of the Canons of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Quebec, of Sieur Boullard, Vicar-General, and of the Recollet Fathers of the said town, remitting and ordering a withdrawal of seizures and penalties (fines), pronounced against them under sundry Decrees of the Council. Folio 174, 2 pages.
- October 20. Ordinance of François Clairambault D'Aigremont, chief commissary of the Marine of New France, fixing the price to be paid for beaver, from and after January 1st, 1730, at 3 livres 10 sols per pound, for the full-grown and half-grown, and 48 sols for the lean. Folio 176, 2 pages.
- December 18. Decree of Superior Council passed in view of the statement of Père Boulanger, Jesuit, Curé of Kaskasias, in relation to marriages between Frenchmen of the Illinois country and Indian women. Enacting that the estates of any of such women as shall die without issue, shall become the property of Le Domaine de la Compagnie; that such and so many of the said Indian women as shall become widows of Frenchmen, shall not have the disposal of any real property remaining after the death of their husbands; that they shall only be paid an annual pension of one-third of the revenue of the said property; and that the remaining two-thirds shall belong to the children and heirs, if any, and if none there be, the property shall be administered by a curator for vacant property; forbidding, moreover, all marriages between Frenchmen or other white subjects of His Majesty, and Indian women, until such time as His Majesty shall have been pleased to make known his will in the matter. Statement by the Attorney General of the reasons pro and con. Folio 178, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- December 18. Decree of the Council which cancels a clause of the will of Guillaume Poitier disinheriting, through jealousy, the child of which his wife, Marie Achipiouata, was enceinte at the time of his death, declaring the child to be entitled to a share in his father's property, and instructing M. de Launay, the tutor to the widow's children, to pay to her as an annual pension, one-third of the revenue of the property left by her husband, so long as she shall remain among the French, and whether she marries again or not; and further enacting that the said pension is to lapse forthwith, if at any time she returns to the Indians to follow their mode of living. Folio 182, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1729.
February 25. Decree of the Superior Council addressed to Sieur Boisseau, Clerk of the Provostship of Quebec, custodian of the Actes of deceased notaries, instructing him to bring to the Council the Actes left unsigned by the notaries, in order that they may be legalized. Florent De La Cetière, who had practised as a notary in Quebec from 1703 to 1728, had left a

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1729. considerable number of Actes unsigned. Hence this Decree. Folio 186, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- March 22. Memoir from the King to Beauharnais and Hocquart. It relates only to card-money. They are instructed to prepare card-money to the amount of 400,000 livres. Folio 198, 10 pages.
- April 12. (Extract.) Letter from M. de Maurepas to De Beauharnais. Condemns as an usurpation the claiming of military honours by the local Governors. Folio 206, 1½ pages.
- March 22. Memoir from the King to Beauharnais and Hocquart. They must live in harmony with one another, and each within his own sphere of duty. Everything connected with military matters is of the competency of the Governor alone. The granting of lands concerns both the Governor and the Intendant. With regard to contestations as to lands, those relative to the reversion of Seigniories or parts of Seigniories to the "Domaine," concern only the Governor; and those relating to grants to private individuals fall to the Intendant; contestations between individuals are matter for the ordinary tribunals. General police matters concern them both in common; local police matters are under the control of ordinary tribunals; but the Intendant exercises supervision over them. The administration of justice falls to the Intendant; he controls the calling of cases, the taking of votes; he pronounces the decrees of Council and calls its members together in special session. Advises Beauharnais to give free scope to justice. The Councillors must have entire freedom in recording their votes. Precedence and honours. The administration of funds, food supplies, munitions and merchandise devolve upon the Intendant. But in case of urgency, the Governor may order extra expenditure, to be accounted for in a separate statement. Trade. Peddlers. The Bishop of Quebec is unable to go to Canada, owing to his great age. M. Dosquet, a priest, who has already resided in Canada, has been appointed his coadjutor. School teachers of the Brothers of the Montreal General Hospital. They must permit only the surplus products to be sent out of the country, and endeavour to supply all the needs of Ile Royale, so that the island may not get its supplies from New England. They must take steps to render the post of Chouenguen useless to the English. They must see that there is a good supply of merchandise at Niagara in order to keep the Indians away from Chouenguen. The increase of trade at Frontenac and Niagara shows that Chouenguen does hardly any harm. Will not have other posts established at the Goyoguin Bay or at La Galette; it was the establishment at Niagara that led to that at Chouenguen. Is pleased with the measures adopted to reconcile the Chouanons to the French. Finds it most extraordinary that they should ask for more troops in a time of absolute peace. Folio 207, 48 pages.
- May 16. Decree of the Superior Council in the matter of the petition of the house-roofers of Quebec, regulating the use of shingles. Folio 232, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- November 20. Ordinance of M. Hocquart issued in pursuance of the Decree of May 22, 1724. M. Hocquart forbids the issuing of tavern licenses on the coasts by the judges or seigniors. Folio 233, 2 pages.
- November 22. Ordinance of Hocquart. The proprietors of fiefs and lands held en roture shall, not later than the month of February, make the declaration, enumerations and acknowledgments required for the preparation of the Land Roll. Folio 234, 1 page. Say, 3 pp.
- December 23. Memoir of M. Hocquart. Instructions to Sieur de Couagne, merchant, of Montreal, for the levying of the rate imposed upon communities and

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1729. inhabitants holding lots of land within the said town, for the purpose of completing its "enceinte." Folio 235, 4½ pages.
- December 25. Decree of Superior Council. Injunctions to the Lieutenant General and Royal Attorney of the Provostship, as to criminal proceedings. Folio 239, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- 1680, 1698, 1730. Contract between M. de Boucherville and the inhabitants of the 1st range of the Seigniorship of that name. On certain conditions, he grants them a right of commonage on the island named "La Commune." Ordinances of M. de Champigny (1698), and Hocquart (1730), settling difficulties between the grantees and De Boucherville's children, respecting the said common. Folio 241, 11 pages. Say, 15 pp.
1730. Ordinance of Beauharnais and Hocquart, granting relief to the inhabitants of Montreal in regard to the tax for the enceinte of the said city. Folio 256, 1 page.
- March 4. Copy of remonstrances addressed to His Majesty through MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart, by the delegates of the city of Montreal. Signatures: De Bridemont, on the part of the officers; M. Lenormand, for the Seminary of St. Sulpice; Rev. Père d'Heu, for the Jesuits; Francheville, for "Les Dames Hospitalières;" Brother Gervais, for the General Hospital; Roebert, Senr., for Les Sœurs de la Congrégation; MM. Neveu, Radisson and Mailhot, in behalf of the corporations of merchants; Charles Gervais and Louis Cavelier, in behalf of the inhabitants and artisans. Folio 257, 5 pages.
- March 4. Minutes of a meeting of the persons above named, concerning the tax for the enceinte of Montreal, signed by the same persons and by De la Corne, King's Lieutenant and Commander in the city and Government of Montreal; De Silly, Commissary General of Marine and Subdelegate of the Intendant; Raimbault, Lieutenant-General of the place; and De Couagne, the person appointed to effect the levy of the said tax. Folio 261, 3 pages.
- March 20. Decree of the Superior Council, on the appeal *comme d'abus*, of Abbé Joseph Voyer, complaining of having been interdicted, not only from his religious order, but from his benefice, as incumbent of Ste. Anne, near Batiscan. Ordered that he is to proceed for relief under the said appeal in "La Grande Chancellerie." Folio 263, 5 pages.
- March 25. Decree of the Council of State ordering that the minutes of the deeds of all notaries—deceased as well as now in office—be brought to the clerk's office of the Provostship of Quebec, to be there examined by the Attorney General of the Superior Council, and that, on his report, a decision be had as to the validity or invalidity of the said deeds. Folio 271, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- March 25. Letters Patent from the King, granting to Sieur De Francheville, a merchant of Montreal, and proprietor of the St. Maurice Seigniorship, the exclusive privilege for 20 years, for the working of iron ore in the Seigniorships of Yamachiche, Madelaine and St. Maurice, without being bound to make compensation for exploring and mining on untitled lands. Folio 275, 5½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- April 14. M. de Silly, subdelegate of the Intendant, forbids the inhabitants of Berthier and Ile du Pads to let their cattle go free on the land and island of M. de la Vérendrye. Folio 283, 1 page.
- April 7. Decree of the Council deciding that in the matter of the claims of the creditors of the estate of Louis Prat, proprietor of the brigantine "La Magdelaine," proceedings shall be had before the officers of the Admiralty. Folio 285, 1 page.

1730.
August 14.

Registration in the Superior Council of the Order appointing *Sieur Lanouiller de Boiscler* to the post of Surveyor General in the place of *Sieur de Bécancour*, deceased. Folio 286, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

May 11.

Extract from the letter of *M. Marin*, commandant among the "*Folles-Avoines*" Indians, to *M. de Beauharnais*. Was well received by the *Folles-Avoines*. Has had the old fort restored. Was equally well received by the "*Puants*," who visited him and gave up to him six prisoners. *Puants* attacked by the *Fox* Indians, to whom, in the hope of pacifying them, they delivered up three *Folles-Avoines*. The prisoners were forthwith massacred. With 5 French and 35 *Folles-Avoines*, he went to the assistance of the *Puants*. Parley with the *Foxes* with the object of detaching the *Folles-Avoines* from the *Puants*, who had the cowardice to deliver up to them 3 *Folles-Avoines*. Made every effort to quell, for the moment, the resentment of the *Folles-Avoines* against the *Foxes*, but intends to punish them when he has defeated and humbled the *Foxes*. Flight of the latter. Has succeeded, with difficulty, in persuading the *Folles-Avoines* to abide by the decision of *Onontio*, relatively to their taking vengeance on the *Puants*. Folio 288, 32 pages.

1730.

Document with title: "*Continuation of the memoir of *Sieur de la Vérandrye*, respecting the discovery of the Western Sea.*" Gives an account of what he has heard at his fort on the river *Kaministiquia*, from Indians of the Lake of the Woods, and Lake *Quinipigon*. All the statements which he has gathered agree upon several points. They speak of the great river flowing to the Western Sea, along the course of which there are many kinds of metals, as lead, copper, and white metal which crumbles into grains, but is not malleable; of another river not so clearly described, and of a third running towards the country held by the *Spaniards*. (These three great rivers are: 1st, the *Winnipeg* and *Nelson*; 2nd the *Saskatchewan*; and 3rd, the *Missouri*.—*E.R.*). They speak also of a vast flat country, devoid of timber, and of people who till the soil; of large herds of wild cattle, etc., etc. (With the letter from *M. de Beauharnais*, dated October 10, 1730). Folio 304, 14 pages.

September.

Narrative by *M. de Villiers* of the defeat and extermination of the *Fox* Indians. The allied Indians sought to spare their lives and make slaves of them. He would not consent. The siege of their fort lasted 23 days; they were reduced to the extremity of eating leather, and we were little better off. They took advantage of a storm and a dark night to leave their fort. They were pursued and most of them massacred; but one chief, *Licaouais*, survived. The prisoners have been handed over to the *Kaokias*, who will be sure not to spare their lives. The *Maskoutins* and the *Kikapous* fought well. Folio 312, 4 pages.

September 23. Extract from letter of *Sieur de Villiers*, commandant at river *St. Joseph* to *M. De Beauharnais*, on the same subject. Folio 314, 13 pages.

September 9. Another account of the defeat of the *Foxes*. (Unsigned). Folio 322, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

October 1. Order of *M. Hocquart* forbidding pedlars or any other persons, to sell liquor in the coast settlements on festival days. Folio 329, 1 page.

October 25. Order from *M. Hocquart* to *Sieur Michel de la Rouvillière*, subdelegate at *Montreal* of the Commissary of Marine, instructing him to appoint a substitute to *Sieur Lepallieur*, turnkey of the prison, who was dismissed for not having prevented the escape of 3 prisoners, and lay information against those who may have connived at the said escape. Folio 330, 1 page.

November 14. Order from *Beauharnais* and *Hocquart* for the arrest of one *LeBleau*, accused of having forged card-money. Folio 331, 2 pages.

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1730.
November 75. Order of Sieur Michel de la Rouvillière, Commissary General of Marine at Montreal, and subdelegate of the Intendant, declaring it a punishable offence to buy the clothing or apparel of soldiers. Folio 332, 1 page.
- September 15. Complaint from M. Varin, Comptroller of Marine in Canada, addressed to M. Hocquart, calling upon him to take proceedings for the seizure of the property of Sieur Lanouiller, clerk of the Treasurers-General of Marine, whose accounts show a deficit, and point to serious irregularities. Folio 333, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- November 28. Ordinance of M. Hocquart, granting to Sieur Lanouiller, a prisoner in his own house, and under watch, leave to go out every day, accompanied by Sieur de St. Simon, in order that he may more effectually strive to recover the moneys due him, and in that manner pay the King the deficit in his accounts. Folio 335, 5 pages.
1731.
January. Judgment of the Superior Council sentencing one Pelletier to prison and to banishment, for having made counterfeit money. In a note: "Was banished to the islands." Folio 339, 5 pages.
1730.
December 23. Ordinance of Sieur Michel de la Rouvillière, Commissary General of Marine at Montreal, forbidding the offering of further insults to Sieur Matis, Curé of the Parish of St. Laurent. Folio 343, 1 page.
1731.
March 14. Ordinance of the same, forbidding the using by inhabitants of Pointe aux Trembles, of the old style measures, bushel and half-bushel, and ordering them to use only the new measures stamped with a "fleur de lis." Folio 344, 2 pages.

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1732.
Marly.
February 19. Declaration of the King designed to prevent abuses committed by certain ecclesiastics and religious by enabling guilty parties to escape from justice, or by furnishing them an asylum in religious communities. Folio 3, 5 pages.
- March 22. Decree of the Superior Council confirming the sentence of the court at Three Rivers, against Marie Anne Gendron, convicted of having concealed the birth of her child, and made away with it. Sentenced to death by default. Folio 10, 6 pages.
- April 22. Decree of the Superior Council allowing gentlemen exhibiting titles of nobility, and officers, to plead their own cases before the Superior Council, while wearing their swords. Folio 14, 2 pages.
- Versailles.
April 22. Extract from letter of the Minister to the Coadjutor of the Bishop. The Superior Council was right in objecting to the title of his petition asking permission to sell building plots. M. Hocquart was also right in telling him that he was not entitled, as Coadjutor, to be admitted to the Council. Folio 16, 1 page.
- April 22. Memoir from the King to MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. Remarks on the subject of harmony between them. Dowry of Nuns. Claims of the nuns of the General Hospital to the property of Monseigneur St. Valier. Maladministration of that hospital. Additional assistance granted to it. Administration of justice. Superior Council. Lands not cleared up. Bad quality of the flour sent to Ile Royale. Crops. Must encourage the lumber trade with the islands, and also the building

1732. of vessels. Grants 3,000 livres for that purpose. Must check the raising of horses and the carrying on of trade with foreigners. Has stopped the allowances of 400 livres granted to MM. de Boishébert and Peyre for purpose fishing. Militia. Leave of absence to soldiers. Enceinte of Montreal and taxes. Defeat of the Fox Indians. How to deal with the remnant of that Nation. Re-establishment of the post among the Scioux. Post at Green Bay. Must prevent the Abenakis of St. François and Bécancour from returning to Acadia. Where the Chouanons are to be located. Fort on Lake Champlain. Victualling of forts Frontenac and Niagara. Chouenguen. Indians of Ristigouche. Trading of the English at Lake Abbitibi. The Illinois, Natchez, Chactas and Chicachas Indians. Conditions to be observed for the English coming with passports to Montreal. Boundaries of Acadia. Charge of the Bishop on the selling of spirits to Indians. Difficulties as to the cases reported by Monseigneur Dosquet. Means of avoiding them. Medals for the Indians. Horses. Means of decreasing their number. Folio 33, 21 pages. Say, 35 pp.
- May 3. Ordinance of M. Hocquart appointing arbitrators to decide on the contest about the receipt of fat or dry beaver. Folio 46, 2 pages.
- May 16. The same. Enjoining on persons who are building to transport the rubbish to the places indicated by the inspector. Folio 47, 1 page.
- May 18. The same. Charging flour merchants and millers to brand their barrels with the hot iron. Folio 48, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 18. (Printed.) Regulation of His Majesty as to flour exported from Canada. Folio 58, 7 pages. Say, 13 pp.
- June 6. Petition from the Chapter of Quebec to Monseigneur De Samos, Co-adjutor of the Bishop, making complaint against the churchwardens of the parish. Reply of Monseigneur de Samos, announcing the separation of the parish church from the Cathedral. Folio 62, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 29. Judgment of M. Hocquart, sentencing Vincent Lenoir to pay a fine for having gone to the English provinces without leave. Folio 64, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 9. Ordinance of the same as to publishing anew and carrying into effect the King's Regulation of May 12, 1678, respecting the tax on officers of justice in Canada. Folio 65, 1 page.
- July 20. Ordinance of the same rendering it penal for any or all persons to go on board any vessel before the landing of the captain. Folio 68, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- August 9. Ordinance of the same, respecting weights and measures. Folio 69, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 24. Ordinance of the Commissary of Marine, Commissary of Montreal and Subdelegate of Intendant, addressed to the inhabitants of the Seigniory of Berthier, Ile aux Castors and Ile du Pads. They are not to let their cattle run free, and some of them are condemned to pay damages to Madame de la Véranderie for injury done to her wheat on Ile-aux-Vaches. Folio 71, 2½ pages.
- August 2. Judgment of the same determining that Sieur Jacques Gadbois Mangé, may retain the effects he has in his possession belonging to Sieur de St. Romain, until the latter has paid him the amount of his debt. Folio 73, 2 pages.
- August 8. Judgment of the same, condemning La Violette, Joseph Patenôtre, Charles Mareille, Toussaint Trudeau, Jean-Bte. Robidou, Eustache Dumay and Gabriel Fontain, of Laprairie to pay their assessment for the bridge over the river La Tortue, and damages. Folio 74, 2 pages.
- August 27. Judgment of the same, condemning Sieur Poupard, a tailor, to pay the sum of 330 livres 10 sols to the Recollet Fathers, being the amount by

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1732. him owing to the estate of Madame Poudret, and bequeathed by her to the said Fathers for masses and pious legacies. Folio 75, 3 pages.
- August 29. The same, condemning Jean Lajeunesse, Pierre Prévost and Jean Desnoyer to pay a fine, on the complaint of M. Desenclaves, Curé of Repentigny, for scandalous conduct. Folio 77, 1 page.
- September 9. Commission from M. Hocquart, appointing Sieur Porlier clerk of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, in the place of Sr. Raimbault, jr., resigned. Folio 78, 2 pages.
1733.
May 21. Copy of the letter of Sieur De la Vérendrye to M. de Beauharnais, dated at Fort St. Charles, Lake of the Woods. Sends his nephew, de la Jemmeraye, to apprise him of his discoveries. Was unable to establish the Ouinipou settlement last year, owing to bad roads and the impossibility of finding people willing to face the risk of starvation. On the advice of Père Messenger, has settled west of the Lake of the Woods, where fishing and hunting are good, and wild oats are plentiful, enabling him to save their wheat. Is among the Christinaux and near to the Assiniboëls, who would not venture to approach. Has sent his nephew and his son to Ouinipigon to build a fort there, and invite the Indians to come here. Has reason to believe that he will obtain from them quantities of furs which now go to the English of Hudson's Bay, "whom the Indians dislike, and in fact despise, saying that they are not men like the French; that they are afraid of them (the Indians), allowing only a few old men of their race to enter their fort; that the French are very different, being fearless and kindly." Sent a "pipe of peace" to the Scioux. Expects to see, during the summer, the Assiniboëls and the tribes of Lake Ouinipigon, who have received his presents and promised to come. Folio 85, 6 pages.
- January 4. Ordinance of M. Hocquart. In view of the poor quality and the abundance of beaver (dry and fat, summer), the Ordinance fixes the price all round at 10 sols per pound, and orders that after the furs shall have been duly received in the company's offices, it shall be burnt in the presence of the Intendant or of his deputies. (Up to that time the prices paid for the dry and for the fat summer beaver were 20 and 30 sols, respectively. The stores were filled with them, and hat manufacturers would not use them. In order to discourage the trade, it was resolved that in future the price paid for beaver should be only 10 sols, and that they should be burnt.—E.R.) Folio 89, 2 pages.
- March 16. Ordinance by M. Hocquart forbidding the removing of any wheat or flour from within the Government of Montreal, before the end of seeding time, and the removing thereof, hereafter, without his express permission in writing. Folio 92, 2 pages.
- Versailles.
May 28. Decree of the Council of State, releasing Michel Berthier, Surgeon-Major-Royal at the hospital, Quebec, from the guardianship of the minor children of Dame de Vitré. Folio 93, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- March 18. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart forbidding the refusing to accept in payment any orders, bills or certificates of expenditure drawn upon Srs. Tachereau and De Bérey, by M. Hocquart, or by Sr. Michel, Commissary, and giving preference to card-money, which is in reality one and the same thing. Folio 94, 3 pages.
- Versailles.
March 28. Decree of the Council of State, which releases Sr. Berthier from the guardianship of the children of Sr. De Vitré and of Marie Blaise Desbergères, his wife. Folio 98, 4 pages.
- March 30. Decree of the Superior Council, establishing rules respecting wills and other deeds containing legacies, and other provisions for the benefit of

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1733. hospitals, and executed before curés, notaries or other public functionaries. Folio 100, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- Versailles. April 7. Royal Letters Patent granting to the Commissioner of Marine, serving at Montreal, admission to the Superior Council, with the right to a seat, and deliberative voice at the said Council. Folio 105, 2 pages.
- August 17. Decree of the Council ordering the registration of the above Letters-Patent. Folio 106, 1 page.
- April 28. Judgment by the Commissioner of Marine, Intendant Commissary at Montreal, Subdelegate of the Intendant, on the difficulty between Gabriel Ledoux and Nicolas Bissonet, inhabitants of Verchères. Folio 111, 2 pages.
- Versailles. May 12. Letter from the Minister to M. de la Jonquière. His Majesty, in the year 1700, having ordered that the troops should render to M. de Callières, then Governor, the same honours which are paid to Marshals of France, he is to order a salute if M. de Beauharnais goes on board of his ship, "Le Rubis." Folio 130, 1 page.
- Versailles. May 12. Royal Memorial to MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. Is satisfied with their zeal, with their concord, and with the manner in which they conducted themselves in their difficulties with Mgr. Dosquet. They are to see to it that the difficulties between the Chapter at Quebec and the clergy be not revived. Difficulty of finding proper persons for positions in the magistracy. Bread stuffs. Commerce with Ile Royale and the Windward Islands. Bounties for ship-building. Copper mines of Chouanigou on Lake Superior. Privilege for M. de la Ronde Denys. Iron mines. Privilege for Sr. de Francheville. Adjutants on the coasts. Militia. Congés. Despatch of 100 soldiers by the ship "Le Rubis." Walls around Montreal. Fox Indians. Scioux Post. Sr. Linetot. Abénakis. Chouanons. Fort Pointe à la Chevelure. Losses caused by delay of the vessel "Le Rubis." The English have too much interest in keeping Chouenguen to abandon it. The Illinois country joined to the Government of Louisiana. De Bienville appointed Governor of Louisiana, and Salmon Commissary. Defeat of the Natchez not so complete as supposed. Tribes leagued against the Natchez and Chicachas. Boundaries of Acadia. Mgr. de Samos to write to the Curés and Missionaries and moderate the sense of his pastoral letter respecting the sale of spirits. Distribution of medals to certain Indian chiefs. Card-money. Work at the fortifications of Quebec. Folio 131, 30 pages. Say, 45 pp.
- May 29. Judgment by M. Hocquart in a case of Philippe Yon, Sr. de la Découverte, against Daniel Migeon De la Gauchetière, in which the question of the right to hold in slavery was raised respecting a Panis Padouca Indian belonging to Sr. de la Découverte, and hired by him to Sr. Radisson. It was held that this right existed, subject to the King's good pleasure, by virtue of an ordinance of M. Raudot, dated 13th April, 1709. Folio 151, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- Judgment by M. Hocquart declaring Pierre Sillon *dit* Laroche, and Geneviève Millet, convicted of the charge of having abused of the sanctity of marriage, by living publicly in adultery as man and wife. The sentence condemns them to present themselves in their shirts and with ropes around their necks, and each holding a blazing waxen torch of two pounds in weight, before the principal door of the Cathedral Church, and then with heads bared and on their bended knees, declare in a loud and intelligible voice, that they have wickedly and fraudulently abused of the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage, etc., etc.; that they repent, and pray for pardon from God, etc., etc.; and that, thereupon, they shall be

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1731. beaten and scourged with rods, by the public executioner, through the highways and public places of this city, and banished for three years, etc., etc. Folio 157, 12 pages. Say, 18 p.p.
- August 18. Ordinance by the same, issued with a view to putting an end to disputes arising respecting a road at Côte St. Léonard; and judgment given by M. Michel de la Rouvillière, sub-delegate of the Intendant, sentencing Jean Archambault, Jean Archambault, junr., and François Pigeon to pay fines for refusal to work on the said road. Folio 162, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
1734. Versailles. April 13. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. Hocquart. Has communicated to the Académie des Sciences his memoir about the shower of ashes fallen at Quebec. It is nothing but ashes from the woods carried by the winds. Folio 165, 1 page.
1733. July 6. Ordinance by M. Rimbault, Lieutenant General of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal, forbidding the firing of guns in the city, or having more than one keg of powder in the house. Folio 166, 1 page.
- September 1. Ordinance by MM. Beauharnais and Hocquart granting to Sr. de la Fontaine de Belcourt the exclusive privilege of catching seals on a certain part of the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Folio 167, 1 page.
1733. July 11. Ordinance by M. Hocquart fixing the price of beaver. Folio 169, 3 pages.
1733. September 12. Deed of surrender whereby Mgr. Louis François De Mornay, Bishop of Quebec, domiciled with the Capuchins of la Rue St. Honoré, Paris, resigns his Bishopric in favour of Mgr. Dosquet, his coadjutor. Folio 171, 1½ pages.
- October 13. Council of War, composed of MM. De Beauharnais, Hocquart, St. Ours, Deschaillons, La Ronde Denys, De St. Vincent, Rigaud De Vaudreuil, De Boishébert, Desmeloizes and St. Michel Gourville, on the requisition of Major Liénard De Beaujeu, and André Lagoie *dit* Lagrenade, a soldier, sentenced to three years in the galleys, for desertion. Folio 173, 6 pages.
1734. January 9. Ordinance by M. Hocquart, giving permission to the Curé, churchwardens and inhabitants of the parish of St. Etienne de Béaumont to take from ungranted lands situated above the Seigniorship of Vincennes, the necessary timber for the building of their church. Folio 177, 2 pages.
- Feb. 19. Royal Ordinance forbidding all masters of vessels engaged in cod-fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland, to traffic in arms or ammunition with the Esquimaux. Folio 179, 2 pages.
- March 25. Decree of the Sovereign Council forbidding bailiffs to proceed by way of saisie et arrêt, in virtue of deeds, notes of hand or agreements under private seal. Folio 180, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 26. Ordinance by M. Hocquart. Decision adverse to MM. du Séminaire de Quebec, defendants, in the matter of the opposition of the MM. du Séminaire de Montreal to an ordinance of the Intendant, respecting the depositing of papers from the office of Sr. François Caron, notary, deceased. Folio 183, 12 pages. Say, 17 pp.
- June 12. Decree of the Sovereign Council, modifying the sentence recorded against Marie Joseph Angélique, a negress, slave of Thérèse de Couagne, widow of Sr. Poulin de Francheville. (She had been found guilty of having set fire to and caused the burning down of a part of the town of Montreal. She was first sentenced to have her hand cut off, and to be burnt alive. By the modified sentence, she was to be hanged and burnt. Claude Thibault, her accomplice, was condemned to the same penalty, by default.—E.R.) Folio 189, 7½ pages. Say, 10 pp.

1734.
July 12. Ordinance by M. Hocquart establishing regulations to provide a remedy in the matter of fires, in the town of Montreal. Folio 195, 8 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- August 2. Decree of the Sovereign Council, enacting regulations respecting the form of proceeding to be observed by notaries in making inventories. Folio 199, 6 pages. Say, 11 pp.
- September 6. Decree of the Sovereign Council directing that the Decree of the Council of State of 9th May, 1733, forbidding the shipment of any India coloured stuffs to the French colonies be entered in the records of the Council. Folio 203, 4 pages. Say, 7 p.p.
1735.
May 24. Decree of the Sovereign Council, which modifies and mitigates the sentence passed upon the corpse of Jean Dupuy, who committed suicide, and was convicted of having made away with and killed himself. (Under the first sentence, his corpse was "to be tied behind a cart and dragged on a hurdle, the head down and the face to the ground, through the streets of the town, as far as la Place Royale, and thence back in front of the prison, where the corps shall be hung up by the feet, and shall so remain during 24 hours, and shall then be cast into the water, in default of a cess-pool, and his goods confiscated." Under the modified sentence his widow and other persons having testified as to his conduct and his morals, —his body was simply to be deprived of Christian burial. Pierre Pilote, bailiff of the Council, had been appointed curator of the corpse, and it was upon his appeal that the sentence was modified.—E.R.) Folio 207, 5 pages.
- August 13. Decree of the Sovereign Council enacting regulations as to certain criminal matters. Folio 215, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- August 23. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart forbidding all or any persons, residents of Detroit, Michilimakinak or other places, to receive from the Indians any spirits or English merchandise, as security for loans. Folio 219, 2 pages.
- August 3. Decree of Council modifying the sentence against Léonard Dufour *dit* Prétaboire, a soldier. He had been condemned to undergo the lash, to be branded with the Fleur-de-Lys, and to the galleys for life, for an indecent assault. By the modified sentence he is condemned to be hanged. Folio 225, 4 pages.
1733.
December 20. Ordinance by M. Hocquart restoring the price of summer beaver to the former figures. The lowering of the price of this kind of beaver, by the ordinance of 4th January last, had had the effect of causing it to be taken to the English, and thereby of injuring the whole trade in furs. Folio 231, 2 pages.
1736.
February 25. Decree of the Council of State in favour of the appeal presented by the Jesuit Fathers, asking that the judgment entered against them by M. Hocquart on 3rd August, 1731, on the complaint of Dame Duchesnay, Seignioress of Beauport, be annulled. (The question was as to the diverting of a stream by the Jesuits, for the purpose of supplying their mill. The judgment entered by M. Hocquart forbade the diverting of the water.—E.R.) Folio 232, 15 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- May 10. Ordinance by MM. De Beauharnais and Hocquart enacting measures to prevent the escape of prisoners, salt smugglers, and persons detained in the country by virtue of Lettres de Cachet. Folio 242, 2 pages.
- May 11. Ordinance by M. Hocquart forbidding proprietors of posts in the lower parts of the river, from trading in beaver with masters of vessels or others, Folio 243, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

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1736.
May 30. Ordinance by the Intendant Commissary of Marine at Montreal, forbidding the retaining by those interested in the Commune of Boucherville, of Jacques Lebeau and Etienne Demers, as trustees for life of the said commune, in order to indemnify them for the costs of a law suit maintained by them against the Co-Seigneurs of Boucherville; and enacting that, to punish them for their machinations, they shall no longer be eligible. Folio 244, 3 pages.

Say, 2 pp.

June 9. Ordinance by M. Hocquart fixing the price to be paid to nurses for illegitimate children entrusted to them, at 7 livres per month, from the age of 18 months up to 4 years, the period fixed by the same ordinance for their engagement. Folio 246, 1 page.

Say, 2 pp.

1737.
Fort St. Charles. Memoir of De La Veranderie to M. de Beauharnais, to be sent to the court. Has already sent an account of what occurred from the date of his departure from Montreal, in June, 1735, up to 2nd June, 1736, the date of Sr. Bourassa's departure. Has since continued to keep up his journal with the same exactitude. His two sons arrived that same day from Fort Maurepas, telling him the news of the death of his nephew De la Jemmeraye, which happened on 10th May, at La Fourche des Roseaux, where they erected a cross. Being in want of merchandise and powder, he sent his eldest son with Père Anneau to Kaministiquia to meet the canoes from Michilimakinak. Letter from Bourassa pillaged by the Sioux. 17th June, arrival of Sr. Legras with 2 canoe loads of goods. 20th June, arrival of 30 Christinaux with furs, and news of the massacre of 21 men at a point 7 leagues from the fort. 29th July, arrival of 4 Frenchmen. August 4th, arrival of 4 Crees, promising to help to avenge his son. Departure of his other son for Fort Maurepas, with Indians. Sept. 17th, sent six men to disinter the bodies of Père Anneau and of his own son, which he caused to be buried in his chapel, with the heads of the other Frenchmen. October 15, arrival of a large number of Indians. Their statements: "There are 800 Indians at la Pointe du Bois fort. They want to avenge his son and the other Frenchmen, and to have his second son for their chief." His answer: Exhorts them not to go to war then. February 8th, 1737, leaves for Fort Maurepas, with his two children, 10 Frenchmen and many Indians. February 25th, arrival at Fort Maurepas. Decided to remove Fort Maurepas to the great Forks of Rivière Rouge, where the Assiniboëls were awaiting him. Speaks of another great lake to the west, which is called the brother of Lake Quinipigon, where there is an abundance of game. Sends a map of the country. General description of the country. March 11th, return to Fort St. Charles. June 3rd, departure for Montreal with 14 canoes laden with furs. June 25th, arrival at Kaministiquia. July 22nd, arrival at Michilimakinak. August 3rd, departure for Montreal. Folio 248, 38 pages.

Say, 50 pp.

1736.
September 2. Judgment by M. Hocquart, assisted by MM. François Etienne Cugnet, Nicholas Lanouiller, Jean Victor Varin, François Foucault, and Thomas Jacques Taschereau, Councillors; Guillaume Verrin, Attorney General; Pierre André de Leigne, Lieut.-Gen., Civil and Criminal, and Nicolas Gaspard Boucault, King's Councillor, Attorney to the Provostship and Admiralty—condemning Louis Mallet and Marie Moore, his wife, to be hanged for fabricating and uttering counterfeit card-money. Folio 268, 3 pages.

July 21. Ordinance by M. Hocquart permitting Marie Gay, minor, of the age of twenty-three and a half years, to contract marriage with Joseph Marie Lemieux, after three respectful notifications to her father, Michel Gay,

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1736. notwithstanding the opposition of the said Michel Gay. Folio 271, 4 pages.
- August 6. Judgment of the Sovereign Council reversing the judgment rendered against the Recollet Fathers of Montreal, in a case wherein they were plaintiffs, and Sr. Louis Normand, Superior of the Sulpicians, defendant. (Père Lefevre, a Recollet priest, who died at the Hotel Dieu, left a will appointing the Recollet Church as the place of his burial. Under pretext that he had not had any authentic communication of this will, Père Normand insisted that the service should be celebrated in the Parish Church, the body buried therein, and the expenses paid by the Recollets. The judgment of the Sovereign Council condemned the respondents to pay the appellants 60 livres as damages and interest.—E.R.) Folio 273, 30 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- September 6. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart forbidding the manufacture of beaver hats in the Colony. Folio 291, 4 pages.
1737.
May 18. Ordinance by M. Hocquart respecting the price of beaver sophisticated and treated with oil or grease. Folio 293, 5 pages.
- February 4. Ordinance by M. Michel de Rouvillièrre to prevent any wheat or flour from being removed from (the district within) the government of Montreal, without permission. Folio 298, 1 page.
- Versailles.
April 2. (Printed). Decree of the Council of State granting exemption from duties of the Domaine d'Occident for merchandise being the product of the Windward Islands of America, when imported into Canada, or Ile Royale. Folio 300, 2½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- April 9. Decree of the Sovereign Council fixing the price of flour, with penalty on all persons refusing to accept the said price, or selling at a higher price than that fixed by the said Decree. Folio 302, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 15. Ordinance by MM. Hocquart and Michel prohibiting the loading of wheat, biscuits or pease for export from (the territory forming) the Government of Canada, and ordering all masters of vessels to refrain from loading therewith. Folio 304, 2 pages.
- July 29. Decree of the Superior Council rejecting the appeal of Antoine and Joseph Vaseaux and others, against Gaspard Boucault, King's Councillor, etc., etc. Folio 307, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- September 16. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart forbidding workmen engaged in France for the St. Maurice forges, to leave the service of that company without permission in writing from Sr. Olivier De Vézin, manager of the said forges, or in his absence, from Sr. Simonet. (These workmen had been engaged in France, the year before, by Sr. Simonet, and money had been advanced to them. The master foundryman had recently deserted; hence this ordinance.—E.R.) Folio 309, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- October 22. Ordinance by the same renewing the enactment prohibiting the export of wheat, flour, biscuits and vegetables, from the Colony. Folio 310, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- November 11. Ordinance by M. Michel, forbidding the inhabitants of Montreal to allow their pigs to be at large in the city. Folio 311, 2 pages.
- November 12. Ordinance by MM. Beauharnais and Hocquart forbidding the sending of wheat, etc., etc., from within the limits of the government of Montreal to Three Rivers or Quebec. Folio 312, 2 pages.
1738.
February 28. Ordinance by the same, fixing the price of wheat at 4 livres per minot within the limits of Governments of Montreal and Three Rivers. Folio 313, 6 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- February 9. Ordinance by M. Hocquart authorizing the officers of justice and captains and officers of militia to take possession, in any place whatsoever,

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1738. of so much wheat as shall be necessary for the troops, the hospitals, or the poor, paying therefor the price of 4 livres per bushel. Folio 317, 3 pages.
- January 15. Ordinance by M. Michel in favour of Giasson, in his action against Pillet, Pominville and Bourbonnais, for desertion of service. Jacques Giasson had engaged the aforesaid persons, with some others, to conduct two miners in copper, Adam Forster, senior, and Christophe Forster, junior, equipped by Sr. Charly St. Ange, to Sault St. Louis; on reaching Mattawan they left the service, and the expedition was forced to turn back. Folio 319, 3 pages.
- February 26. Ordinance by the same, depriving Joseph Dubois of his tavern license at Varennes, "as a punishment for the scandals of which he has been the cause," and giving a license to Christophe L'Orrier (?) and Nicolas Le Doux. Folio 321, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- March 6. Ordinance by Beauharnais and Hocquart fixing the price of wheat within the limits of Government of Quebec. Folio 324, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- March 14. Ordinance by Sr. Michel de la Rouvillière, to put a stop to abuses arising from the sale of liquor at Pointe Claire. Folio 325, 3 pages.
- March 20. Ordinance by the same to Sr. Lecourt, authorizing him to buy wheat at Rivières des Prairies, at Verchères, from Srs. Bailly and Marchands, merchants, and from the farmers, for the use of the King's troops in the Colony. Folio 327, 2 pages.
- August 3. Judgment of Sr. Michel de Villebois (?) respecting certain reputed foreign merchandise found at La Chine, on the premises of Sr. Ducharme. Folio 328, 3 pages.
- August 11. Judgment by the same sentencing one Briquet *dit* Lefèbre to furnish and pay a nurse for his illegitimate child by Marie Charlotte, of the Parish of Longueuil, etc., etc. Folio 300, 3 pages.
- April 27. Ordinance by the same condemning Antoine Archambault to a fine of 500 livres, for having sold foreign merchandise. Folio 336, 4 pages.
- July 11. Ordinance by M. Hocquart, fixing the prices of fat and dry beaver. Folio 340, 1 page.
- September 30. Extract from a judgment by the Provostship of Quebec ordering the distribution of the moneys accruing from the sale under execution of the property of Sr. and Dme. de la Durantaye, deceased. Folio 341, 1 page.
1739. Extract from Minister's letter to M. Hocquart. Has received his letters of the 1st, 15th and 26th October. Sr. Dormicourt had no right whatever to complain of the duties levied upon his merchandise. Folio 343, 1 page.
- April 21.
- May 1. Extract from the Royal dispatch to MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. They must promote to the utmost of their power the exportation of horses to the islands. The fruitless attempt in that behalf made by Sr. Cotterel may have discouraged the merchants, but it should be remembered that he was not in a position to succeed. Folio 344, 2 pages.
- May 15. Royal order, which directs all masters of the King's ships, or merchant vessels, to refrain from taking on board any persons from Canada, who are not furnished with permission in writing from the Governor. Folio 349, 5 pages.
- August 29. Charter of the foundation of Les Religieuses Hospitalières of Quebec. Folio 346, 3 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- May 18. Extract from Minister's letter to Beauharnais and Hocquart. It is the usage in the Kingdom that Canons who are Conseillers au Parlement should enjoy the revenue of their canonry. It is just that Sr. de 'otbinière should enjoy this right, although he holds the office of a secular

1739. councillor, inasmuch as his dignity was conferred upon him only as an ecclesiastic. They must arrange this matter with the Chapter, and give the writer information of any difficulty that may arise. That ecclesiastic, however, has acted in a manner calculated to stir up trouble. They must warn him that he will have to control himself. The post of Archdeacon vacated on the promotion of Sr. de Lotbinière to the dignity of Dean, has not lapsed to His Majesty, and is at the Bishop's disposal. Folio 348, 2 pages.
- June 10. Beauharnais to the Minister, respecting M. Dartaguiette's encounter with the Chicachas of 26 March, 1736, in which out of 22 French taken prisoners, 20 were burnt, and amongst others Père Sennat, a Jesuit, M. M. Dartaguiette, De Vincennes, De Coulonges, De Saint Anges, junior, Du Tisé, D'Esgly, De Tonty the younger, and De Courcelas, and an Iroquois, &c., &c. They were tortured from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until midnight. M. de Richarville, who reports these facts to him was himself one of the prisoners. After 18 months of captivity he escaped, in company with one of his fellow prisoners, a soldier. He met with some English traders, who took him home with them. James Oglethorpe, commander of the English troops, bought him back from the Indians who came to claim him. The Chicachas want to make peace with the French, and will undertake to destroy all that remain of the Natchez, if the French will make peace. (This document is set down by M. Marmette, but abridged, since he only allows one page to it. E.R.) Folio 358, 6 pages.
- June 17. Ordinance by M. Hocquart. Travelers and masters of canoes proceeding to the upper country are not to change the hired hands whose names shall have been entered on the roll. Folio 357, 1 page.
- June 25. Regulations by M. Hocquart instructing the officials of the Courts of Justice of Montreal to proceed in conformity with the forms of the Ordinances. (With Hocquart's letter of 7th September, 1739.) Folio 358, 6 pages.
- July 2. Judgment in favor of plaintiff in the matter of Sr. Jean Goneau *dit* La Couture, against Dame De la Chauvignerie. Folio 262, 2 pages.
1740.
February 15. Decree of the Superior Council, by which the Lieut.-Gen. of the Provostship is forbidden to proceed in civil cases by means of information, if there is no reason to order that such cases be prosecuted specially. Case of Lemay *dit* Poudrier, against Charles Guérard. Folio 364, 2 pages.
Say, 4 p.p.
- February 19. Appointment by M. Hocquart, of Sr. Jean François Mailhot, merchant of Montreal, to the functions of Lieutenant-Particulier of the Government of Montreal, to assist or replace Sr. Rimbault, whose great age and infirmities render him unfit for his work. Folio 366, 3 pages.
- April 13. Extract from Minister's letter to Beauharnais and Hocquart. His Majesty will not grant any increase of pay to soldiers selected from the companies to be exercised in the practice of gunnery, but will grant a gratuity to those who distinguish themselves therein. Folio 368, 1½ pages.
- May 2. The same to the same. Approve of the acquittal, on the ground of imbecility, granted to the soldier Simon Blanchard, found guilty of desertion. The pleas of Major de Beaujeu, refusing to testify on the ground that he is a judge of the Council of War, and those of M. Varin refusing to take the oath in the usual way, under pretext that the importance of his office relieves him of the obligation, are erroneous. Nevertheless, the sentences pronounced against them, though just in themselves, are ill-advised, seeing that they are entitled, as officers, to a certain amount, of respect. Folio 369, 3 pages.

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1740.
June 20. Ordinance of M. Hocquart. Rules for the preservation of timber suitable for masts for ships. This ordinance relates only to the Seigniory of Sorel belonging to Mme. de Ramesay, "where," says the ordinance, "there is a beautiful pinery of one league in extent, on the banks of the Richelieu river, half a league above the Fort of Sorel. Folio 371. 6 p.p.
- September 20. Ordinance by the same. Regulations for the prevention of accidents by fire in the King's ship-yards. Folio 375, 1 page.
- December 1. Ordinance by M. Michel, forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks except by holders of licenses, duly certified by Sr. Lafontaine, acting Lieut.-General at Montreal. Folio 376, 2 pages.
- October 7. Judgment by the Superior Council, upon the appeal of François Etienne Cugnet, Lessee of the trade of Tadousac, from the sentence passed against him in the Admiralty Court at Quebec, against the King's Attorney to the Provostship and Admiralty of that town, and Etienne Véron de Grand Mesnil, receiver of the Admiral's dues, respondents. Cugnet had been ordered to produce within three days, 8 barrels of oil, and 700 pounds of whalebone, the yield of a whale which had been stranded at Maniquagan, on the plea that one-third of the said prize accrued to the King, and another third to the Admiral. Appeal dismissed, but appellant is discharged from the damages embodied in the sentence. Folio 377, 7 pages. Say, 11 p.p.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

1740—CANADA—1749.

Vol. II., F.

1741.
April 26. Extract from Minister's letter to Beauharnais. It was understood that the next vacancy in the Council should be filled by some one who should have applied himself to the study of jurisprudence; it would be deceiving those who have relied upon this understanding to appoint M. de St. Simon, as he (Beauharnais) suggests, in place of M. Guichemin, deceased. Folio 1, 1 page.
- May 12. Extract from Royal Memorial to Beauharnais and Hocquart. Is satisfied with the attention M. Hocquart appears to give to the administration of justice. Seeing that only Srs. Cugnet and Guillemain, junior, take lessons in law from the Attorney General, Sr. Guillemain's place may remain vacant for another year. Is pleased to learn that, meanwhile, they have given the position of assessor to Sr. Guillemain, junior. In view of the fact that there are in the colony few persons qualified to perform judicial duties, he sends out Sr. Guiton Mouryas to replace Sr. Raimbault as Lieutenant General. Folio 2, 2 pages. Say, 3 p.p.
- March 18. Judgment by the Intendant Commissary of Montreal, condemning Srs. Lavallée and Poudret of Sorel, to pay a fine for smuggling. Folio 3, 2 pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- May 12. Ordinance by Beauharnais and Hocquart enacting that all chintz-covered furniture must be marked with the seal of "La Cie des Indes." Because the Ordinance prohibiting the importation and use of foreign goods mentioned only clothing, it was thought no violation of the law to use them for covering furniture. E.R.) Folio 4, 3 pages. Say, 10 p.p.

1741.
May 12. Extract from Minister's letter to Beauharnais and Hocquart. Is surprised to learn that in spite of the formal prohibition issued four years ago, the nuns of the Hospital at Quebec had kept possession of the uniforms of a corporal and a soldier who had died at their hospital. Must tell them, once for all, not to let this occur again, and to send the uniforms back to Rochefort. Folio 8, 1½ pages.
- May 12,
Marly. Order by the Council of State, respecting repairs to be made to the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, at the request of Mgr. de Bontbriand. (The petition of the latter states: That the former Bishops, Mgr. de Mornay and Dosquet, claimed that they were not bound to make these repairs, and in order to avoid disputes he (Mgr. P.) applied to His Majesty. It was decided that M. de Lévy, together with two experts, appointed by the parties, one by petitioner and one by Hocquart, should examine the premises and report thereon. E.R.) Folio 9, 1½ pages. Say, 2 p.p.
- May 15,
Marly. Appointment of two Canons of the Cathedral Church of Quebec: Sr. Gosselin, in succession to Sr. Zves le Riche, and René Jean Allanon de Lavillageoin, in succession to Sr. Boulanger. Folio 10, 2 pages.
- June 30. Decree of the Superior Council, quashing *comme d'abus*, the Ordinance of Sieur Thiéry Hazeur, Penitentiary Canon and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec, by which he forbids Sr. Fornel, priest, a Canon of the Cathedral Church at Quebec, and all or any other ecclesiastics, to take cognizance of the case between Sr. Resche, Curé of La Visitation, Chateau Richer, and Soupiran, a priest. Folio 23, 14 pages.
- June 16. Ordinance by Beauharnais and Hocquart, respecting foreign merchandise in the upper countries. Folio 31, 1 page. Say, 2 pages.
- August 14. New Ordinance by the Intendant Commissary of Montreal, respecting the abuse of allowing swine to run at large throughout the town. Permission given to all or any persons to kill them and appropriate the meat thereof. Folio 32, 2 pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- September 20. Commission from Beauharnais and Hocquart for Sr. Guillemain, junior, appointing him to the office of Assistant Councillor of the Sovereign Council at Quebec. Folio 33, 1 page. Say, 2 p.p.
1741. Observations by the Parliament of Bretagne on the proclamation of the month of October last, respecting the manner of electing guardians and curators to children entitled to property in France. Folio 34, 6½ pages. Say, 3 p.p.
- October 1.
Versailles. Royal Proclamation, regulating the manner of electing guardians and curators for miners having property in France and also in the Colonies. Folio 38, 11 pages. Say, 14 p.p.
1742.
February 14. Royal Ordinance for the fabrication of 120,000 livres of card-monev in Canada. In addition to the 600,000 already existing. Folio 52, 4 pages.
- February 21. Ordinance by Hocquart. Holders of property situated on public highways ordered to maintain and bush mark the roadway. Folio 54, 2 pages.
- March 17. Judgment by the Sovereign Council, sentencing Jean Chassé, *dit* Bourguignon, otherwise called "La joue percée," to be hanged in effigy, by default, for falsifying money, bills, etc., etc. Folio 55, 3 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- March 27. Ordinance of Beauharnais and Hocquart fixing, for the season, the prices of wheat and flour, and forbidding the exporting thereof. Folio 57, 3 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- April 12. Extract from the Minister's letter to Beauharnais. "Imagine my surprise on learning that the two soldiers who were to suffer the penalty of the lash and branding with the Fleur de Lys. had managed to escape,

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1742. under the eyes of the detachment, and of the officers of the Marshalsea. The escape must have been connived at. Linetot, who commanded the detachment of troops, and Fleury de la Janière, who commanded the officers of the Marshalsea must each undergo 3 months' imprisonment. He did well to cashier all the officers present."
- April 12. Royal Ordinance enacting that in order to prevent damages and injury to shipping, caused by anchors lost in the port of Quebec, it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever to drag for and remove such anchors, and dispose of the same for his own use and benefit. Folio 60, 2 pages.
- April 17. Letter from the Minister to Hocquart. The isinglass he sent is superior to that supplied to the trade, and which comes from abroad. He must encourage the manufacture, and take steps to lower the price, which is too high. Folio 63, 1½ pages.
- April 17. The same to Beauharnais and Hocquart. The ill-success in the cultivation of tobacco proceeds rather from a defect in the preparation of it than from any defect in its real quality. Must encourage the cultivation of it, and see that the instructions given for its preparation are adopted. The southern part of the Colony should produce a better quality. Folio 64, 1½ pages.
- April 20. Decree by which the King directs that the necessary repairs to the Bishop's Palace at Quebec be made at His Majesty's expense. Folio 65, 3½ pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- April 24. Ordinance by Beauharnais and Hocquart, to extend to all the Colony the Ordinance of May 17th, respecting articles of house furniture covered with foreign material, and ordering that all such articles which shall not have been taken to the Cie des Indes to be stamped, be confiscated, etc., etc. Folio 67, 3 pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- Extract from Royal Memorial to Beauharnais and Hocquart. Approves of the commission as Assessor given to Sr. Guillemin. He shall be appointed councillor if they report that they are satisfied with his ability and his services. Folio 69, 2 pages.
1743. Decree of the Council of State revoking the privilege granted to
May 1, Srs. Cugnet, Gamelin, Taschereau, Olivier de Vezain, and Simonett, to
Versailles. work the iron mines at St. Maurice, and vest in the Domaine the establishment created in that place, together with the appurtenances thereof. Folio 70, 7½ pages. Say, 11 p.p.
1742. Ordinance by Beauharnais and Hocquart. Regulations as to import
May 2. duties on liquors. Folio 74, 1 page.
- July 19. Ordinance by the King. Captains who lay up their vessels in the
Versailles. American islands are not to pay the wages due to their crews whilst among the said islands. They are to make up their accounts in the presence of the officers in charge of the registration of seamen. Formalities to be complied with. Folio 75, 7 pages.
- September 17. Judgment by the Sovereign Council, modifying the criminal sentence pronounced against Charles François Havard de Beaufort, *dit* l'Avocat, a soldier of the garrison at Montreal, and Charles Lanoue and Charles Robidoux, shoemakers. (De Beaufort was convicted of having profaned the sacred words of the New Testament, as also the representation of Jesus Christ crucified, by using them both in fortune telling and in other profane and illegal practices, nay of having scorched the hands and feet of the said crucifix, and of having held it to the fire, in order to dry the drugs he had put at the back of the extremities of the wood of the cross of the said crucifix." He was sentenced to be beaten, scourged, etc., etc., and to spend 3 years in the galleys. Lanoue and Robidoux got off with a lighter sentence.) Folio 85, 5½ pages. Say, 9 p.p.

1742.
July 30. Ordinance by M. Michel, forbidding the offering for sale food or intoxicating drinks, on parochial Saints' days. Folio 8, 2 pages.
- October 13. Judgment of the Sovereign Council sentencing J.-Bte. Augrave, *dit* St. Eustache, Pierre Chambroullot, *dit* St. Front, Nicolas Mousset, *dit* Brindamour, François Mousset, *dit* Maisonrouge, his brother, and Germain Boulogne, discharged soldiers, and certain others, to various penalties, some of them for vagrancy and others for theft and scandalous conduct. Folio 91, 4½ pages. Say, 8 p.p.
- October 25. Ordinance by the Sovereign Council, forbidding the selling of wheat and flour at higher prices than those fixed. Folio 95, 4 pages. Say, 6 p.p.
- October 1. Decree of the Sovereign Council, ordering that before adjudication in the matter of J.-Bte. Rousseau, Sebastien Morin, Estienne Fontaine and Jean Blanchette, appellants, the mill of Sr. Louis Couillard, joint seignior of the seigniority of la Rivière du Sud, be inspected by the Coast Captain and the Seignior Judge, and a report of its condition drawn up. Folio 103, 1½ pages.
- December 2. Ordinance by the Lieut.-General of the Jurisdiction of Montreal, ordering householders to have ladders affixed to each chimney of their houses and fire rams in their garrets. Folio 106, 1 page.
- December 8. Ordinance by the same, forbidding citizens to throw snowballs at each other or at passers-by, and ordering householders to make paths before their houses, after each fall of snow.
1743.
March 30. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart, raising the price of wheat and flour, and ordering Coast Captains to purchase, with authority, for the King, from those who have more than sufficient for themselves, a certain quantity of wheat, to be distributed among the poorer settlers, to enable them to seed down their lands. Folio 116, 2 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- May 1,
Versailles. Royal Ordinance, enacting that grenadier muskets with which all the soldiers are armed, shall be stamped at the butt end with the words "Au Roy," together with each captain's special mark; and prohibiting the selling or pledging thereof under penalty of the lash, etc., etc., etc. Folio 117, 6 pages.
- May 14. Letter from the Minister to MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. It is time to take a definite stand regarding the General Hospital at Montreal. It was proposed to put secular women in charge there, but Mgr. Dosquet wanted nuns, and thought at first of the sisters of "La Congrégation." Finally, however, he had decided that it would be best to place the nuns of l'Hotel Dieu there, and to combine these two establishments in one. His plan had the advantage of diminishing the number of religious communities in the Colony, and that was its strong point, but it had also its drawbacks. They must consult with the Bishop as to what it is best to do, and see whether it would not be possible to suppress or to effect a fusion of the establishment of the "Frères Charron," etc., etc. Folio 124, 3 pages.
- June 24. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart, in favour of Joseph and Antoine Pascaud, merchants of La Rochelle, and Denis Goguet, their partner at Quebec, and against Gosselin, Larche and Desmarais, forbidding the latter to continue their residence in the Magdalen Islands or to do anything to the detriment of the said Pascauds, in the exercise of their privilege of walrus killing. Folio 132, 2 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- July 16. Regulations by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart, respecting the posts of Frontenac and Niagara, with a view to remedy abuses existing there. Folio 135, 4½ pages. Say, 10 p.p.
- November 25. Order of Superior Council, for the registration of the Royal Ordinance concerning Religious Orders and holders of property in mortmain es-

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1743. tablished in the French Colonies of America. (This Royal Ordinance is to be seen at length in the volume of "Edits et Ordonnances Royaux," concerning Canada, page 576. The most important provisions were: That no religious community could exist or be formed without Royal permission and Letters Patent; that the property such communities might hold was solely and exclusively that designated in the Letters Patent, and that it could not be added to either by gift, purchase or otherwise, without Royal Letters of permission. Notaries were forbidden to make or receive for the benefit of communities and holders in mortmain any deed of sale, exchange, donation, cession of money or lands, conveyance or deed, attesting the taking possession of property, as also any contract creating a ground rent, etc., etc., until after the production of letters permissive, and a decree ordering registration, whereof special mention is to be made in the said deeds under pain of nullity, etc., etc. E.R.) Folio 146, 2½ pages. Not to be copied.
- October 5. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart, fixing the number of sous which may be tendered in making payments. Folio 149, 2 pages.
1744. Royal Ordinance regarding the accounts of the Treasurer-General of the Marine, respecting the dues of the Domaine d'Occident, collected in the Islands of America and in Canada, and deposited with them. Folio 169, 6½ pages. Say, 13 p.p.
- March 4.
- March 24. Letters from the Minister to M. de Beauharnais. Is much surprised that he has kept silence about the shameful proceedings at Montreal, last year, on the part of the officers of the garrison, in connection with the case of Mouryas (a judge), against Sr. Sylvain. It is established by evidence, that Sr. de Varennes refused assistance for the execution of a warrant for the arrest of Sylvain, and that he was the cause why the captain who relieved him and did give assistance, found the garrison arrayed against him, the assistance so tendered being then useless, because the subject of the warrant had fled. In punishment for this serious breach of discipline, the King has cashiered Sr. de Varennes, and given his company to another, and has also suspended Srs. Duplessis, Faber and Robert de la Maraудиère for 3 months, for irregular conduct on the occasion. Folio 173, 3 pages. Say, 5 p.p.
- March 30. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. M. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. It is true that the King limited to three years the term of service of the assessors to the council, but it was done with the intention of stimulating their zeal to merit being continued in office, or promoted to be Councillors. Folio 175, 2 pages.
- March 30. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. Hocquart. Since he has found a white man to act as executioner in place of the negro who died, it would be well that the negress he had secured for the late executioner should be sold for the price she cost. Folio 175, ¾ page.
- April 24. Letter from the Minister to M. M. De Beauharnais and Hocquart. Sr. Baudry de la Marche, business agent of the General Hospital at Montreal, has received 4,000 livres for that institution. The creditors of the hospital have suspended their legal proceedings, but are pressing for payment. They (M. M. DeB and H.) are to inquire of the directors of the institution what they intend doing about the distribution of the aforesaid sum amongst the creditors. Folio 177, 1 page.
- April 28. Deed of grant and reversion in favor of Srs. Armand De la Porte, Commissioner of Marine, and Jean de la Porte Lalaune, his brother, of Phelypeaux Bay, on the Coast of Labrador, to enjoy the whole estate by accretion, at the death of Sr. de Brouagne and of Dame Foucher.

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1744. *née Courtemanche*, half-sister of the said De Brouagne. Folio 178, 4 Say, 7 p.p.
- Versailles. April 27. Royal Proclamation withdrawing from circulation the card-money of Louisiana, on account of the discredit into which it has fallen. De Vaudreuil, Governor, and Lenormand, Commissary Intendant. Folio 183, 3 pages. Say, 8 p.p.
- May 10. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. de Rauché. M. Hocquart has informed him that he intended to sell the negress whom the black executioner was to have married, and who had been sent to him for that purpose. Folio 184, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- September 20. Ordinance by M. M. Duquesne and Bigot (?) for the establishment of a market-town in the Seigniory of Neuville. Issued at the request of Marie Angélique Chartier de Lotbinière, widow of Nicolas Renaud D'Avenne de Meloizes, captain of infantry, proprietress of the said seigniory. Folio 185, 1 page. Say, 2 p.p.
- September 30. Judgment by the Superior Council, reversing the judgment rendered, and granting the claim of Ignace François Dalest, merchant, of Marseilles, as against Sr. Revol, merchant, of Quebec. Folio 186, 2 pages.
- October 26. Decree of the Council. The Council will comply with the Royal Letter concerning the formalities to be observed as to the registration of edicts, etc., etc. Folio 187, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
1745. March 31. Extract from the Minister's letter to M. Hocquart. Since the position of Lieutenant of the King's premier-surgeon at Quebec is of no utility there, the idea of establishing it cannot be entertained. Folio 189, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1744. November 24. Pastoral letters issued by Mgr. Henry Marie Dubreil De Pontchartrain, deferring to the Sundays the celebration of a certain number of fête days, in order that farm work and other branches of labor may not be too much interfered with. The number of fêtes thus deferred to Sunday was 17. Folio 190, 4 pages. Say, 7 p.p.
1745. May 5. Letter from the Minister to Sr. Jacran. Nothing can at present be done as to the founding of an establishment at Quebec wherein women of bad repute may be incarcerated, inasmuch as the financial circumstances do not permit of any expenditure being made for the purpose. Folio 194, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 5. Letter from the Minister to M. Déat on the establishment of a similar institution at Montreal. Folio 195, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Camp de Tournai. May 19. Royal Regulations respecting sailors who desert in the Islands of America, from vessels fitted out in the ports of the Kingdom. Folio 196, 10 pages.
- November 19. Ordinance by the Lieut.-General of Provostship of Quebec, prohibiting the sale of produce elsewhere than on the market place. Folio 205, 7 pages. Say, 13 p.p.
1747. October 25. Ordinance by MM. Rolland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la Galissonnière and Hocquart, fixing the price of beaver and settling other matters relating to trade. Folio 206, 7 pages. Say, 13 p.p.
1746. January 24. Letter from the Minister to M. M. De Beauharnais and Hocquart. Has received their information on the condition of the country, by the frigate "Le Castor." They will know what measures have been taken, if the vessel which sailed from Rochefort under the command of Captain Salaberry, has succeeded in reaching Canada. A tolerably large squadron, with a battalion, is to be sent to Canada. Four ships are leaving Bayonne, La Rochelle and Brest with artillery, etc. Two frigates will cruise in the gulf, and the squadron will reach Chibouctou towards the

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1746. 20th May. The squadron will protect Quebec, if the colony is attacked; if not it will take the offensive, either by retaking Ile Royale, Acadia and Plaisance, or making a descent upon Boston or upon the Coast of New England. An attack upon Canada is not to be feared, England being at présent face to face with civil war. King George has been compelled to recall his troops from the Netherlands, to meet Prince Edward in Scotland. Besides the signal posts to be placed as already stated in the lower part of the river, M. de Beauharnais would do well to establish two additional outposts, one at Cap des Rosiers, and the other at Cap Chat. The commandant of the squadron has instructions to consult with him as to whether a part of the troops are to be left at Quebec, or not, during or after the campaign. If there is nothing to fear as regards Quebec, he is to send 600 French and as many Indians to Acadia to be placed under the orders of the commander of the squadron. They are to be divided into two bodies, one to advance upon Port Royal, the other upon Canseau. Folio 210, 6 pages. Say, 9 p.p.
- March 18. Letter from the King to Duc d'Anville. Does not believe that 4 battalions of land troops are sufficient for the squadron of which he has given him command. Has given orders to organize a new battalion of marines. This battalion will be commanded by Sr. Daché, with Sr. de Rosily as Major, De la Mauvinière, adjutant, and De la Brosse captain of artillery. For lieutenant and sub-lieutenant, Srs. Delisle Beauchesne and De la Boucherie, etc., etc. Folio 214, 2 pages.
- April 11. "De par le Roy." His Majesty having given orders that two battalions of the regiment of Ponthieu and the two battalions of militia from Fontenay-le-comte and from Saumur, should be sent out on the ships of the squadron, directs, in order to avoid disputes, that the two battalions from Ponthieu shall precede and march in front of the troops of the marine, which latter, for this once and without establishing a precedent, shall precede the two battalions of Fontenay Le Comte and De Saumur, etc., etc.
- April 15. "De par le Roy." Troops from France and officers of equal rank shall take precedence over the troops and officers of Canada. Folio 216, 2 pages.
- March 7. Extract from the Minister's letter to Hocquart. M. de Beauharnais alone is entitled to issue commands to the officers of the King's ships or frigates, but it is his duty to consult with him (Hocquart). Folio 217, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- March 7. Letter from the Minister to M. M. de Beauharnais and Hocquart. His Majesty blames M. de Beauharnais for having ordered the execution of work on the fortifications of Quebec, without his authority. These works, if they were necessary, should be done at the expense of the inhabitants. They are not necessary. Folio 218, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 4 p.p.
Say, 4 p.p.
- April 13. Ordinance by the Lieut.-General of the Provostship. Hucksters must refrain from the practice of going out to meet the farmers in order to buy up their produce. Folio 220, 1 page.
- June 6. Ordinance by MM. de Beauharnais and Hocquart respecting the price of beaver. With the King's consent, in view of the war, and to prevent the Indians from taking their furs to the English, the price of beaver is raised as follows: The price of fat winter beaver shall be 4 livres the pound, instead of 55 sols; the light dry beaver of winter, 3 livres, 15 sols the pound, instead of 55 sols. All other kinds, summer, late autumn and others, rejected from the fat and the dry, 30 sols a pound, instead of 20. Folio 221, 4 pages. Say, 7 p.p.

1746.
July 26.
July 30.

Minutes of a meeting held at the Chateau St. Louis in conformity with the orders of M. de Maurepas of 17th March, to decide as to the expediency of continuing, or otherwise, work at the fortifications commenced. This meeting was attended by the principal officials of the Colony, civil as well as military, and by the citizens of Quebec. The Minister's opinion was that these works were not necessary, and that if they were undertaken, they should be constructed at the expense of the inhabitants of the city. The following were present, and gave their opinion in favor of the demolition of the works begun: M. Bégaud, Major of Three Rivers; Varin, Comptroller of Marine; Foucault and Estèbe, Councillors; Daine, Lieut.-General of Quebec; Verrier, Attorney-General; Boisseau, Recorder of the Council; Boucault, Lieut. of the Admiralty; Hiché, Attorney to the King at Quebec; Le Vasseur, builder; De Voisy, Liquart, Poulain, Guière, Charlon, Berthelot, Boussel, Voyer, Riverin, sr., Dupré, Cotton, Riverin, jr., Laudron, Larouche, Chabosseau, Lacroix, Le Gorgendière, jr., Marchand, Garçon, Philibert, Larche, Bedaut, and La Marille, senior, all merchants. Those who voted for the carrying on of the works were: His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec; M. M. de Beaucourt, Governor of Montreal; Michel, Commissaire Ordonnateur; De Gaunes, Lieutenant; De Longueuil, Major; De St. Ours, De Noyan; De la Frenière, De Verchères, Célaron, De Blainville, La Valtrée, De Sabrevois and Des Provenches, captains; M. M. Bégon, and De Beaujeu, Governor and King's Lieut. at Three Rivers; De l'Echaillon, King's Lieut. and Péan, Major of Quebec; Cugnet, 1st Councillor; André De Leigne, ex-Lieut.-General; Lanouiller, Taschereau and La Fontaine, Councillors; Chaussegros de Léry, Engineer, Lantagnac, Cabanac, Lamartinière, Fouville, Lusignan, La Verandrye and Raimond, captains; De Falaise, Duburon, St. Laurent, Gautier de Varennes, St. Vincent, De Gaunes and Marin, officers. The Chapter, The Seminary and the Jesuit Fathers of the College of Quebec; La Gorgendière Colonel of Militia; Briault, Surgeon; Desautniers, Syndic of the Merchants; Du Souchet, Le Clerc, Dumont and Jean Maillon, merchants and burgesses. Those in favor of deferring the works until further orders from His Majesty were: M. M. Gauthier, Physician to the King and Perthuis, Assessors to Council. (At the meeting of the 12th August of the preceding year, there were present besides the foregoing persons: D'Arnaud, captain; Vallier, Superior of the Seminary of Quebec; St. Pé, Superior of the Jesuit College at Quebec; La Naudière, Chastelain and La Colombière, Lieutenants; Le Carne, St. Luc and La Carne Dubreuil, officers; Maizière and Charest, merchants; M. de Beauharnais is designated as Commodore of the Royal Naval Armies, Governor and Lieut.-Genl. of New France and of the Province of Louisiana. This document set down already by M. Marmette, is not to be copied. E.R.)

October 20.

Journal of the Campaign of M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, of 1746, and of his expedition into the territory of New England, presented to Mgr. le Comte de Maurepas. Was entrusted by M. de Beauharnais with the command of a party of French and Indians to go and defend Fort St. Frederic, and with letters for M. Dumuy, who had orders to go forward and attack the enemy if he did not make his appearance. (3rd August), departure from Montreal. (7th), Departure from Chambly. Rest at Ile Ste. Thérèse. (8th), Feast for the Indians. (10th), Detained by the rain. (11th), Camped at la Rivière Chasy. (12th), at Rivière aux Outres. (13th), At Fort St. Frédéric. Address to the Indian Chiefs respecting an incendiary fire, of which the Abenakis were suspected of having been the authors. Speech to Mighissiline, Pouteooutamis Chief, who wanted to

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1746. turn back. Eagerness of the Indians. M. De Muy reports that the country is deserted by the English. Decide to go and attack them. The Abenakis want to go towards Boston. Arrival of M. de Villiers. 7 English killed. March of the detachment. Attack on Saratoga on the 30th. M. de Vaudreuil wounded. The Fort invested. Heavy rains. Surrender of the Fort called Massachusetts. Fort given up to pillage and burnt. Return of the expedition toward St. Frédéric. Houses, barns and crops are burnt. Parties of Indians set out for Corlar, Orange, Deerfield and Saratoga. M. de Croisille, Commandant at Fort St. Frédéric. M. de Montigny. Return of the Indians with scalps. Many men sick. Return of M. de Vaudreuil to Montreal. List of officers under his orders. Captains, M. M. De la Valtrie and De Sabrevois; Lieutenants, M. M. de Vassan and Dumuy; Ensigns, M. M. De Portneuf, De Villiers, De Longueuil, De St. Luc, Dumuy, junior, De Carqueville, Lachauvignerie, St. Paul De Senneville, De Lévy, and De Montigny. Folio 220, 19 pages. Say, 30 p.p.
- August 11. Ordinance by the Lieut.-General of the Provostship, respecting fire-rams in houses. Folio 241, 1 page. Say, 4 p.p.
1747.
March 20. Letter from the Minister to M. Hocquart. Has received his letter with draft of regulations to determine the prerogatives of the judge and the Commissioner of Marine at Montreal. Comments upon the articles of the proposed regulations. Folio 244, 3 pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- March 27. The same to M. de la Jonquière. M. de Barraille will give him a packet containing his commission as commandant of the squadron. Is sending to M. de Beauharnais the commission he requires in order to take over the command on his return, and, accompanying this letter, another order enabling the latter to hand over to him the Government of Canada. The instructions to M. de Beauharnais contain explanations common to both. One of them is that he shall have the liberty of choosing between the command of the squadron and the Government of Canada, or even of taking command of the squadron only at the departure of the vessels. They are to take counsel together in relation to the operations. Should hasten his departure from Rochefort, in order to take advantage of the winds and avoid obstacles from the enemy. The English plans are paralysed by the refusal of the Bostonians to pay the cost of the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. Must not rely too much upon it, however. He must again attempt the conquest of Acadia, in the spring, if the war should last until then. Folio 246, 3 pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- April 14. Decree of the Superior Council, enacting rules respecting depositions and the cross-examination of witnesses in criminal cases. Folio 248, 2 pages. Say, 3 p.p.
- June 10.
Brussels. Letter from the King to the Comte de la Galissonnière. On account of the accident which has happened to M. de Jonquière, he appoints him, De la G., in his place, with the same instructions. Folio 249, 1 page.
- June 10.
Brussels. The same to M. de Beauharnais. When letting him know that he recalled him to France, to resume service in the marine, he informed him that he would be replaced by M. de la Jonquière. The latter having been taken prisoner in going to Canada, he is to hand over the government of the country to M. de la Galissonnière and return by the same ship. Folio 250, 1 page.
- June 12. Decree of the Superior Council, enacting regulations in execution of the Ordinance of King Henri II., of the month of February, 1756, respecting women who conceal their pregnancy and child-birth. In relation to the case of Marie Madeleine Boin, wife of Paul Fleurot, a baker, (absent).

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1747. She was sentenced to be hanged and strangled, for an offence of that nature. Folio 251, 3½ pages. Say, 6 p.p.
- August 27. Document whereby the Bishop of Quebec, Beaunarnais and Hocquart in their capacity as chief directors of the General Hospital of Montreal, accept: the resignation and discharge—on the ground of age and infirmities—of the two Frères Hospitaliers of the said Hospital, together with the property and goods thereunto belonging, in order to confide the administration of the institution to Madame d'Youville, subject to the good pleasure of His Majesty. Folio 252, 3½ pages. Say, 6 p.p.
- September 29. Decree of the Sovereign Council, modifying the sentences recorded against Guillaume Jacques Wouters *dit* Du Chateau, Charles Erard *dit* Tranchomontagne, J. Bte. Leroi *dit* St. Jean, Jean Jouffard *dit* St. Médard, soldiers of the garrison of Montreal, convicted of forgery, and appointing a method of proceeding in certain cases. Folio 254, 3½ pages. Say, 7 p.p.
- October 15. Ordinance by M. M. de la Galissonnière and Hocquart, which, in view of the complaints of M. M. Gamelin and Perthuis, Syndics to the merchants of Montreal and Quebec, regulates certain difficulties resulting from the price of beaver. Folio 258, 5 pages. Say, 9 p.p.
- Proceedings by M. M. de Beauharnais and Hocquart for the purchase of eleven building lots situated at the Cul-de-Sac in the Town of Quebec, for the purpose of establishing thereon a ship-yard for the building of vessels. Proprietors: Louis Palin *dit* Dabouville, Jean Morant, Bernard Gendron, Jean Maillon, Jean Bertin *dit* Laronde, Michel Jourdain, Denis Constantin, the widow of Sr. Pierre Hémard, Louis Paquet, Jean Amiot, Louis Boissy *dit* Lagrillade, and the heirs of Sr. Duroy. Folio 262, 12 pages. Say, 18 p.p.
- July 23. Journal of M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Major of the town and Governor of Three Rivers, commanding a war party comprising 780 men. Departure, Thursday, 8th June, 1747. 21 June, arrival at Fort St. Frédéric. Attack and ambuscade of M. de St. Luc at Fort Sarrasto. Return with 41 prisoners and 28 scalps. Arrival of 120 Abenakis. March forward towards Fort Sarrasto. Did not venture on an assault of this well fortified fort. Return of the expedition. Folio 268, 19 pages. Say, 30 p.p.
- May 22. Memoir by M. de Beauharnais. Instructions to M. de Vaudreuil in the expedition he was about to undertake for the relief of Fort St. Frédéric. The principal object of the campaign is not to attack the English, whose numbers were too great to allow of any hope of success, but to cover Fort St. Frédéric, and to make them abandon the idea of besieging it. Folio 280, 9 pages. Say, 13 p.p.
1748. Decree of the Sovereign Council establishing regulations in certain criminal matters. Folio 289, 3 pages. Say, 6 p.p.
- January 16. Extract from the Minister's letter to MM. de la Galissonnière and Hocquart. Does not deem it expedient to buy from our Indians the prisoners they make, in order to send them to the Islands. It is not possible to turn them to good account, and it would produce an unfavorable impression on our Indians. Folio 293, 1 page.
- January 18.
- February 12. Decree of the Sovereign Council, which permits the Hospital Sisters of Quebec to admit 4 novices to the profession, who shall be chosen from among those who are daughters of officers in the Colony, and only on bringing a dowry of 1,500 livres. Folio 302, 2 pages.
- February 12. Letter from the Minister to M. de la Galissonnière. Has received his letters of 6th, 9th and 13th October, together with the accompanying papers. Approves of what has been done respecting the Hopital Général

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1748. of Montreal, but His Majesty does not wish that this institution should be turned into a community of women. There are already too many of them. Asks for explanations concerning the uniting of the General Hospital of Quebec with the Hotel Dieu, which the Sisters are desirous of effecting. Folio 303, 2 pages. Say, 3 p.p.
- May 31. Letter from the Minister to M. M. de la Galissonnière and Hocquart. A trial was made at Rochefort of the wrought iron manufactured at the iron works in Canada, as well as of the steel and shell, of which he sent samples. By the report he will see that the iron has been found satisfactory, but not the steel, the grain of which was found to be too coarse. It cannot be used unless the manufacture be perfected. The shell were not manufactured according to the usual formula. Folio 308, 1½ pages.
1749. The same to M. Bigot. Is very glad that M. Hocquart has caused a collection of the edicts and ordinances to be made. Folio 309, ¼ page.
- April 11. The same to M. M. de la Jonquière and Bigot. M. de la Galissonnière represents that the Indian slaves, brought up by the officers or the settlers, leave them when they reach a certain age, and become as wild as at first. It would be well to make it a rule that none be kept after the age of 17 years. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be advisable to send them to the islands after they reach that age, but it would be necessary to take note of the impression such a course would make on the minds of the Indians. Folio 310, 2 pages.
- May 4. The same to M. de la Jonquière. M. de la Galissonnière has proposed the establishment of a printing office in the Colony, saying that it would be of great use for the publication of Ordinances, Police Regulations, furloughs to be granted to soldiers, etc., etc. The King does not think it necessary to go to that expense, but he would willingly grant a privilege to any printer willing to undertake the enterprise. Folio 311, 2 pages. Say, 1 p.p.
- May 29. Ordinance by M. de la Jonquière, respecting the trade of the upper country. This relates to trade with the English. Folio 313, 1 page. Say, 2 p.p.
- December 24. Judgment by the Court of Admiralty at Quebec, sentencing the captain of the ship "Le Comte" to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 livres, for having taken Sr. Révol on board his ship, without permission, and carried him to Martinique. Sr. Révol is also condemned to 6 months imprisonment. Folio 314, ½ page.
- February 14. Letter from M. de Maurepas to M. M. de Vaudreuil and Michel.
- February 14. Copy of letter written by M. de Maurepas to M. M. de Vaudreuil and Michel. MM. de Vaudreuil and d'Auberville gave him an account on 10th November last, of the proceedings had at New Orleans, in the matter of the seizure made by Sr. Lelarge, ship's captain, of negroes and merchandise forming the cargo of the English vessel "Le Ratham," Captain Barawl, commissioned as a cartel-ship. These cartel-ships cannot bring any goods into a port they are permitted to enter; and not only the merchandise, but the ship itself, should have been seized. To spare the Council any inconvenience, the sentence shall not be quashed. They must give the captain his share, one-tenth, send that of the Admiral and the crew to France, and reserve that of the King (18,540 livres) for the fortifications. Folio 315, 3 pages.
- April 1. Ordinance by M. M. de la Galissonnière and Bigot, reserving a tract of land, 20 arpents in front by 30 in depth, on each side of the river St. Jean, above Chambly, and instructing M. de Lamorendière, sub-engineer, to set up posts at the extremities of the said land. Folio 317, 2 pages.

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1749.
November.

Journal of the campaign undertaken by M. Céleron, captain of a detachment sent to La Belle Rivière, otherwise called l'Oyo, by M. de la Galissonnière. (His detachment was composed of one captain, 8 subaltern officers, 5 cadets, 20 regular soldiers, 180 Canadians, and 30 Indians, Iroquois and Abenakis in equal numbers. Among the officers with him were: M. M. de Contrecoeur, de Villiers, de Niverville, Celeron, junior, the two brothers Joncaire. Left Lachine the 15th June. Arrived at Frontenac 27th June, at Niagara 6th July, at Le Portage de Chata Kuin on Lake Erie the 16th, at Lake Chatauqua the 23rd, at La Belle Rivière the 29th. Ascend that river, Rivière a la Roche and Rivière Blanche. Account of his conferences with the Chouanons, the Loups, Miamis, Iroquois and Kikapous. Return, and arrival at Detroit on the 6th October, and at Montreal on the 10th November. These natives, he reports, are ill-disposed towards the French, their interests being bound up with the English by trade. The French merchants in consequence of the difficulty of communication, and the long distance, cannot trade with them profitably, and those who do, are obliged themselves to sell their furs to the English. These furs, with the exception of beaver, are, however, worth less in England than in France. A solid establishment might be useful to the Colony, but there are a great many difficulties in the way, and it would involve a large outlay. E.R.) Folio 318, 64 pages. Say, 100 p.p.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

CANADA.

Vol. 12, F.

1750.
February 24.

Decree of the Council of State, proroguing for ten years the exemptions granted to the trade carried on between Canada, Isle Royale, the Windward, and West India islands. Folio 1, 1½ pages.

April 10.

The Minister to M. M. de la Jonquière and Bigot. Settling of the boundaries. Asks for copies, collated by a notary and authenticated by M. Bigot, of all documents of the Sovereign Council, of the Intendant's office, and of the Governor's official records, of a nature to facilitate this settlement. Folio 4, 1½ pages.

April 30.

First representations of the citizens, merchants and inhabitants of Quebec on the imposition of taxes to be levied upon them for the maintenance of barracks in the town. These representations are addressed to M. M. de la Jonquière and Bigot. They point out that all perpetual charges of this nature should emanate from the King or his Council, and be registered at the Sovereign Council at Quebec. Pray them to suspend their decision. Folio 6, 1½ pages.

May 2.

Second representations of the citizens, etc., etc., of Quebec, in relation to the imposition of taxes for the support of barracks. Ordinance directing that the levy be enforced. Folio 9, 3 pages. Say, 4 p.p.

1751.
June 25.

The Minister to M. M. de la Jonquière and Bigot. The King approves of their decision respecting their ordinance to levy a tax upon the merchants and inhabitants of Quebec for maintenance of barracks in the

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1751. town. All those living within the government of Quebec should also contribute to it. This point must be looked into. Folio 18, 2½ pages.

Say, 4 pp.

July 2. The same to the same. Disapproves of the Ordinance which they and the Bishop have issued for uniting l'Hopital Général of Montreal to that of Quebec. In the absence of any other institution of the sort at Montreal, that town must not be deprived of its hospital. The nuns of the Hotel Dieu, of Quebec, say that they are not able to undertake the expense of a new ward for sick soldiers. He infers that in order to avoid this charge, they make a distinction between the resources of the community, and those set aside for the poor. If this is so, and if they can meet this expenditure, they must be compelled to do so. Folio 20, 2½ pages.

Say, 4 pp.

1750. The same to the same. Is informed by MM. DesHerbiers and Prévost that very few Acadians have gone to Ile Royale, but quite a large number to Ile St. Jean. This choice will be equally advantageous to the government, and the movement must be encouraged. Duvivier, in view of his relations with the Acadians, had been appointed to the command of Ile St. Jean, but as he did not betake himself to his post, M. de Bonaventure has been appointed in his place. Folio 22, 2 pages.

Say, 3 pp.

1752. The same to M. Duquesne. He will see by the Royal Instructions that His Majesty approves of M. de la Jonquière's plan for putting an end to the troubles caused by the Indians of the West. This matter must be the object of his especial attention, for the English are making great efforts to win these Indians over to their side, particularly those of "Oyo." De la Jonquière's plan was to discourage the English traders. He failed through the fault of M. Céloron, commandant at Detroit. He is to see whether this plan cannot be carried out. The River Oyo and its tributaries belong unquestionably to France, by right of first discovery and constant occupation. The English want to drive the French away. They claim that the country belongs to the Iroquois, and that they are masters of the latter. This is not so, and would separate Canada from Louisiana. If the representations made to the Court of His Britannic Majesty were listened to, they would nevertheless, be eluded. We must, therefore, take action in the country itself. Must strive to prevent the English from trading there, at the same time avoiding any difficulties with the Indians. An interesting letter. Folio 30, 5 pages.

Say, 9 pp.

May 15. The same to MM. Duquesne and Bigot. His Majesty had thought of uniting the General Hospital of Montreal with that of Quebec. Mme de Youville has offered to pay the debts of this hospital, and to carry it on. Before granting her Letters Patent, he must consult the Bishop about it, and ascertain whether Mme. de Youville is in a position to do what she promises. Folio 34, 2 pages.

Say, 4 pp.

June 16. The same to M. Duquesne. General advice concerning the policy to be followed with the Indians. The former system was to stir up wars amongst them in order to reduce their numbers; it is better to prevent wars amongst them and attach them to you, by exercising a great care for their interest. De la Jonquière appears to have followed the former method. He did wrong in exciting the Iroquois against the Cherokees, and has gained the friendship of neither. Folio 36, 3½ pages.

Say, 6 pp.

July 3. The same to MM. Duquesne and Bigot. His Majesty approves of the appointment of M. Foucaut, Councillor, to the office of 1st Councillor, left vacant by the death of M. Cugnet, and that of M. Bedon to the vacancy

created by the appointment of M. Guillaume to the office of Lieutenant of the Admiralty. There is still another vacancy to fill. His Majesty, with hesitation, however, has decided to increase the emoluments of the councillors, as follows: The three first councillors shall have 600 livres instead of 450, and the others 450, instead of 300. Folio 38, 1½ pages. Say, 2 pp.

1754.
May 30.

The same to the same. The charges upon His Majesty for the support of the Colony are heavy and without any equivalent. It is expedient that a special tax should be levied upon every person in the Colony. Asks them to furnish him with the outlines of the most suitable mode of levying such a tax and for its collection. Folio 49, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

1754.
May 31.

The Minister to M. Duquesne. His Majesty is satisfied with what has been done to restore discipline among the troops. Must not require as much from the militia. His Majesty has not thought proper to send the two militiamen of M. de Boishebert's troops, charged with mutiny, to Cayenne. They have been sent to Ile Royale with M. de Drucourt, who will not allow them to go to Canada without your permission. Folio 51, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

September 6.

Journal of the campaign of M. de Villiers, from his first arrival at Fort Duquesne until his return to the said fort. (Accompanying Chevalier de Drucourt's letter of 6th Sept., 1754.) M. de Contrecoeur, commandant at Fort Duquesne, had intrusted a detachment of a party of 500 Canadians and Indians to M. Le Mercier, to drive the English out, and avenge the death of Jumonville. The arrival of M. de Villiers, a brother of Jumonville's, induced M. de Contrecoeur to confide the command to him. An account of the expedition, and the capture of Fort Necessity. The articles of capitulation are signed: James Mackay, George Washington, Coulon de Villiers. Folio 52, 17 pages. Say, 28 pp.

September 20.

Narrative of what happened on 3rd July, 1754, at Fort Necessity, between the Canadian troops and those of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, upon the river called, in English "Ohio," or Belle Rivière. (Copied faithfully from the "Carolina Gazette," being a letter written by Colonel Innes to the Governor of Pennsylvania. Only 3 pages to be copied, as far as the capitulation, which will be found in the preceding document.) Folio 62, 5½ pages. Say, 4½ pp.

1755.
March 10.

Copy of criminal proceedings instituted at the Provostship of Quebec against Pierre de Montferrand dit Chevalier, accused of having killed Louis Chêlé dit St. André, at St. Thomas de Montmagny. This murder appears to have been the result of an accident. Montferrand and Chêlé were on their way from Louisbourg to Quebec. The vessel on which they had made the journey, having landed them at Kamouraska, they proceeded to make their way to Quebec on foot. On entering the house of a farmer at St. Thomas, Montferrand stumbled on the threshold, and his gun was discharged, killing his companion. This document is very long (80 pages). Many witnesses were examined, but as it is not of any interest to the public, it is not to be copied.

April 10.

The Minister to M. Bigot. Must have been informed that His Majesty had decided to detach for Ile Royale two of the six vessels under orders for Canada. There is no Commissary of war on board these six vessels. M. Prévost has orders to act in that capacity. Instructions have been forwarded to MM. Drucour and Prévost. If they are not sufficient, he must see to it. Folio 114, 1 page.

August 6.

Statement of the artillery, munitions and other effects belonging to the English, found on the field of battle after the engagement which took place 9th July, 1755, 3 leagues from Fort Duquesne, upon the River Oyo,

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1755. between a detachment of 250 Canadians and 650 Indians, commanded by Captain de Beaujeu, and a body of 2,000 Englishmen, commanded by General Braddock; besides the considerable pillage made by the Indians. (With Bigot's letter of 6th August, 1755). Folio 116, 2 pages.
- August 6. List of officers, militiamen, soldiers and Indians of Canada killed and wounded in the engagement which took place 3 leagues from Fort Duquesne, 9th July, 1755, etc., etc. Folio 117, 1 page.
- August 6. List of officers, cadets, soldiers, militiamen and Indians, who took part in the action 3 leagues from Fort Duquesne, with the army of General Braddock. Folio 118, 2 pages.
- July 14.
Fort
Duquesne. Extract from the letter from M. de Contrecoeur, commandant at Fort Duquesne, to M. de Vaudreuil, as to the battle of Monongahela. Sent 900 men, under the command of M. de Beaujeu, to meet the 3,000 English who were coming to attack us. At first the fire of the enemy's artillery made our troops fall back, but the enemy could not withstand the ardor of our men. De Beaujeu was killed at the third discharge. He was replaced by M. Dumas. The Indians indulged in a great pillage and left the next day to return to their homes. Folio 119, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July 24. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Has to inform him of two pieces of bad news. Firstly, the capture of the King's ships, the "Alcide" and "Le Lys," by 10 English vessels. The former was taken to Chibouctou. The loss of these vessels deprives him of useful assistance. His brother, Rigaud, is one of the prisoners. Secondly, the trouble which has befallen Drucour, who is blockaded at Louisbourg. Folio 123, 4 pages.
- July 24. List of officers killed and wounded in the fight resulting in the loss of the "Alcide" and "Le Lys." (With the preceding letter). Folio 124, 1 page.
- July 24. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Informs him of the taking of Fort Beau-séjour. M. de Boishébert attacked by the English, blew up the fort on River St. Jean. Retired up the river, where he has established a flying camp. Nothing can be done there this year. Has ordered him to consult with Père Germain on the course to be adopted. Folio 125, 2½ pages. Say, 4 p.p.
- August 5. The same to the same. Gives news of the battle of Monongahela. The Indians were so rejoiced about their rich booty that Contrecoeur could not prevent them from setting out the next morning. A number of seemingly important documents were taken. Will have them translated. Folio 128, 6½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- August 5. List of the artillery and appliances taken by the French from the English, at the fight at River Monongahela on the 9th July, 1755. With preceding letter). Folio 133, 2 pages.
- August 27. Bigot to the Minister. Gives details of Braddock's defeat. M. de Ligneris, lately arrived, assures him that the English loss is not 600, but 1,500. General Braddock's papers reveal all the operations they intended to carry out. They are formidable. "Among these papers is a letter from Stobo, the hostage we held, and to whom we allowed too much liberty. He informed the English of everything. He must be an engineer, for he furnished them with an excellent plan of Fort Duquesne." Folio 134, 8½ pages. Say, 12 pp.
- September 5. The same to the same. English deserters have given them information concerning stores hidden in caches by Braddock's army in its flight. De Villiers succeeded in retaining at Niagara a good many of the Indians who were returning home. The troops at Chouaguen show no signs of activity. Dieskan is not as yet well informed as to the position of the

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1755. English in the direction of Fort St. Frédéric. Will make a move to meet them on 30th or 31st. The English are imprisoning the Acadians and shipping them elsewhere. About 1,000 of the Acadians have taken refuge in the woods. M. de Boishébert asks that provisions may be sent for them to a port on the coast. Folio 140, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- September 14. General Baron Dieskan to the Minister. Gives an account of the battle he fought with the English at the portage of Lake St. Sacrement. The Iroquois settled in Canada acted with treachery and deceit. They did not join in the battle, and their conduct paralysed the Abenakis throughout. This was the sole cause of his failure. General Johnson has treated him with great consideration, but his wound is very serious, if not mortal. Recommends his aide-de-camp, M. Bernier. Folio 144, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- September 25. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Details of the fight in which Dieskan was defeated and taken prisoner. M. Dieskan did not follow the instructions he had given him. Took only one-third of the troops into battle. Had offended the Indians and Canadians in many ways. The losses on the side of the English are at least as large, but they remained masters of the field, and Dieskan is their prisoner, if he is not dead. The effect is very bad, particularly upon the Iroquois. Our signal success at Fort Duquesne had made us hope we might win them altogether over to our side. Arrangements he is making for next summer's campaign. (An interesting letter.) Folio 148, 27 pages. Say, 45 pp.
- September 25. Memoir by M. de Vaudreuil, to serve as instructions to M. Le Baron Dieskan, Major-General. (With the next preceding letter.) Folio 162, 7½ pages. Say, 14 pp.
- September 25. Answers of the English prisoner taken by the Abenakis on 29th or 30th August, a short league from Fort Lydius, to the questions put to him. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 25th Sept., 1755). Folio 168, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- September 25. Answers given by another prisoner. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 25th Sept., 1755). Folio 170, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- September 25. Order of battle in three columns, with the names of the officers, namely: Le Baron Dieskan, le Chev. de Montreuil, MM. de Roquemaïne, de Céleron, de Raymond, de Vassan, de St. Pierre, de Repentigny, de Longueuil, de St. Luc, de Montesson, le Chev. de Niverville, de Gannes, de Varennes, Levreau Langis, de la Fontaine, Bayeuville, Rimbaut-Gros-Chêne, Courtemanche, Cuisy, Aubert, Bois, Rouvré, La Gressonnière, de la Fontaine, Joannès, d'Albergati, de la Colombière, de Meloises, de Contrecoeur, Douville, Jarrobert, Morville, de Becancour, de la Ronde, La Noie, de Villemonde, de Muy, Berranger, L'Epervouche. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 25th Sept., 1755.) Folio 175, 1 page. Say, 4 pp.
- October 4. Bigot to the Minister. Gives an account of Dieskan's defeat at Lake St. Sacrement. The English lost more men than the French. Praises Dieskan, but says he has given a proof of rashness. Should not have undertaken with 1,500 men to assault a camp of 3,000. He should have remembered that Canadians and Indians do not fight in the same way as regular troops. M. de Lotbinière has been sent for in connection with the work of fortifying Fort St. Frédéric and the rock at Fort Carillon. The expenditure is enormous, but inevitable. Folio 177, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- October 4. Another narrative of the battle of Lake St. Sacrement, unsigned, accompanying the preceding letter of M. Bigot. The English were defeated and routed, and lost a great many men. Rallied and recovered the advantage on reaching their entrenched camp. The English lost from 500 to

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1755. 600 men. We had 120 killed and 150 wounded. Among the officers killed are : Baron Dieskan, MM. de St. Pierre, de Longueuil and Bernier, and the wounded are MM. de Montreseil, de Repentigny, de Montesson and du Sablé. (This narrative is well written and very lucid. Folio 183, 10½ pages. Say 20 pp.
- October 10. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives a summary of the contents of General Braddock's papers found at the time of his defeat at Monogahéla. They consist of a letter from the prisoner Stobo, instructions from the King of England to Braddock, a letter from Mr. Robert Napier to that General, letters to M. M. Braddock, Henry Fox, Secretary of State, Napier, Thomas Robinson, Rob. Hunter Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania; from Braddock to the Duke of Newcastle, to the Chief of the Squadron, Keppel; from Robert Orme to Sir Peter Halkett; from William Johnson; from Governor Charles Lawrence; from John Mooney, etc., etc. The instructions from the King of England to Braddock clearly establish that all the hostilities committed in spite of the peace, form part of a pre-meditated plan. It was in execution of this plan that Washington assassinated Jumonville, as he admits in his journal. (This document is highly interesting, and the contents of all the letters are discussed in it.) Folio 199, 20 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- October 30. List of officers and soldiers of the battalions "De la Reine" and "Languedoc" killed or wounded in the engagement with the English the 8th Sept., 1755, under Baron Dieskan, at the portage of Lake St. Sacrement. (With a letter from M. de Vaudreuil). Folio 205, 1 page.
- November 23. Instructions from General Braddock to Colonel Johnson, commanding a force of from 500 to 600 men, organized for the attack on Fort St. Frédéric, and encamped at Lake St. Sacrement and its neighborhood. (With Bigot's letter of 23rd November, 1755.) Folio 206, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 23. General Braddock's instructions to Col. Wm. Shirley, commanding at Chouagan the fort destined to attack Niagara. (With Bigot's letter, 23rd November, 1755.) Folio 208, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
1756. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives his opinion concerning fixing the boundaries of the French and English Colonies in America. These boundaries should be fixed at the height of land, leaving a neutral zone of twenty leagues in width. Sends two maps for that purpose. Folio 212, 24 pages. Say, 34 pp.
- February 16. The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. Regrets, on behalf of the King, not being able to appoint his brother, M. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, to the position of Governor of Canada. Recognizes the merits and services of his family, but does not think that M. Rigaud has, as yet, the required experience. Folio 224, 1½ pages.
- April 12. The Minister to Montcalm. Tells him he is subordinate, in everything, to the Governor, M. de Vaudreuil. He will find him of a kindly disposition, and must endeavor to live in harmony with him. Folio 226, 1 page.
- March 16. The Minister to Montcalm. The General, M. de Montcalm, is appointed commander-in-chief of the troops, but will be in all things and under all circumstances, subject to his (Vaudreuil's) orders. He is at liberty either to bestow on Montcalm the command of the Canadian militia in like capacity, or to intrust it to some other person. Folio 230, 1½ pages.
- March 15. Bigot to the Minister. The mild winter we have had has prevented us from making any effectual incursions in order to capture the English magazines at the portage of Lake St. Sacrement, and between Corlar and
- April 12.

1756. Chouéguen. Another reason for our inactivity at Lake Sacrement was the sickness of M. de la Corne, who was in command there. The Agniers have carried off some scalps from us. We have been more fortunate in the direction of Chouéguen. M. de Léry, at the head of 500 men captured a small convoy, destroyed Fort Bull, and killed 80 of the enemy. M. de Vaudreuil is going to send 500 men from Montreal to form a flying column for the purpose of interrupting communications between Corlar and Chouéguen. 400 men sent to Fort Duquesne. The Iroquois are beginning to fear us. They have refused to accept the hatchet from the English, and are going to send delegates to Montreal. All the Indians are on our side, and this paralyses the English. M. de Léry, senior, is dead. Quebec is without an engineer, M. De Lotbinière being at Carillon. Has sent provisions to River St. Jean for the Acadians. A party of deported Acadians, 250 in number, took possession of the vessel which was carrying them away. The English prisoners are unanimous in saying that it is England's intention to seize Gaspé in the spring. Folio 231, 18 pages. Say, 24 pp.

June 8.

M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. "Have received two letters from Baron Dieskan in which he complains of the treachery of our Iroquois in the engagement at Lake St. Sacrement. Says he had warned me of it at the time. Another reason why he should have attacked only with all his forces, in accordance with my instructions. Besides, he accuses them wrongfully, for those who took part in the fight would not give any quarter to the Agniers. Another serious mistake was in ordering the assault without giving the Canadians time to breathe, or to carry off their wounded. He made his men fight when they were exhausted. We know from an English officer's journal, that at the moment when our troops retreated, the English were disheartened, and could not have withstood another attack. Vexatious results of this engagement. M. Dieskan is very well treated by the English. Has expressed his gratitude for this to General Johnson, and to the Governor of New York." Folio 241, 8½ pages. Say, 14 pp.

1755.

August 10.
Translation
of an English
officer's jour-
nal.

From the camp at Flats, 4 miles above Orange, 10th August, 1755. Relates, from day to day, the movements of the English at Lake St. Sacrement, to which the General gave the name of Lake George. The engagement with General Dieskan was both very brisk and very deadly. Our assailants were brave soldiers and all picked men, who appeared to pay no attention to our fire, and I venture to say that there has never been in America a braver or more vigorous onslaught, nor a more lively defence. They were soldiers of reckless and unflinching bravery, but they must have seen that they had no Braddock to deal with that day. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 3rd June, 1756). Folio 247, 9½ pages.

September 15.
Camp of the
English army
at Lake St.
Sacrement.

Extracts from the letters of Baron Dieskan to de Vaudreuil. Says that the battle had begun very favorably, but that his Iroquois stopped short when they saw the Agniers. Is well taken care of, but has doubts of his recovery. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 8th June, 1756). Folio 255, 8 pages. Say, 4 pp.

1756.
July 10.

M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. M. de Villiers has been successful in several small affairs in the vicinity of Chouéguen. Deserters say that their men are badly fed, and that many would desert if they were not afraid of the Indians. There are 800 men at Chouéguen. It would be tolerably easy to take possession of it. Hopes to succeed in doing so. Folio 257, 12 pages. Say, 16 pp.

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1756.
August 10. Same to same. Has appointed his brother Rigaud to the command of the party of Canadians and Indians, who are to operate at Chouéguen. Good discipline of these troops. The English are making no movement; as to ourselves, we are extremely active. Folio 265, 8 pages. Say, 12 p.p.
- August 28.
Author not named. Journal of the siege of Choueguen, begun 11th August, 1756, and ended on the 14th in the evening. (With Montcalm's letter of 28th August, 1756). Folio 269, 9 pages. Say, 17 pp.
- August 12. Vaudreuil to the Minister, concerning what is being done on both sides at Lake St. Sacrement. The English are concentrating their efforts there. They are not sending any troops to Chouéguen. We are keeping what we mean to undertake at this point a secret. If we capture this place we shall combine these troops with those we have at Lake St. Sacrement. Folio 275, 21 pages. Say, 28 pp.
- August 13. The same to the same. Instructions he gave to M. de Montcalm for the siege of Chouaguen. He (Montcalm) writes that he is meeting with many difficulties. Told him in reply that he must not be disheartened, and that the success of his enterprise was of immense importance. Folio 287, 18 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- September 1. Same to same. Relation of the facts which preceded and accompanied the taking of forts Ontario and Chouéguen. The engineers and officers of the French regiments were of opinion that it was advisable not to endanger the artillery, but to leave it in the rear. M. de Rigaud and the Canadian officers, understanding better the needs of the country, vigorously upheld the contrary opinion, and said that it was necessary to strike as quickly as possible. The latter succeeded in carrying their point, and to this fact and to the determination of the Canadians, we owe our success. The enemy did not make a very lively resistance, but a delay of a few days and a slight diminution of energy, and the situation would have been very different. We took a considerable booty, for there were provisions and munitions for 3,000 men, for a year. The fortifications were demolished, but it was wrong to leave the foundations. Folio 297, 18 pages. Say, 28 pp.
- August 14. Articles of the capitulation granted by Montcalm to the English troops under John Littlehales, commander of the said troops, and of the forts of Chouaguen, with a general statement of what was taken at Chouaguen, in troops, artillery, munitions, guns, provisions, and ships. According to this statement, the besieged army, composed of the regiments of Shirley, Pepperell and Schuyler, numbered 1,742 men, of whom 152 were killed. Colonel Mercer and a lieutenant of artillery were among this number, and Major Shirley was wounded. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 1st Sept., 1756). Folio 307, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- August 13. Resolutions of the Council of war held at Chouaguen, 13th August, 1756, at which were present: Lt. Colonel Mercer, Lt. Col. Littlehales, Col. Schuyler, Captains Bradley, Moore, Hynds, Campbell, Armstrong, Cardon, Chimer and Rosco. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 1st Sept., 1756). Folio 310, 1½ pages.
- August 12.
Chouéguen. Letter from Lieut. Col. James Francis Mercer to Major Craven. The French have come to attack them. Appear to be in considerable numbers. Hope for reinforcements from day to day. Will inform the Commander-in-Chief. This place is of great importance. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 1st Sept., 1756). Folio 312, 2½ pages.
- No date; probably August 10, 1756. Resolutions adopted by the officers commanding in Fort Ontario. Resolved, that it is better to abandon the fort, spike the canon, and to retire to Fort Chouaguen, than to resist, or await the enemy's summons. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 1st Sept., 1756). Folio 314, 2½ pages.

1756.
September 3. Bigot to Minister. If M. de Vaudreuil had not been so firm in his order to besiege Chouaguen, it would still be in the hands of the English. Le Mercier met the objections raised by the officers of the regulars to the policy of undertaking the siege. These gentlemen do not know what the presence of Indians and the intrepidity of the Canadians can accomplish. Our wounded are all Canadians. We have taken a large quantity of provisions, but we are over-burdened with prisoners, and the harvest has all been consumed. We are sending the regiments of Shirley and Pepperel to France and England. We will keep that of Schuyler for exchanges. 400 Acadians have joined us, and these we must feed as well as 300 Medoctèles Indians. Is sending provisions to River St. Jean. Folio 316, 12 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- September 3. A summary statement of the provisions found in the 3 forts of Chouaguen, taken from the English by Montcalm's army. Folio 324. List of buildings. Folio 325. Inventory of artillery, guns, and munitions. Folio 326. Recapitulation. Folio 327, 9 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- September 5. De Vaudreuil to Minister. Measures for the safety of the frontier at St. Frédéric and at Carillon. The parties sent out, both English and French, have accomplished nothing important. Montcalm is gone to take command of the army at Carillon. M. de Lévis thinks that the English will attack them very shortly; if not, they must put off their offensive operations until next year. Is ready for the fight. Gives high praise to De Lévis. Folio 332, 9 pages.
- September 6. The same to the same. Letter accompanied by a plan of the siege of the forts of Chouaguin prepared by M. de Lévy. That officer is the same who last winter carried by assault a fort situated between Corlar and Choueguen. He distinguished himself amongst the Canadians at the siege of Chouaguen. He also energetically combatted the arguments of those opposed to my expedition. Is worthy of the King's favour. Folio 338, 3 pages (including the map which has been copied under my orders).
- September 19. The same to the same. Advantages gained by our detachments from Belle Rivière and the upper country. These detachments have made incursions into Virginia and as far as Maryland. All the English have taken refuge in the forts, and at least 100 leagues must be travelled before they can be reached. All the Indians are on our side, and even a great many Iroquois. Exaggerated reports by prisoners. On account of the state of his health he has replaced M. Dumas by M. de Lignières at Fort Duquesne. Folio 341, 21½ pages. Say, 26 pp.
- October 6. Bigot to the Minister. General Washington with 300 men attacked Attiqué, a village of the Loup Indians, twelve or fifteen leagues from Fort Duquesne. The latter fled with their families, but they returned again and M. de Roquetaillade put them to flight, killing a great many of them. A great many Indians are coming to settle on the Oyo. A large stock of provisions will be required for them. Folio 352, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 3. Judgment of Court-Martial. Robert Stobo, a hostage given by the English at the taking of Fort Necessity, sentenced to have his head cut off, upon a scaffold erected on the Place d'Armes at Quebec, for having given information on the condition of the French, leading the English to violate the Articles of Capitulation of Fort Necessity. Jacob Wambram, another hostage, tried on a similar charge, acquitted. A reprieve granted by His Majesty in Stobo's case. Folio 355, 6 pages. Say, 12 pp.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MERY.

CANADA.

Vol. XIII., F.

1757.
April 17. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. France and the Five Nations. Delegates from all these nations came to Montreal. The Council held with them was most solemn and prolonged. They appeared to act with sincerity and frankness. Is convinced that those of them who are not neutral will fight with us. They have promised to burn down the forts that the English hold in their villages. Colonel Johnson remarked a great change in their demeanor on their return, and has complained of it. The Iroquois of La Belle Rivière, to the number of 120, have gone to join hands with the Loups, and have decided to take the field against the English. Folio 5, 16 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- April. Memoir with many erasures, and without the author's name, (probably from M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister) on the Stobo incident. The letter incriminating Stobo is reproduced in full. Folio 15, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- April 18. Vaudreuil to Minister. Informs him of what has happened at la Belle Rivière since his letter of 11th October last. The Loup Indians who went in pursuit of Col. Washington were brought to a stand by a large English force. Three detachments of Indians sent out by M. de la Chauvignerie have returned, one of them with 41 scalps or prisoners, another with 16, etc., etc. Fear of the Indians has made several Pennsylvania families emigrate to Georgia. Our prisoners report that 2,000 men under Col. Ware, are about setting out to take possession of Fort Duquesne. Folio 17, 11 pages.
- April 24.
Montreal. Lévis to the Minister. Left Carillon on 13th November, when the navigation was closing, to come to here. Left De Lusignan and De Gaspé in command, with instructions. The bulk of the English troops at Forts George and Lydius had set out to take up winter quarters in New England and New York. Would have been happy to command the expedition against Fort George which De Vaudreuil has intrusted to his brother, M. De Rigaud, but could not have done better than he will. Hopes that if the army, during the campaign, should be divided into two corps, operating at different points, M. de Vaudreuil will give him the command of one of them. Folio 23, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 4. Narrative of the campaign on Lake St. Sacrement, in Canada, during the winter of 1757. Expedition under De Rigaud to Fort George. Leaves St. Jean the 20th February. Only arrives at Carillon on the 7th March, and at Fort George on 19th. The thaw rendered it impossible to take the fort. Burnt 300 boats, 3 barques, several sheds full of provisions, 17 houses, and a saw-mill. Folio 25, 7½ pages. Say, 12 pp.
- July 11.
Montreal. Montcalm to the Minister. Difficulties of the position. Scarcity of provisions. Measures adopted. Commendation of Bourlamarque and of Capt. Pouchot commanding at Niagara. Has been obliged to remain here in order to be present at the feasts and ceremonies of the Indians, which are quite as tiresome as they are useful. (M. Marmette mentions a letter from Montcalm of the same date, from which he says he quotes.

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1757. Now the matter quoted is not to be found in this letter, so that it cannot be the same. In the quotation, Montcalm finds fault with Vaudreuil, and there is not a word about it in this letter.) Folio 29, 7 pages.
- July 25, Carillon. The same to the same. Sends him a copy of his letter to Vaudreuil. Looks for a successful campaign. Troops in good heart and officers filled with zeal. Praise for De Lévy, Bourlamarque, De la Pauze and De Malaric. Folio 33, 1½ pages.
- July 25, Carillon. Montcalm to Vaudreuil. Happy commencement of the campaign. Daring enterprise by M. Marin : with 200 men he had carried of 32 scalps and killed a great many. La Mothe, a Folleavoine Chief, has proved himself innocent of having deserted him at Choueguen. His brother with De Corbière, De Langlade, Hertel, De Meloises and La Chapelle, attacked 22 barges containing 300 men commanded by Col. Parker, who has succeeded Schuyler. They captured 20 of the barges and made many prisoners. Praise of M. de Villiers. According to the prisoners, the enemy does not know our plans. (With the letter of 25th July, 1757.) Folio 34, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- August 9. Articles of capitulation granted to Lieut. Col. Monreau, for the British garrison of Fort William Henry, of the intrenched camp connected therewith, and of its dependencies, by De Montcalm. Folio 37, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- August 18. Narrative of the expedition against Fort William Henry and its capture. (This document is, I think, the same as that mentioned by M. Marmette under the date of the 18th October). Not to be copied. Folio 45, 7 pages.
- August 3. Copy of letter from Montcalm, to the commandant of Fort George, 3 August, 1757, and the answer. Letter dated Fort Edward, 4th August, from General Webb to Lieut. Col. Munro, commander at Fort George. Letter from Montcalm to Lieut. Col. Munro, dated 7th August, and answer. (With the letter from Vaudreuil to the Minister dated 1st August, 1757). Folio 49, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- No date. During the siege. Letter from Bartman, aide-de-camp of General Webb, to Lieut. Col. Munro. (With letter from Vaudreuil, dated 18th August, and mentioned by M. Marmette.) Folio 51, 1 page.
- August 14. Copy of Montcalm's letter to Lord Loudun, dated 14th August, 1757. The bad behavior of our Indians at the surrender of Fort William Henry was due to the rum given them by your soldiers, and to the daring imparted to the savages by their terror. He himself and his officers exposed themselves freely in order to protect them. Must understand the great difficulty of controlling a host of 33 different nations of Indians. The Abenakis, who had something to complain of, were the most guilty. Trusts he will not make of this a pretext to exonerate himself from the terms of the capitulation. Exchange of prisoners. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 18th August, 1757). Folio 52, 2 pages.
- August 14. Copy of Montcalm's letter to General Webb, (with Vaudreuil's letter of 18th August, 1757). Closely resembles next preceding letter. Folio 53, 2 pages.
- August 14. Inventory of effects and munitions of war, found in Fort William Henry and the intrenched camp, after the pillage by the Indians. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 18th August, 1757). Folio 54, 2 pages.
- August 14. List of men killed and wounded since the commencement of the expedition to Fort George. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 18th August, 1757). Folio 55, 1 page.
- August 14. List of the garrison of Fort George and of the troops in the intrenched camp, 9th August, 1757. The garrison was composed of 2,372 men, less

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1757. 108 killed. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 18th August, 1757). Folio 56, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- August 24. Bigot to the Minister. At the evacuation of Fort George, the Indians enraged at seeing the soldiers carrying away their clothes and effects, fell upon them in order to plunder them. They massacred 20 of those who resisted, and made 800 prisoners, of whom they released 400. The remainder were only released at Montreal. The general opinion is that Montcalm ought to have besieged Fort Lydius after the capture of Fort George. The situation is satisfactory as regards military success, and very sad as regards our supply of provisions. The temperature is frightful, the harvest is again very bad, the expenditure will be enormous, and there is no resource whatever but the supplies from France. M. Pouchot writes him from Niagara that the Indians are furious at our lack of provisions and merchandise. They must be placated at any price. Folio 58, 11 pages.
- August 24. List of the garrison of Fort William Henry. This list only differs from the preceding one as to the number of soldiers killed, which it gives as 76, instead of 108. (Not to be copied.)
- August 20. Summary of events of the campaign of 1757, in New France. Movements of the French troops at Lake Champlain. Description of Fort George (William Henry). Its condition. Journal of the siege. Places the losses at 20 men killed and 120 wounded, on the French side, and at 80 killed and 120 wounded on the English side. The reasons given for not attacking Fort Lydius after the capitulation, were that the Indians were going home and the Canadians had to go and gather in their harvest. (With the letter of Engineer Desandrouins, 20th August, 1757). Folio 69, 8 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- September 15. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. States the circumstances which caused the outrages committed by the Indians at the evacuation of Fort George. Montcalm on signing the capitulation, had warned the English to spill out all the rum in their possession, so as to prevent the Indians from getting possession of it and becoming riotous. This warning was not strictly followed out, and some of the English gave liquor to the Indians. The evacuation was made sooner than it ought to have been, and without awaiting our escort. Such were the causes of the outrages, and our officers did all they could to suppress them. The English officers have all admitted these facts, and approved of our conduct. Further proofs of his humanity to the prisoners. Trusts that the English will not represent the facts in a different light. Folio 73, 14 pages. Say, 17 pp.
1753. The same to the same. Could not refuse as a matter of justice to write to M. Paulmy, advising him to confer the rank of Major-General upon M. de Lévis. He possesses all the abilities and qualities of a great soldier. Canadians, Indians, and regular troops march gladly under his orders. He is ever to be found at the post of danger, and had his advice been listened to, Fort Lydius would have been besieged and taken after the reduction of Fort George. General Montcalm having been decorated with the Cordon Rouge, the promotion of De Lévis would be opportune, and would gratify the Canadians. He may desire to serve in Europe if he does not see prospect of advancement here. His departure would be greatly and deservedly regretted. Folio 81, 5 pages.
1757. Copy of a letter from Vaudreuil and Bigot to the Minister. The two vessels commanded by De Montalais have been beset with sickness. The instructions to send the women, children and cattle into the woods,
- October 12.

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1757. bordering the lower reaches of the river, on the approach of the enemy, were communicated. The English have not ventured to attempt a descent upon Ile Royale. Folio 85, 1 page.
1758. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives an account of M. de Belestre's expedition to River Corlar with 300 men. No words can describe the fatigue and misery he suffered, but his enterprise was crowned with success, and is pregnant with great results. He took possession of five forts belonging to the English in that region and an immense booty. The Palatines settled there are rich and furnish vast quantities of supplies to the English. They had 3,000 pigs, 4,000 horned cattle, and 500 horses. Impossibility of transporting the stock here. The Iroquois confirmed in their devotion to our interests. Folio 86, 14 pages.
- February 10. Copy of a letter from the Minister to Vaudreuil. Answers his letter of 28th October. The King is satisfied with his administration, and approves of his observations upon the inexpediency of uniting the *service de guerre* with that of the artillery. It is not wise to innovate on what is done in France. Is writing to the Jesuits telling them to secure a professor of Mathematics, if M. Beauchamp should not return to Canada. Folio 94, 2½ pages.
- February 28. Copy of letter from same to De Vaudreuil and Bigot. Answers letter of 4th Nov. Does not doubt that they would have answered the dispatch which accompanied the King's Lists of 1757, if they had received it. Need of reducing the expenditure, and of furnishing all the information possible. Favors and rewards granted must be temporary. Folio 96, 2 pages.
- May 22. The same to Bigot. Has considered the measures adopted respecting the robbery of the King's treasury at Montreal. Approves of the commission to inquire into this affair, but is not satisfied with the result. Counts on the inquiry being pushed farther and the guilty parties discovered. Mayer had a better opportunity than others to carry out the undertaking. Must be watched. Folio 101, 1 page.
- July 1, Montreal. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives an account of events at Lake St. Sacrement, up to the arrival of Montcalm. Bourlamarque who commanded at Carillon, carried out his instructions with zeal and fidelity. Wolf in one direction and Longy on the other, have gone to reconnoitre the enemy's position. They are established in four camps around the ruins of Fort George. The prisoners declare that the enemy purposes taking the offensive in full force in a month's time. Bourlamarque would have liked to occupy the head of the portage, but did not venture to do so, because he expected Montcalm immediately. If the enemy advanced in that direction he would march out to meet him. Folio 102, 4 pages.
- July 13, Camp at Carillon. Say, 6 pp.
- De Lévis to the Minister. Marched day and night with his detachment to join Montcalm who was closely pressed by the enemy. Arrived the 8th, in the morning, in time to take part in the battle, which only ended in the evening. It was a glorious day for our arms. Our small force defeated 25,000 men with a loss of 300 men to us, against a loss of between four and five thousand to the enemy. The victory was due to the bravery of our troops, and to the good generalship of Montcalm. M. de Bourlamarque grievously wounded. Folio 106, 4 pages.
- July 21. Quebec. Bigot to the Minister. Has already informed him by his letters of 15th February, 3rd and 25th May and 22nd June, of the preparations he was making. De Lévis was about going to the Iroquois country to take possession of Corlar. While he was still at Montreal we learned that the English to the number of 20,000 were advancing by forced marches to

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1758. attack Carillon. De Lévis set out in that direction, and was in time to secure a victory. Before his arrival M. de Montcalm was falling back before the enemy. Our army consisted of 3,400 men. The Canadians and Indians only arrived 5 days later. Otherwise the enemy would have been destroyed in retreat. In order to make us divide our forces, the enemy had spread a report that they were going to set out for Belle Rivière. In spite of this victory the country is suffering from the scarcity and will continue to suffer as long as the war lasts, no matter what we do. The army must be increased. Folio 108, 7 pages.
- July 28,
Montreal. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives a detailed statement of the measures he has adopted and of all that happened before and during the battle of Carillon. De Lévis arrived upon the scene, after forced marches, at the very moment of the battle. The army was composed of 4,760 men of whom 3,500 were land forces, 326 soldiers of the marine, 844 Canadians and 40 Indians. 80 soldiers and 273 Canadians arrived with Duplessis at the beginning of the action. The enemy had about 14,000 men, besides 13,000 under General Abercrombie some distance off posted to cover the retreat. According to statements of prisoners and deserters, the enemy must have lost from 4,000 to 5,000 men, amongst whom were Lord Howe and Major General Spittal, commander of the troops from New York. The French losses are 459 killed or wounded. This victory is the result of the wise measures adopted by Montcalm, the intrepidity of M. de Lévis, the firmness of M. de Bourlamarque, etc., etc. Col. Johnson was at the Falls with 200 Indians. M. de Rigaud arrived at Carillon on 11th. Reinforcements are arriving every day. Engagement fought by Courtemanche's detachment near Fort Lydius. The enemy has left only from 10,000 to 12,000 men at Fort George. Folio 112, 25 pages. Say, 35 pp.
- July 30,
Montreal. Bigot to the Minister. Nothing decisive as yet at Louisbourg. The last news is of the 8th. The French had sunk 4 vessels. M. de Boishébert arrived there on the 6th July, with 400 men. Sickness prevails in our squadron before Quebec. 300 men in hospital. Folio 125, 2½ pages.
- July 23,
Montreal. Montcalm to Vaudreuil. Begs of him to read over again the instructions which he has just sent to him (Montcalm). Asks him if he thinks it is really possible, with 4,000 men, to defend the frontier, with instructions, the obscurity and contradictions of which would seem to make him responsible for disastrous results. With Vaudreuil's letter to the minister under date of 4 August, 1758. Folio 137, 1 page.
- August 4,
Montreal. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Regrets that his representations and those of the officers of marine have not succeeded in prevailing upon Montcalm to send large detachments to harass the enemy. He has made M. de Courtemanche lose a good opportunity, and that which he afforded to M. de St. Luc was not as fruitful as it ought to have been, owing to the insufficiency of his detachment. Nevertheless St. Luc obtained a very fine result. Account of his expedition. It is too late now, the enemy is on his guard and has recovered from his fright. The enemy has occupied and fortified an island near Rigaud's camp. Folio 180, 4 pages.
- August 6,
Montreal. The same to the same. Deceitful hopes of the English founded on our lack of provisions. The defeat of a detachment commanded by Robert Rogers "the most famous of English partisan officers," was the prelude to our victory at Carillon. Account of that victory and of the expedition against Corlar. M. de Péan, the bearer of this letter, is going to France for medical treatment. Folio 184, 8 pages.
- August 18,
Montreal. The same to the same. M. Marin, at the head of 250 Canadians, soldiers of the Marine and Indians, had an encounter with a detachment of 800 English. He at the first drove them back with great loss, but

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1758. he was himself obliged to fall back before the reinforcements received by the enemy. The prisoners say that Carillon will be attacked, this year, only if Louisbourg is taken. Fears for the latter place. Then the struggle will become very difficult. Carillon must be held, otherwise the whole Colony will be in danger. The place cannot be stripped, for then the west would be in danger. Folio 190, 5 pages.
- September 1, Camp at Carillon. M. de Montcalm to the Minister. The condition of the Colony is critical in the extreme. Peace is necessary, or Canada is lost. The English have 30,000 men to operate with in Canada, besides their army at Louisbourg. We have only eight battalions and 1,200 Canadians. France ought to send 2,000 men and 6 battalions of recruits. The English are at Frontenac. The Colony will be cut in two. (A dispatch in cipher translated between the lines.) Folio 194, 2 pages.
- August 11, Fort Craven. Translation of an unsigned document, found upon an English prisoner. Recommendations as to what is to be done at Oneida by the troops commanded by Col. Bradstreet. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 2nd Sept., 1758). Folio 204, 2 pages.
- Translation of another document of the same nature, addressed to (no name), by Col. Broadstreet. Ordered to join Capt. Wells to reconnoître on the river Chouaguen. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 2nd Sept., 1758.) Folio 241, 1 page. Folio 205, 1 page.
- September 23. Copy or extract from a letter from the Minister to M. De Lévis. His Majesty has been informed by De Montcalm of his noble conduct at the battle of Carillon, and begs the Minister to express to him His Majesty's satisfaction. Folio 208, 1 page.
- September 23. Copy of or extract from a letter from the Minister to Vaudreuil. His Majesty is well pleased at the victory of Carillon, but regrets the difference of opinion still existing between him (Vaudreuil) and Montcalm, under circumstances of such difficulty. Montcalm seems to desire to hold friendly relations with him, he has even instructed Bougainville to take steps to that end. Folio 209, 2 pages.
- September 27. Copy of Minister's letter to Montcalm. His Majesty was happy to receive, by M. Péan, his letters and those of Vaudreuil confirming news of the brilliant victory at Carillon. Is grieved that he has asked to be recalled. Folio 210, 1½ pages.
- November 1, Montreal. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Has just received letters from M. de Ligneris informing him that he was attacked on the 11th Sept., at Fort Duquesne, by 960 English under Major Legrand. Account of the engagement. The enemy was driven back. The English loss was 400 killed, many wounded, and about 100 prisoners, among them the commanding officer and 6 other officers. Our losses are: 8 killed and 8 wounded, amongst whom are De Verchères and De Bellestre. The Indians (the Loups and Chouanons) did not take part in the fight. It appears that they have promised the English to remain neutral. The English have built a fort 20 leagues from Fort Duquesne. They have 6,000 men commanded by General Forbes, and a great train of artillery. They are advancing upon us. Impossible to stand against forces so superior. Folio 211, 6 pages.
- November 4, Montreal. The same to the same. A fleet of the enemy 33 sail strong, has entered Gaspé Basin. Everything there has been burnt, and the inhabitants taken prisoners, but they are very well treated. The English went into Miramichi, but have not ventured to enter the river. He has sent a small vessel to re-establish a look-out at Gaspé, but can not do anything more. Begs of him to transmit his letters to the Keeper of the Seals, and to M. de Moras. Folio 215, 3 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1758.
November 20.
Montreal.

The same to the same. Since the last engagement at Fort Duquesne, M. de Ligneris decided to go and attack the English at their fort, Loyal Hannon. The expedition composed of 400 soldiers and Canadians, and 150 Indians, under the direction of Capt. Aubry of Louisiana, gained as complete a victory as the small number of troops permitted. The enemy had 250 men killed, and we had 4 killed and 6 wounded. M. de Ligneris was forced to reduce his garrison to 200 men, for want of provisions. The situation is such that these successes cannot inspire any confidence. Folio 217, 7 pages.

November 22.
Quebec.

Bigot to the Minister. Thinks that Fort Duquesne is either taken or evacuated, for he is informed by Major Legrand of the Montgomery regiment, our prisoner, that the enemy intended attacking it in October, when M. de Ligneris, for want of provisions, would be forced to reduce his garrison. All this trouble proceeds from the loss of our three boats loaded with provisions, at the taking of Fort Frontenac. Folio 221, 6 pages.

October 18.
October 20.
October 23.

Extracts from three letters written to M. de Vaudreuil by M. de Ligneris, commander at Fort Duquesne. Account of the engagement at the English fort, Loyal Hannon. Has no more provisions. Has kept only 200 men. Has sent M. de Bellestre to Detroit with 120 Canadians, to winter there, and M. de St. Ours to La Presqu'île with another detachment. His fort is falling into ruins. Cannot depend upon the Indians in such deplorable circumstances. Is expecting an attack shortly. Will blow up his fort. (Appended to M. Bigot's letter of 23 Nov., 1758). Folio 225, 12 pages.

Decree of Council of State forbidding on the part of Sieur De la Porte any intermeddling with the holding of La Baie Philypeau and dependencies, and instructing him to return the deed of grant thereof. Folio 231.

1759.
January 8.

Copy of the Minister's letter to Vaudreuil and Bigot. Answers the letters of 15th and 18th August, and that of 10th October, concerning the Sovereign Council and the several jurisdictions of Canada. Is surprised that no person has come forward to fill the vacant places, particularly those of councillors. The loss of Sieur Le Verrier, Attorney General, is not an easy one to repair. He was singularly zealous in imparting to youth a knowledge of the law. Cannot now replace him from France. The educated class appear to prefer trade, but that is due to present circumstances. Folio 235, 2 pages.

January 25.

Copy of a letter from the Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. The King approves of the appointment of a Major-Inspector General, and three adjutants residing in the three cities of the Colony, as well as of the persons designated. Their duties would not apply to regular troops coming from France. Folio 237, 2½ pages.

January 26.

Copy of a letter from the Minister to M. Bigot, in answer to a letter of the 1st June, preceding. Has given the King an account of the discussions between the Director of the Royal Domain in Canada, the Jesuits, the Hotel Dieu, and certain private individuals, respecting the *cens et rentes* unjustly collected within the manor of Quebec. The King approves of his decisions. The Director of the Royal Domain will, for the future, himself collect the rights and dues of *cens et rentes* and mutations. Folio 239, 2 pages.

1760.
February 8.

Copy of a letter from the same to the same. The administration in Canada has exhausted its resources, as he had foreseen. The King is obliged to suspend the payment of Bills of Exchange. The motives for this measure are set forth in the accompanying Decree of the Council. The King, however, contents himself with a limited suppression, and has appointed the purposes for which Bills of Exchange shall

1759. be drawn, the total amount not to exceed 2,400,000 livres, to be paid from the budget of 1761. He must endeavor to counteract the alarm which this suppression may arouse. Relies on his zeal and on that of the Canadians. The King reserves to himself the right to deal with contestations resulting from this suppression. Must furnish an account of expenditure paid and to be paid. Gives fuller details respecting provisions in a special dispatch. Folio 241, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- JJanuary 26. Copy of a letter from the Minister to M. Dumas. Upon M. de Vaudreuil's recommendation the King has appointed him to fill the new office of Major General Inspector of troops. Will receive his instructions from M. de Vaudreuil, as will also the adjutants appointed for each of the three cities. Folio 243, 1 page.
- JJanuary 26. Copy of a letter from the same to M. de Montcalm. The King who has been informed of everything, is so pleased with his zeal and his services that he has promoted him to be Lieutenant-General of his armies. M. de Vaudreuil has given strong assurances that he will act cordially with him. Must see the importance and necessity of union between them at such a critical time. Folio 244, 2 pages.
- February 16. Copy of a letter from Minister to De Lévis. The King, as a reward for his good services, has appointed him to the rank of Major-General, with the pay of 24,000 livres per annum. Folio 245, 1 page.
- February 16. Copy of a letter from Minister to De Vaudreuil. Is informed from an absolutely reliable source, that General Wolfe is to set out from England to lay siege to Quebec. Is confident that he and Montcalm will adopt suitable measures for resisting the enemy. Folio 246, 2 pages.
- Without date and without author's name. A detailed account of the campaign of 1759, relating more particularly to the operations which ended in the taking of Quebec. (A valuable document). Folio 247, 16 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- February 27. Copy of a letter from Quebec. Montcalm to Vaudreuil. Learns with more sorrow than surprise that the Indians of La Belle Rivière are making a treaty of peace with the English. Had foreseen this on account of our great inferiority. The English have 50,000 men, and are threatening us on every side. Under these circumstances it is better to concentrate our efforts in the heart of the Colony. The delimitation of the frontiers will not be settled to our advantage, merely because we may have feeble detachments wandering about on the St. John River, or La Belle Rivière. (Certified to be a true copy, by M. de Vaudreuil.) Folio 255, 5 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- March 20 and 21. (Copy) Memoir. Observations by M. de Montcalm, Montreal, 20th March, 1759. On the margin: Replies from M. de Vaudreuil, Montreal, 21st March, 1759. (Their views on the means to be taken for the defence of the Colony differed on some points, and M. de Vaudreuil endeavours to justify his own. This document is certified to be "a true copy," by M. de Vaudreuil.) Folio 259, 11 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- May 28, Quebec. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. It has been agreed between M. de Montcalm and himself, that the former is to go to Quebec to hasten on the works for the defence. The scarcity of provisions is still great, notwithstanding the help brought by Sr. Kanon's flotilla. He was able to enter the river and to escape the English cruisers, who were watching for him. He did, however, lose a few vessels, which were taken by the enemy. M. Aubert, who has been appointed to signal when any of the enemy's vessels are in the river, reports that he has seen 3 at Bic and 11 at Ile aux Coudres. Beyond a doubt these are the vanguard. The danger is very great, but all our people are animated with zeal and courage. Folio 265, 10½ pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1759.
October 5,
Montreal. The same to the same. A detailed account of the operations around Quebec, during the siege and for some time after the capitulation. Blames M. de Montcalm on several points, and particularly respecting measures to be taken to protect the city in the direction of the Foulon, L'Anse des Mères and Samos. Montcalm saw no danger in that direction, and measures of common prudence were neglected. At that very moment the English, disappointed, thought of raising the siege and retiring. If M. de Montcalm had suitably protected the heights which dominate the Plains of Abraham, General Wolfe would not have ventured to effect a landing, or his attempt would have ended in a disaster. Blames M. de Ramesay in like manner for having capitulated too soon. Folio 271, 49 pages. Say, 70 pp.
- June 10. General arrangements for opposing the landing of the English, from the River St. Charles, as far as the Falls of Montmorency, as well as for a retreat behind the River St. Charles in case of necessity. Plans for the defence of this river and order of battle for the fight and for camping during the whole campaign. (With M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5th October, 1759. Signed Le Chevalier de Lévis.) Folio 298, 12 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- September 18. Copy of Articles of Capitulation granted by General Townshend to De Ramesay. (Appended to M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759). Folio 296, 4 pages. Say, 2 pp.
- September 18.
Quebec. Copy of M. de Ramesay's letter to M. de Vaudreuil, 18 Sept., 1759. The extreme scarcity, the insufficiency of the means of defence, and the general desire of the population, have induced him to make overtures for capitulation. The English General has accepted, verbally, all the articles asked for, with the exception of one. His envoy, M. Joannès, is still with the General. Cannot draw back if all are accepted. It is unfortunate that M. de la Roche Beaucourt did not arrive sooner. (Appended to M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5 Oct., 1759. Folio 306, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.)
- August 26.
Camp of
Pointe à la
Chevelure. Translation of orders and instructions of General Amherst to Captain ———. Orders him to take a barge and nine men, to go by Lake Champlain to river au Sable, ascend that river as far as possible, and then proceed on foot to Fort Présentation, on the St. Lawrence. If the English troops should not be there, send a message to General Gage, towards Lake Ontario, informing him of the situation. (Appended to M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5 Oct., 1759. Folio 308, 2½ pages.)
- September 22. Translation of letter from Captain James Tute (?) to General Gage, written from Fort Présentation. Arrived in a very feeble condition, in consequence of privations and hardships, after 27 days. Could gain but little information of the French strength. They have three camps, one of which is on an island. They may have about 1,500 men. Corporal Cauley deserted this morning. Is disturbed in consequence. Is anxious to capture prisoners in order to obtain information. Sends him 4 men. Will return with the remainder. (Appended to Vaudreuil's letter of 5th October, 1759). Folio 310, 2 pages.
- September 19. Copy of Vaudreuil's letter to Ramesay, from Camp Calvaire, 19th Sept., 1759. A capitulation so prompt has very much surprised him as well as the whole army. The minister will judge of the matter. He will himself make a report of all these events, and will not forget him and all his previous records. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 311. 1 page.
- September 18. Copy of Ramesay's letter to Vaudreuil, from Quebec, 18th Sept., 1759. Would have been very glad in conformity with his wishes, not to con-

1759. clude the capitulation; but things had gone too far for him to draw back. Statement of supply of food in the town. As he is to be taken over to France with the garrison, he will take charge of his (M. de V.'s.) letters. Begs him to write and give him a little memorandum for the minister to facilitate explanations. Would prefer to remain. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759). Folio 312, 3 pages.
- September 16. Copy of letter from M. Joannès, adjutant of the regiment of Languedoc, doing duty as town major at Quebec. Written from Lorette to De Vaudreuil, the 16th., at noon. "M. Le Vasseur, sent to fetch some tents from the former camp, met M. de Bellecourt with 20 troopers, who said they were sent by you to inform us of the success of De Levis at the Rapids, of his approach, and of your intention of relieving the town. M. de Belcourt, whom he saw, did not tell the same story, and equivocated a great deal. Was going to see you, but Magnan, whom I met, dissuaded me from doing so. Failing the receipt of positive instructions from you, before 10 a.m. to-morrow, we shall treat for a capitulation. This is the unanimous advice of the troops and citizens. The extreme scarcity of provisions is the excuse for an act which otherwise would be dishonorable. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 314, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- September 13. Copy of a letter from M. de la Rochebeaucourt, commanding the cavalry, to M. de Vaudreuil, dated Le Passage, 18th Sept., 1759. Sent in this night one hundred and some bags of biscuit to Quebec. M. de Ramesay informed him that it was too late, that M. Joanès was with the English treating for capitulation. If they refused any of the articles he would break with them, on condition that he shall receive, the next day, a reinforcement of 4 to 500 men with their provisions. He, M. de la Rochebeaucour, undertakes to see them through. (With M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 316, 1 page.
- September 13. Copy of a letter from M. Marcel (aide de camp to M. de Montcalm) to M. de Vaudreuil. "M. de Montcalm approves of everything. Read your letter to him, and the draft of articles of capitulation, which I delivered to M. de Ramesay with your letter to him. P.S.: M. de Montcalm, at 10 o'clock to-night, is hardly any better. His pulse is a little better. (With M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759). Folio 317, 1 page.
- September 13. Copy of Vaudreuil's letter to Montcalm, 13th September, 6 p.m. Is much grieved that he is wounded. Would have attacked the enemy to-day, but yielded to the representations of all the commanders of the several corps. "They are of opinion that our diminished numbers, and the strong position held by the enemy necessitate an immediate retreat on our part. Being of the same opinion myself, I have determined to take that course." Encloses Vaudreuil's letter to Ramesay containing instructions for the articles of capitulation. In conformity with those agreed upon between them. (Accompanying Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 318, 2 pages.
- September 13. Copy of Vaudreuil's letter to Ramesay, 13th Sept., 6 p.m. Has received his two letters. The enemy's position is becoming more advantageous every moment. Deems it his duty to effect a retreat. His motives and the instructions which are to guide him (Ramesay) are detailed in the instructions enclosed. Urges his compliance therewith. Will write on the morrow. (Accompanying Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 319, 1 page.
- September 13. Memorial to serve as instructions to De Ramesay, commanding at Quebec. The absolute want of supplies obliges him to retreat. Warns him

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1759. that when his supply of provisions runs short, he must not wait until the enemy takes the place by storm ; before putting up the white flag. Articles of capitulation which he is to propose, with marginal notes giving reasons in support, and instructions. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5 Oct., 1759.) Folio 320, 5 pages.

September 13
Camp at
Beauport.

Copy of minutes of the council of war held on 13th September, at Vaudreuil's quarters. Signed: De Vaudreuil, Bigot, Dolquier, Paularies, Pontleroy, Dumas, Duchat, Manneville and Duparquet. Le Chevalier de Montreuil, who had been invited, was not there, or did not sign.) M. de Vaudreuil having asked the council to consider whether it was possible to attack the enemy, it was resolved : That the weakness of the army, the scattered and exhausted condition of the troops, the superior strength of the enemy, the insecurity of an unprotected camp, the distance from a base of supplies, the danger of interrupted communications, compelled the troops to fall back upon the River Jacques Cartier, where the only depot of provisions is located. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 324, 3 pages.

July 29.
Camp at
Beauport.

Copy of letter from Montcalm to Vaudreuil. Can neither fathom nor answer for events of an obscure nature. God alone is able to do impossible things. If he wants a stronger garrison in the city, must give up the position held at present. Consents beforehand to all that he shall order. Must have the ground carefully patrolled. Cannot, however, think it possible for the enemy, unless he had wings, to accomplish in one night the task of crossing the river, effecting a landing, climbing the broken precipice, and scaling the heights, especially with ladders to be carried. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5 Oct., 1759.) Folio 326, 2 pages.

Without
date, proba-
bly August,
1759.

Copy of a letter from Montcalm to Vaudreuil. If he anticipates a landing of troops at Anse des Mères, let him send Montesson there with 100 men. "I swear to you that 100 men posted there, would hold the whole army and would give us time to await daylight, and to march to the spot by our right; on the first alarm to-night, I would march to you with Guyenne and Béarn, who will to-morrow be encamped in line. Keep up a vigilant patrol with boats to-night, and if the night should be dark, have fires lit. Good night. P.S. : Are your rafts working ?" Folio 327, 1 page.

August 3.
Camp of
Pointe à la
Chevelure.

Copy of translation of instructions from H. E. Jeffery Amherst, major general and commander-in-chief, to Captain Quinton Kennedy, of the 17th regiment. He is to go to the villages of the Eastern Indians. Will tell the chiefs that he is marching upon Canada to bring it under the dominion of his king. That he offers them his friendship on condition of their absolute neutrality ; that he does not ask them for any assistance, having an army strong enough to subdue the French, and themselves too, in case of necessity. If their answer is favorable, he is to go to Quebec to inform Major General Wolfe of the fact, after which he is to return to him, Amherst. (With M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 5 Oct., 1759.) Folio 328, 2 pages.

June 27,
St. Laurent,
Ile d'Orleans.

Copy of a manifesto published by the English in several parishes of the government of Quebec. The inhabitants are invited to return to their homes. They shall not be molested if they remain quiet. England is determined to avenge insults and to take possession of Canada. The river is blockaded, and no assistance is possible. France, unable to support them, has abandoned their cause. She oppresses instead of helping them, they will perish of famine and misery or be massacred, if they act otherwise. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 329, 4 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

1759.
July 11.

Copy of petition presented to Vaudreuil by the citizens of Quebec. To avoid the effects of a bombardment, they gladly offer to organize themselves into a body to consist of citizens entrusted with the guarding of the city, which body would make a night attack upon Lévis, with the design of surprising the enemy and of taking possession of his battery before it is more solidly protected. The reconnoitering done by Sr. Charest, leads them to anticipate that the enterprise would have a good chance of success, and that in any event, they would be able to effect their retreat without great danger. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 331, 3 pages.

No date,
probably
September 13.

Copy of note written by the Chevalier De Bernest (or De Bernetz) to De Vaudreuil. An orderly just arrived from the Foulon, has this moment apprised him that the enemy has made a descent there. It is important to send troops there as soon as possible. The orderly, sent to him by M. de Vergo, says that the enemy is keeping up a sharp fusillade. Not hearing it any longer now, he thinks they have re-embarked. The lower town is being attacked. The enemy is returning at Anse des Mères. Cannot act too promptly. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 5th Oct., 1759.) Folio 333, 1 page.

October 15,
Montreal.

Bigot to the Minister. Every means had been taken to save Quebec. Had hoped to succeed in accomplishing it, and felt quite secure until the last attack. Account of the operations. Explanation of facts regarding the landing of the English at the Foulon. Too great haste on the part of Montcalm. Vaudreuil and he had decided to attack the English on the day after the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Meantime, Lévis arriving at Camp Jacques Cartier, spoke strongly in condemnation of the retreat. An attack was decided upon. Provisions were sent to M. de Ramesay, and orders given not to capitulate. Does not see any excuse for him. "I know all the particulars of this attack through some English officers of my acquaintance, who sent me information about it, adding that Wolfe had not expected to succeed, that he only did it that it might be said that he had attempted to land above Quebec, and that he intended to sacrifice only his van guard, which numbered 200 men; that if they had been fired upon, they would all have re-embarked; that the heavy guns and mortars set up in front of the town had been reshipped, and that the troops were to return, and leave on the 20th September. But for the surprising of our posts above Quebec, the town was saved and the King would have kept Canada almost intact." (A most interesting letter, wherein everything is explained most clearly. Orders have been given to copy it forthwith.—E.R.) Folio 334, 18 pages. Say, 25 pp.

October 30,
Montreal.

De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Details of operations in the upper country. After a long and noble defence Captain Ponchot has surrendered Niagara to Colonel Johnson, who took command of the enemy's army after the death of Generals Broadstreet and Bordas, and Colonel Prideaux. M. Ponchot had counted upon the support of MM. de Ligneris and Aubry, who, with 1,300 men, were hemmed in by a superior force. M. Douville has burnt his fort at Toronto. De la Corne has captured the English emissaries sent to the rapids by General Amherst, and who were to instruct General Gage to advance, this year, against Fort Présentation. Thus the enemy has been kept inactive at Chouaguen, and has gone into winter quarters. Folio 344, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.

July 15,
Niagara.

Statement of artillery and munitions remaining at Niagara at the time of its surrender to the troops of His Britannic Majesty. Signed: Strachey, captain; George Wray, storekeeper. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 30 Oct., 1759.) Folio 351, 2 pages.

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1759.
July 15. Articles of capitulation for the fort and garrison at Niagara of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 30th Oct., 1759.) Folio 352, 3½ pages.
- November 1.
Camp at Ile
aux Noix. M. de Bourlamarque to the Minister. Had but 2,300 men to oppose an army of from 11 to 12,000. Could only offer sufficient resistance to prevent the invasion of Canada this year. Carried out extensive works at Carillon, in order to make a show of strong resistance. When the attack became too serious, fell back at night upon St. Frederic, leaving 400 men with orders to Hébecourt to resist for some time, and then blow up the fort. Did the same as to St. Frédéric. Went with his army to Ile aux Noix and rendered it capable of making a stout resistance. All these delays brought about the result that the English did not emerge upon the River Richelieu until October. Having ascertained the strength of our entrenchments, and the season being advanced, the enemy returned to Fort St. Frédéric. Praises his troops and M. de Langis Montegron. Folio 354, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- November 3. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives an account of De Bourlamarque's operations. He succeeded in his purpose, which was no other than to prevent General Amherst from effecting a junction with the army before Quebec. Folio 358, 10 pages. Say, 13 pp.
- Montreal.
May 20. Instructions for M. de Bourlamarque, brigadier of the royal armies. His aim must be to draw the lines of the defence closer, and not to risk the chances of a general engagement. He must in succession, evacuate forts Carillon and St. Frédéric, blow them up, and then retreat upon Ile aux Noix, which MM. Duverney and De la Pauze are to fortify. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 8th Nov., 1759.) Folio 364, 10 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- Montreal.
November 10. De Lévis to the Minister. Was informed of the English victory on the 15th. Arrived at Jacques Cartier on the 17th. Made it clear that the retreat upon Jacques Cartier was a mistake. De Vaudreuil notified De Ramesay that we were going to his assistance, and that he was not to capitulate. Is deeply afflicted at what has happened, and at the mistakes that have been made, when the failure of the English seemed assured. Account of his operations. If the King desires to retain the colony he must be beforehand with the English, by sending out a fleet early in the spring carrying at least 11,000 men, provisions, etc., etc. (Orders have been given to copy this dispatch forthwith. E.R.) Folio 370, 11 pages. Say, 18 pp.

COLLECTION MOREAU ST. MÉRY.

1760—CANADA—1791.

Vol. 14.

1760.
February 22. Copy of a letter from the Minister to De Lévis. De Vaudreuil has informed him very fully as to the perfect understanding existing between them. A good understanding is more necessary than ever. Remarks respecting the payment of the officers' salaries, and the soldiers' pay. Has not been able to have his salary as commander-in-chief increased. Will not lose anything by waiting. Folio 11, 2 pages.
- April 15.
Montreal. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. De Lévis has remained with the army at Jacques Cartier. M. Dumas had the command of the frontier on this

1760.

side, and M. de Repentigny at Pointe aux Trembles. Skirmishes during the winter at Lorette, Ste. Foye, St. Augustin, Cap Rouge and Le Calvaire. Good will shown by all, especially the Canadians, who deprived themselves of part of their own slender resources. Had formed a plan for attacking Quebec during the winter; the enemy expecting this, had constructed seven redoubts near St. John's gate. Had sent emissaries into Quebec to set fire to the powder and provision magazines. They were unable to accomplish the object of their mission. Account of what happened in Quebec during the winter. Deaths, sickness and discontent among the English soldiers. Exactions of Murray upon the Canadians. Will attack Quebec very shortly. (Orders have been given to copy this dispatch forthwith.—E.R.) Folio 12, 15 pages. Say, 22 pp.

April 18.
Montreal.

The same to the same. To procure the provisions absolutely necessary for the army, and to prevent the English from forestalling them, he has kept detachments upon the south shore, all the winter, as far as St. Michel. Account of several engagements under MM. De Céloron, St. Martin, Hertel, Couillard, etc., etc. Folio 20, 11 pages. Say, 14 pp.

April 23.
Montreal.

Same to same. The army destined for the siege of Quebec was ready on the 6th of this month. Extreme scarcity. Has neither beef nor pork, and little flour. Has drawn his munitions from the posts on the frontier, and as regards certain indispensable articles has obtained them covertly from the English of Quebec. "You can easily imagine Mgr., the deplorable condition of this country; its resources exhausted, it is once more in a state of infancy and quite crushed by the near neighborhood and extreme superiority of the enemy. Hence the efforts I am making to recover Quebec before help shall arrive for the enemy." Has given important commands to MM. de la Corne, de Vassan, St. Martin, Denys De la Ronde and De Repentigny. Has great confidence in De Lévis. (Part of this letter is in cipher.) Folio 26, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

May 3.
Montreal.

Copy of memoir to serve as instructions to M. de Lévis. An attack upon Quebec before the arrival of the English fleet is the only resource at the present moment. Invests him with ample powers in view of the urgency of the case. Copy, signed: Vaudreuil. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 3rd May, 1760, to the Minister. Listed by M. Marmette.) Folio 34, 9 pages. Say, 12 pp.

April 29.
May 10.
May 11.
May 12.
May 21.

Copies of General Murray's letters to De Lévis and answers. (After the battle of Ste. Foye, the General Hospital, wherein were a number of sick English soldiers, remained in the hands of the French. De Lévis having complained that the English had fired upon the wounded who were being taken to the hospital, there ensued a most courteous correspondence, in which General Murray acknowledged the consideration the French had shown towards the prisoners and the sick, and pleaded a misunderstanding as to the matters complained of. These letters are eight in number. (With Vaudreuil's letter of 31st May, 1760.) Folio 44, 8 pages.

May 31.
Montreal.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. Details of operations at the siege of Quebec, and of the raising of the same. Great anxiety on both sides. This siege was undertaken only in the hope that the first fleet to arrive would be the French fleet. It was otherwise. On the 15th and the following days 17 English ships of war arrived from Halifax. There was no alternative but to raise the siege and retreat. Peace is now our only reliance. (Letter partly in cipher.) Folio 50, 16 pages. Say, 26 pp.

June 20.
Montreal.

Bigot to the Minister. Magnitude of the task of procuring provisions and munitions for the army. He has had snow-shoes, sledges and ladders manufactured, as though in preparation for an assault, and in order

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1760. to harass the garrison. Has had 20,000 implements and 300 boats made, taking possession, with or without, consent of the owner, of everything that could be useful to us. "I can say without flattering myself that, up to the present, I have greatly contributed to the preservation of Canada, by my strenuous and onerous toil, and by my expedients in support of our armies. I am certain that every one is willing to do me justice. Only from yourself, Monseigneur, am I unable to receive that gratification." Folio 60, 11 pages.
- March 21. Copy of the application of Vaudreuil and Lévis to Bigot, asking him to give rations of brandy to the soldiers. (With Bigot's letter of 20th June, 1760.) Folio 66, 1½ pages.
Montreal.
- June 6. Copy of the application of Vaudreuil and Lévis to Bigot, in which they request that, instead of selling for the King's benefit the 150 casks of brandy, which, owing to the short duration of the siege of Quebec, had been left unconsumed, he should keep it for the use of the troops during the summer operations, however high the price he might obtain for it. (With Bigot's letter to the minister, 20th June, 1760.) Folio 67, 2 pages.
Montreal.
- June 1. Application from Vaudreuil to Bigot, asking him to continue to furnish to the soldiers and officers the rations they receive when in garrison or on active service, or to allow them an amount of pay corresponding to the high prices of provisions. After the siege of Quebec the army, for want of provisions, had gone into cantonment in the parishes along the shore, instead of remaining in camp or in garrison. (With Bigot's letter of 20th June, 1760.) Folio 68, 2½ pages.
Montreal.
- March 17. Copy of letter from Sieur Cadet, commissary of provisions in Canada, to Bigot, declaring that he is not obliged to supply provisions to the troops in the centre of the colony, still less to furnish brandy in the soldiers' rations, and that he does not feel bound to continue the rations of brandy he had orders to give during the siege. Request granted. (With Bigot's letter to the Minister, 20th June, 1760.) Folio 70, 2½ pages.
Montreal.
- March 12. Copy of letter from Lévis to Bigot begging him to order the allowance, in view of the severity of the weather, of one glass of brandy to the soldiers, during the siege of Quebec, which is about to begin. (With Bigot's letter to the minister, 20th June, 1760.) Folio 73, ½ page.
Montreal.
- March 15. Copy of Bigot's order to Sieur Cadet, commissary, directing him to include one glass of brandy in the rations of the soldiers and militiamen of the army about to besiege Quebec. (With Bigot's letter of 20th June, 1760.) Folio 73, ½ page.
Montreal.
- January 2. Copy of a letter from Vaudreuil to Bigot, begging him to make the outlay necessary to procure equipments, implements, ladders, sleds and snow-shoes, and to secure from private persons, with consent or on requisition, all that may be necessary for the use of the service in the siege of Quebec. (With Bigot's letter of 20th June, 1760.) Folio 74, 1 page.
Montreal.
- March 25. Copy of Vaudreuil's letter to Bigot, empowering him to buy from Sieurs Martin and Tropez, merchants, Quebec, two hundred and fifty quarter casks of brandy for the army, at the price agreed upon between them. (With Bigot's letter of 20th June, 1760.) Folio 75, 2½ pages.
Montreal.
- June 22. Say, 4 pp.
Montreal.
- Vaudreuil to Minister. General arrangements for the defence of the frontier of Quebec. M. de Rochebeaucourt is at Pointe aux Trembles, M. de Repentigny at Fort Jacques Cartier; M. Dumas at Cap Lauzon, Deschambault. The English have 8 ships, 5 frigates, 400 Snows and brigantines, carrying a total of about 600 guns. With this fleet they are masters of the river. They have a great number of

1760. sick. They have a hospital at Lévis, and another at the Island of Orléans. They are grossly ill-treating the settlers near Quebec. They have hanged a man named Nadeau, of St. Charles, and have put the curés of Charlesbourg and Beauport, and some Jesuit priests on board their ships. The enemy does not know the extent of our weakness. Folio 77, 11 pages.

Say, 16 pp.

June 23,
Montreal.

Vaudreuil to the Minister. Preparations made by him at Ile aux Noix, St. Jean and Chambly. Bougainville is in charge at the first named post, M. de Lusignon was at first in charge of St. Jean, but has since been transferred to Chambly. Account of some small expeditions to St. Frédéric. Indecision of the English. By the latest accounts General Amherst was about to take the field with a strong force. Folio 83, 9 pages.

Say, 15 pp.

June 28,

Account (probably by M. de Vaudreuil), of the Quebec expedition under the command of M. de Lévis. This most lucid and circumstantial narrative is a very precious document. The movements of the army and of the various corps are here narrated with so much precision, that it is easy to form an exact idea of all the operations. The document contains a list of the officers killed or wounded. (With M. de Vaudreuil's letter of 28th June, 1760, cited by M. Marmette.) Folio 89, 21 pages.

Say, 42 pp.

August 6,
Montreal.

Vaudreuil to the Minister. Gives an account of the movements of the English on the south shore of the river, from St. Nicolas as far as Bécancour. Vain attempts to oppose them. The English make the inhabitants take the oath of allegiance, and burn down the houses of the absent. M. de Hertel was killed in an engagement, taken by the English and his body sent to M. de Repentigny, with a letter from General Murray stating that he has troops of the late General Braddock's under his command, who are eager to avenge themselves, and that the French would do well to avoid employing the Indians. Answer sent by M. Dumas. The English landed at Bécancour and re-embarked the same day. Folio 101, 7 pages.

Say, 9 pp.

August 11,
Montreal.

Vaudreuil to the Minister. The English fleet having on board General Murray and some 2,500 men commanded by Colonel Howe, is on its way up the river again. It is to be replaced before Quebec by the squadron from Louisbourg. General Amherst is hastening to meet the fleet, which is advancing on Montreal.

August 29,
Montreal.

Bigot to the Minister. The English fleet is now anchored three leagues from Montreal. The enemy's army from Lake Champlain has landed near Ile aux Noix. They seized the little vessels we had there, and thereupon Bougainville decided to evacuate his fort. M. de Vaudreuil has given orders to M. Dangeac to return to France with the three vessels which the English had sunk in la Baie Des Chaleurs, and which he succeeded in raising. (P.S. of 2nd Sept.) M. de Roquemaure has burnt Fort St. Jean and is now encamped at Laprairie with his troops. The enemy are pillaging and burning houses and barns wherever they set foot. We learn that the enemy has captured Fort Lévis which is situated on an island above Montreal, and taken the garrison to Chouaguen. Folio 111, 7½ pages.

Say, 12 pp.

August 29,
Montreal.

Vaudreuil to Berryer. Must have received his cipher letters of 23rd April, 26th and 28th June, and 13th of this month, showing the deplorable condition of the colony. Details of operations at Ile aux Noix. Admirable conduct and zeal of the Canadians, who stop at no sacrifice. If M. de Ponchot is forced to evacuate Fort Lévis, we shall have three armies against us. Montreal is not fortified. We are in want of every-

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1760. thing, and even of ammunition. We shall fight, but if we must capitulate, will endeavor to do so with honor. (This dispatch is in cipher.) Folio, 115, 8½ pages.

September 10.
Montreal.

Vaudreuil to the Minister. The writer's letter of 29th August will have informed him of the enemy's strength, and of the exhausted state of the colony. M. de Bougainville, seeing that he had an army of 12,000 men facing him, did well to evacuate Ile aux Noix and fall back upon Montreal. The enemy might have surrounded him with a weak detachment of his troops and continued his march upon Montreal. It was the same with St. Jean. General Murray landed the greater part of his army at Varennes, burnt the houses of those who were with the army, and threatened with the like fate those in other places who would not come back immediately. This order caused many desertions. Taking of Fort Lévis, above the rapids, by General Amherst. Captain Ponchot surrendered only at the last extremity. General Amherst, after encamping on Ile Perrot, appeared before Montreal. Having but 2,400 men, little powder and provisions, no fortifications capable of defence, exposed on one side to the artillery of the fleet, on the other to batteries commanding the city, against an army of 32,000 men with 300 guns, without counting those of the navy, considered that resistance would be an unpardonable blunder, which would place the colony at the mercy of the conqueror. Preferred to accept the conditions of the English General, who would not listen to any proposals but those modified by him. They are, however, honorable to the army and liberal towards the settlers. The interests of the latter must be their first thought. M. de Lévis has been swayed chiefly by his attachment for the army. "For myself, I could not through condescension, sacrifice a people who since the beginning of the colony, have sustained it so constantly at the price of their life's blood; who by their persistent and unflinching courage have earned the praises of all Europe, and who have stripped themselves of everything in order to preserve their allegiance to the King. How I should reproach myself, and what an account would not His Majesty require of me, if, listening to an indiscreet zeal, I had sacrificed the few troops remaining to him in this country, and exposed a people such as this to all the horrors of a war, wherein the exasperation of the chiefs must excite only too effectually the fury of the rank and file; with the result of inflicting on the few surviving colonists a transmigration more to be dreaded by most of them than death itself, and which would have made it impossible for the King, in a treaty, to secure for himself a country wholly devastated, and requiring to be peopled afresh." Cannot doubt but that his conduct will be approved of. Folio 121, 12 pages.

Say, 20 pp.

September 6,
Montreal, 8
o'clock in the
evening.

Copy of minutes of a council of war at which were present: MM. de Vaudreuil, Bigot, de Lévis, de Bourlamarque, de Bougainville, de Roquemaure, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, de Pontleroy, and Monbeillard. It was unanimously resolved to ask for an armistice until the 1st Oct., and that if peace between the two kingdoms was not concluded, the colony should be delivered up to England. It was also agreed that if this request were refused, as was probable, articles of capitulation should be submitted. Folio 127, 3½ pages.

Say, 6 pp.

September 3.
Camp before
Montreal.

Copy, certified by M. de Vaudreuil, of the articles of capitulation between General Amherst and the Marquis de Vaudreuil. (The articles of capitulation are 55 in number. Many are granted, some are modified or rejected. They are signed: "Jeff Amherst," and collated by M. Happy, Secretary to the general. Folio 131, 20 pages.

Say, 30 pp.

September 6.
Montreal.

Memoir upon the present situation of the colony. (The 12 articles submitted to the Council of War.) Folio 141, 4 pages.

Say, 7 pp.

1760.
September 8,
Montreal.

Copy, certified by M. de Vaudreuil, of a letter from Lévis to Vaudreuil. Inasmuch as the answers of the English General call upon the troops to lay down their arms, he begs of Vaudreuil to break off negotiations, to await the cannonade, and try the fortune of war, notwithstanding the slender hope of a successful resistance. Asks for leave at least to retire with the troops to the island of Ste. Hélène, and to face any extremity rather than submit to the conditions regarding the troops. Seeing that the interests of the colony do not allow him to refuse the conditions proposed. Vaudreuil orders Lévis to submit to them. Folio 145, 2 pages.

September 7,
Camp before
Montreal.

Copy of General Amherst's letter to M. de Vaudreuil, certified by the latter. Has received his letter by M. de Bougainville. Sends back the articles of capitulation with those that are granted. Will not make any change in them, but will interpret them leniently in the execution. Folio 146, 1½ pages.

September 8,
Camp before
Montreal.

Copy of General Amherst's letter to M. de Vaudreuil, attested by the latter. Since his conditions are accepted, he suggests, in order to hasten the execution thereof, that he, De Vaudreuil, sign them at once, and send them back to him by Major Abercromby. Renews his assurances of leniency. Proposes, with a view to giving more effectual protection, to have the gates occupied at once by Colonel Haldimand. Folio 148, 1½ pages.

1765.
July 10,
New Orleans.

Letters of appointment as Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec, the See being vacant, addressed to M. l'Abbé de l'Isle Dieu. Dated 1 September, 1760. (In Latin). Folio 149, 3 pages.

1765.
May 7,
New Orleans.

Memorial to be presented to the Sovereign Council of New Orleans, for that part of Louisiana which still belongs to France, by Abbé De l'Isle Dieu, respecting the usurpation of the jurisdiction of the ordinary and of that of the chapter of the See of Quebec (vacant), by Père Hilaire, Capuchin. It is alleged therein that Abbé De l'Isle Dieu is Vicar-General of the Diocese of Quebec; that Père Hilaire, is acting in virtue of alleged letters of appointment as Apostolic Prothonotary, that the said letters were hastily granted, and that registration thereof should not be allowed by the Council, more especially as he (Père Hilaire) was driven out and banished from the colony, and forbidden to return. Folio 151, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

1761.
May 3.

Copy of Minister's letter to M. Ponset de Lagrave. The Registers and Minutes of the Recorders of the Admiralty Court at Louisbourg and at Quebec have been deposited at La Rochelle, to be sent back, on the signing of peace, to those colonies, if deemed expedient. Those who wish for copies or abstracts are to apply at La Rochelle. Folio 153, ½ page.

July 29.

Copy of a circular to Intendants and Commissaries in charge of posts. Must assist distressed Canadians arriving from England, but they are to cease helping those from Ile Royale who have been helped for two years past, and who can provide for themselves. Folio 154, 1½ pages.

October 3,
Paris.

Copy of a letter from Abbé Becque, Superior of the Séminary of St. Esprit, to M. le Duc de Choiseul (?) touching a gift to his community by Mgr. Dosquet, former Bishop of Quebec. Folio 155, 1 page.

December 17.

Letter from the King to M. Moreau, Conseiller au Chatelet de Paris. Has given orders to Comte de Jumilhac, governor of the Bastille, to receive as prisoners, on his, Moreau's, requisition, those who may be convicted by the commission of the 17th Oct., 1761. (Must refer to Bigot and his accomplices.) Folio 156, 1 page.

October.

Copy of letters patent authorizing the Superiors and Directors of Le Séminaire De St. Esprit at Paris, to receive from the former Bishop of

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1762. Quebec a grant of landed property situated in the village of Sarcelles, diocese of Paris. For services rendered to the Diocese of Quebec. Usufruct reserved. (A signed and collated copy.) Folio 157, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- March 24, Versailles. Copy (printed) of a Royal Ordinance ordering the officers of troops "heretofore in Canada" to betake themselves, within two months, to the province of Touraine, to enjoy there the allowance appointed for them by His Majesty. Having regard to their services, to the loss of their property in Canada, and to their promises not to serve, made under the terms of the capitulation of Montreal, His Majesty directs that, in view of the low prices of provisions in Touraine they betake themselves to that province and there remain, under the orders of Sr. de Longueuil, formerly Governor of Three Rivers. Folio 159, 2 pages.
1762. Decree (printed) by the Royal Council of State, fixing a period to debts contracted in Canada, the liquidation of which must be effected at the agency established at Paris. Delay extended to six months, after which time they shall lapse and be null and void. Folio 161, 1 page. Say, 3 pp.
1763. Decree (printed) by the Royal Council of State, which orders owners and holders of Canadian securities to make declaration thereof. (Accompanied by a form of declaration.) Folio 162, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- December 24, Versailles. Decree (printed) by the Royal Council of State, ordering the prorogation of further delay for the declarations to be made by holders of Canadian securities. Folio 164, 2 pages.
- May 15, Versailles. Copy of Minister's letter to Abbé De l'Île Dieu. Abbé de la Corne, assisted by Chevalier d'Eon, has obtained from the English Government for the Chapter at Quebec leave to select for itself, publicly, a Bishop. This point gained involves others, but must refrain, lest he fall into contradiction with those who are negotiating. He can, however, solicit the liberation of Abbé Le Loutre. The priests of Canada must be exhorted to submit to the Government. Folio 166, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- July 16, Paris. JUDGMENT (printed) rendered with supreme authority, and in the last resort, in the matter of Canada, by MM. Les Lieutenant Général de Police, Lieutenant Particulier et Conseillers au Chatelet, et Siège Présidial de Paris, Royal Commissioners in that behalf. The King's attorney au Chatelet, Attorney General in the Commission, Plaintiff and Prosecutor :
- François Bigot, formerly Intendant of Justice, Police, Marine and Finance of Canada;
- Jean Victor Varin, formerly Commissary of Marine, sub-delegate of the Intendant of Canada, and acting Intendant-Commissary at Montreal;
- Jacques Michel Bréard, former Comptroller of Marine at Quebec;
- Guillaume Estèbe, formerly honorary Councillor to the Sovereign Council at Quebec, and keeper of the King's stores at the said city;
- Jean Baptiste Martel de St. Antoine, formerly keeper of the King's stores at Montreal;
- Jean Pierre La Barthe, formerly keeper of the King's stores at Montreal, in place of the said Martel;
- Claude Nicolas Fayolle, writer-in-the-Marine, formerly keeper of the King's stores at Montreal;
- Joseph Cadet, formerly Commissary General of provisions in Canada;
- Jean Corpron, trader, in Canada, partner and clerk of the said Cadet, in his offices at Montreal;

1763.

François Maurin, trader, partner and clerk of the said Cadet, in his offices at Montreal ;

Louis André Antoine Joachim Pennisseault, trader, partner and clerk to Cadet, in the said offices at Montreal ;

Pierre Rigaud Marquis de Vaudreuil, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Governor of New France, for the King ;

Michel Jean Hugues Péan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Captain and Adjutant of the Marine forces in Canada ;

François Le Mercier, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Commander of Artillery in Canada ;

Charles Deschamps de Boishébert, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Captain of troops in the Colony, and Commandant of the post of Miramichy ;

Nicolas Desmoloizes, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Captain and Adjutant of the troops in Canada ;

Pierre Jacques Payen de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Lieutenant to the King in the town of Three Rivers, and Commandant at Fort Frontenac ;

Jean François Vassan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, formerly Commander of the Second Battalion of Marine and of the Fort of Niagara ;

Daniel Joncaire Chabert, Lieutenant of the troops of Marine and formerly Commandant at the Portage of Niagara ;

Paul François Duvergé de Saint Blin, Lieutenant of the troops of Marine, formerly Commander at the Fort of la Rivière au Boeuf ;

Paul Perrault, formerly Major of the Militia of Canada. All of them defendants and accused ;

And Deschesneaux, formerly secretary to the said Bigot ;

Saint Sauveur, formerly secretary of the said Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor General ;

Lemoine Despins, merchant, formerly in charge of the commissariat at Montreal ;

Landriève, formerly Commissary of Marine at Fort Carillon ;

Sermet, writer in the Marine, formerly acting Commissary at Fort St. Frédéric ;

Martel, Commissary of Marine, formerly acting Intendant Commissary at Montreal ;

Papin, formerly keeper of stores at Frontenac ;

De Ferrières, formerly keeper of stores at St. Frédéric ;

Dumoulin and Villefranche, formerly successively store keepers at Fort Chambly ;

Hautraye and Billeau, former, successively storekeepers at Fort St. Jean ;

Heguy, formerly storekeeper at Carillon ;

Gamelin, formerly store keeper at la Presentation ;

Curot, sr., and Curot, jr., formerly store keepers (successively) at Fort Niagara ;

Garreau, formerly store keeper at Fort Du Quesne ;

Martel, 3e, formerly store keeper at Fort Machault ;

Le Gras, formerly store keeper at the portage of Niagara ;

Ferrand, formerly store keeper at Rivière au Boeuf ;

Poisset, formerly store keeper at the post of Miramichy ;

Laplace, formerly clerk to the Commissary at Fort Machault ;

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1763.

Rousteau *or* Roustan, formerly clerk to the Commissary at Fort Duquesne;

Saint Germain, formerly clerk to the Commissary at portage of Niagara;

Salvat, formerly clerk to the Commissary in the offices at Montreal;

De l'Espervanche and De la Chauvignerie, formerly successively commandants at Fort Machault;

Rouville, formerly commandant at Fort Chambly;

Sacquespée, formerly Commandant at Fort St. Jean;

D'Artigny, formerly Commandant at the post of La Chine;

Lorimier, formerly Commandant at Fort La Présentation;

Douville, formerly Commandant at the post of Toronto;

Villebon, formerly Commandant of the post of La Mer du Ouest;

And one D'Auterive: All of them accused, absent, and in default.

And also la Marquise de Montcalm de Saint Vêran, mother, and la Marquise De Montcalm, widow, of the Marquis de Montcalm, Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, and commanding his troops in Canada, in her own name as well as in behalf of her children, Plaintiffs.

King's Attorney au Chatelet, Attorney-General to the Commission.

Bigot and Varin were banished for life, and their property confiscated, after deduction previously upon that of Bigot of a fine of 1,000 livres to be levied for the King, and also the sum of 1,500,000 livres by way of restitution. On that of Varin 800,000 livres. Bréard, Cadet, Pennisseault and Maurin were banished for 9 years, and condemned to pay a fine of 500,000 livres each to the King, and, by way of restitution, Bréard to pay 300,000 livres, Cadet 6,000,000, Pennisseault and Maurin 600,000 each; Corpron, Estèbe, Martel de St. Antoine and Payen de Noyan to give an alms of 6 livres; and by way of restitution, Corpron to a fine of 600,000, Estèbe 30,000, Martel de St. Antoine 100,000; shall be detained at the Bastille during the King's good pleasure, Jean François Vassan, Daniel Joncaire, Chabert and François Paul de Saint Blin, charged with having passed inventories of provisions carelessly and without due examination, with warning not to repeat the offence; Discharged from accusation: Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Charles Deschamps de Boishébert, François Le Mercier, Nicolas Desmélôizes, Paul Perrault, Claude Nicolas Fayolle; Jean Pierre LaBarthe put out of court; Michel Jean Hugues Péan, to remain at la Bastille during pleasure, pending further inquiry; Judgment by default, well and in due form entered against Landrière, Deschesneau, Dumoulin, Ville Franche, Hautraye, Rouville and Sacquespée. Further inquiry to be made before entering judgment by default with respect to Saint Sauvan, Lemoine Despins, Sermet, Martel (Commissary), Papin, De Ferrières, Bel-leau, Héguy, Gamelin, Curot, senior, Curot, junior, Garreau, Martel (3rd) Le Gras, Ferrand, Poisset, La Place, Rousteau *or* Roustan, St. Germain, Salvat, de l'Espervanche, de la Chauvignerie, D'Artigny, Lorimier, Douville, Villebon and D'Auterive. Judgment in favour of the mother and widow of M. le Marquis de Montcalm, and Ordered that the terms injurious to the memory of the Marquis de Montcalm to be found at pages 192, 286, 287, of Bigot's Memorial, and notably the term "informer," be suppressed as slanderous. Folio 171, 78 pages. (Pages 65 to 72, in folio 167.) Say, 160 pp.

December 31. Decree of the Council of State (printed), evoking before itself all issues raised, or to be raised in relation to the final sentence pronounced against the Intendant, officers, and employees in Canada, by the Commissioners ap-

1764. pointed under Decree of Council, dated 12th December, 1761, and referring them to the commissioners appointed by Decrees of 15th October, 1758, and 29th November, 1761, for the liquidation of the debts of the Marine and Colonies, contracted in Canada. Folio 207, 3 pages. Say, 4½ pp.
- January 5. Decree of the King's Council of State (printed), extending to 1st April, 1764, the delay granted by Decree of Council of 13th March, 1762, for the production of vouchers in evidence of Canadian debts. Folio 209, 2 pages.
- January 5. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), which extends to 1st April, 1764, the period for making declarations concerning paper and notes, etc., of Canada. Folio 211, 2 pages.
- February 13. Decree by the King's Council of State, enacting regulations as to declarations to be made by the voluntary or judicial trustees of the estates of Bigot, Varin and others, condemned in the matter of Canada. Folio 213, 2 pages.
- April 1. Decree by the King's Council of State, granting an enlargement until 1st July, for the execution of the foregoing decree. Folio 215, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 29. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), ordering the liquidation of Bills of Exchange, and notes of Canada. Folio 217, 7 pages. Say, 11 pp.
- July 2. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), concerning the acknowledgments which shall be given in payment for Canadian bills, etc., liquidated in pursuance of the Decree of Council of 29th June, 1764. Folio 221, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- August 11. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), enacting rules for the deposit to be made by the voluntary or judicial trustees of the effects belonging to Bigot, Varin and others, ordered to make restitution. for the benefit of the King in the matter of Canada. Folio 223, 2 pages.
- December 15. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), ordering the payment of salaries, wages and other ordinary allowances remaining due to sundry officers and employees heretofore serving in Canada. Folio 225, 2 pages.
- December 15. Decree by the King's Council of State, ordering the liquidation of the several debts of Canada. Folio 227, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
1765. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), ordering payment of the debts of Canada liquidated in pursuance of the decree of 15th December, 1764. 3 pages.
- February 9.
- June 3. Declaration by the King (printed), granting to the officers of the Sovereign Councils of Canada and Ile Royale, the privileges enjoyed by honorary officers of the Sovereign Courts in France. Folio 231, 3 pages.
- December 29. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), concerning the interest on vouchers given for bills and notes of Canada, and appointing a limit of time for concluding the liquidation of the said bills, etc. Folio 233, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
- December 31. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), concerning the payment of interest, and the repayment of the capital of the vouchers given in exchange for Canadian bills, etc. Folio 235, 2 pages.
- December 31. Decree empowering Abbé De l'Ile Dieu, Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Quebec, to set off against his receipts the arrears of annuity accruing to the said Bishopric. Folio 237, 3 pages. Say, 4½ pp.
1766. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), concerning the extinction and burning of bills and card-money in Canada. Folio 239, 4 pages.
- January 17.
- May 9. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), enacting that English owners of Canadian securities shall be admitted to the liquidation, ordered

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1766. by the Decrees of the Council of 15th December, 29th June and 2nd July, 1764, and regulating the procedure in relation thereto. Agreement between His Most Christian Majesty, and the King of Great Britain, for the liquidation of Canadian bills, etc., belonging to subjects of Great Britain. Folio 241, 8 pages. Say, 13 pp.
- May 9. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), which commissions Sieur Molerat d'Humberville to sign the third coupon of vouchers for the payment of liquidation of Canadian bills. Folio 245, 2½ pages.
- August 1. Decree by the King's Council of State, enacting that paper money, Bills of Exchange, and vouchers for money owing by Canada, the property of English subjects, shall be admitted to the liquidation ordered by Decree of Council, 15th December, 1764, so soon as the formalities required by the agreement of 29th March last, as well as by articles appended to the present decree, shall have been complied with. Folio 247, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- August 18. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), to give to bearers of Canadian bills, owned by English subjects residing in France the means of complying with the law requiring the taking of the oath. Folio 249, 1½ pages. Say, 1 pp.
- December 15. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), fixing definitely the terms of the liquidation of Canadian bills held by British subjects. Folio 251, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- December 22. Copy of letter from Abbé De l'Isle Dieu to the Minister. The new Bishop of Quebec, who arrived on the 28th June, was acknowledged as titular Bishop, eight days after, by the English government. "Letters received inform him that our religion is professed as publicly as it was before the cession of the country." The only restriction imposed is that priests are not to be brought out here from France, unless they are natives of Canada or of the Colonies, within the jurisdiction of the diocese. In view of this will cause four Acadians to continue their studies; and will do as much for those amongst them who show an inclination for the priesthood. Letters received from Abbé Le Loutre touching the Acadian settlements at Belle-Isle-en-Mer. Cannot dispense with the King's assistance until after the harvest of 1768. Any other than M. Le Loutre must have been daunted at having to overcome so many obstacles. The State Commissioners have been very slow in aiding him. Rations of tobacco granted by the King to the Acadians of Belle-Isle-en-Mer. (Refers to several other letters from himself and from Le Loutre.) Folio 253, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- February 20. Decree by the King's Council of State (printed), cancelling all paper money, bills of exchange, and other vouchers for debts of Canada, which have not been presented within the period appointed. Folio 255, 1½ pages.
1774.
June 17. Copy of a document entitled "Petition in liquidation and adjudication of reprises and matrimonial agreements, entered by Mlle. Charlotte Liénard de Beaujeu, wife of Sieur Varin." On the margin is written: "17 June, 1774. Decree of non-suited." It would seem that this lady had married Varin, Comptroller of Marine in 1733. Was married under the system of community of property, bringing a dower of 6,000 livres, never paid, Varin 12,000. Varin had been condemned, for breach of trust, to pay 800,000 livres to His Majesty. His estate, set out in detail in this document, amounted to 1,320,400 livres. His wife claimed that Varin being legally dead, there was a dissolution of the community, and that His Majesty could take only half of that sum, say 660,200 livres; that the sum of 500,000 livres having already been levied, in execution of the sentence, His Majesty was only entitled to the difference. The grounds of this declaration and of the decree of "non-suit," are given at great length. Folio 257, 9½ pages. Say, 20 pp.

COLONIES—MISSIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.
CANADA—CHURCH AND MISSIONARIES.

F²

CANADA AND LOUISIANA.

F³

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.
SERIES C. C. II.—VOL. II.

CORRESPONDANCE RANDOT-PONTCHARTRAIN.

COLONIES—MISSIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

CANADA—CHURCH AND MISSIONARIES.

F²

Volume 1 of this series contains nothing which concerns Canada. It is composed, in part, of letters from Abbé de L'Isle Dieu, subsequent in time to the cession of Canada, and is connected with the missions of the French colonies of the Antilles and Guiana.

VOL. 2.

1658.
March 11,
Paris.

Letters mandatory to the Parliament at Paris for the registration of Letters-Patent, for the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers in America. (The Letters-Patent are dated July, 1651.) Folio 1, 2 pages.

1661.
June 10.
1663.
January 27.

Grant by La Fabrique of Quebec, to the Jesuit Fathers, of 70 square rods of land in the Upper Town of Quebec, on 10th June, 1661. Id. of 28 square rods of land, on the 27 January, 1663. Signed the first contract, as churchwardens : MM. Mathieu, Hubost Delongchamps, Jacques Loyer de la Tour, Jean Juchereau de la Ferté, Mathieu D'Amours d'Echauffours; and on behalf of the Jesuits, Père Paul Ragueneau. Signed the second contract as churchwardens: Jean Juchereau, Mathieu D'Amours, Jean Gloria and Jean Madrig, the latter a surgeon, and on behalf of the Jesuits : Père Claude Dablon. By Notary Guillaume Audouart, notary and secretary to the Royal Council at Quebec. Folio 2, 3½ pages.

1680.
May 29.

Grant to the Jesuit Fathers of the land or farm of the Sault, described as follows : A tract of land with a frontage of 2 leagues, beginning at a certain point opposite the St. Louis Rapids, and extending upwards along the lake shore, of like depth measured from the said shore, together with two islands, islets and shoals situated in front of and adjoining the lands of La Prairie de la Magdelaine, on condition that the same shall revert to the King, as cleared, when the Iroquois shall have abandoned it. In substitution for La Prairie de la Magdelaine tract which the Iroquois found to be too wet. Folio 5, 5 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

1703.
June 30.

Conclusions of the Attorney General, Rouette d'Auteuil, on the registration of the Grant of the Seignior of Sillery, applied for by the Jesuit Fathers. He opposes the registration of this Grant, and asks that the

Say, 3 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1703. question be submitted o His Majesty. Represents that this Grant was obtained solely for the use of the Algonquin Indians, settled there; that no Indian has resided there for 30 years; that those who were there died of small-pox or went away; that it was by mistake, and without even having been asked for it, that De Callières and Champigny granted to the Seigniors the right to exercise magisterial and judicial powers, which would always be appealed from, by reason of the little confidence the inhabitants have in that kind of judges, who are usually very ignorant. That this Seigniori adjoins another which belongs to them, so that they are proprietors of the whole banlieu of Quebec, to the detriment of the colony. Folio 8, 5½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- March 29. Memoir from Rouette d'Auteuil to Mgr. le Comte de Pontchartrain, same subject. Sends the deed of the Grant made to the Jesuit Fathers, and its registration, as applied for, to which he adds his conclusions of 30th June, 1703. He regrets that a clause similar to that embodied in the grant of the lands at the Sault, had not been added, stipulating that these lands should revert to the King's domain, in the event of their being abandoned by the Indians. Cannot help regretting the grant of magisterial and judicial powers. Folio 11, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- October 22. Ordinance by M. Randot, Intendant, suppressing, under the King's orders, the High Jurisdiction of the Seigniori of Sillery, and that of the fief which the Jesuits hold in the town of Three Rivers. Folio 13, 2 pages.
1718. Extracts from a memoir of Père Lafitan, to the Council of Regency, June 1. praying for a Grant in perpetuity for the Jesuit Fathers, of the lands of the Sault, upon certain conditions. Folio 15, 2½ pages.
1692. Royal Letters-Patent for the establishment of the Pères Recollets at Montreal, and at Newfoundland. Folio 18, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.
1663. Deed of Gift whereby MM. Pierre Chevrier, Priest, Seignior of Foucan; Gabriel de Queylus, Abbé de Locdieu; Jean Garibal, King's Councillor, etc., etc.; Antoine Barillon de Morangis, King's Councillor, etc., etc; Christophe Duplessis, baron de Montbart; and Bertrand Brouart, all of Paris, do, upon certain conditions, make over the Seigniori of the Island of Montreal, to the MM. du Séminaire de St. Sulpice, acting through Sr. Alexandre Le Ragois de Brétonvilliers, Superior of the same. One of the conditions is in favour of Mlle. Mance, and another in favour of M. de Maisonneuve, who is to remain during his lifetime, Governor and Captain of the Island, and of the Seigniorial Manor, with lodging in the said Manor, and the enjoyment of one-half of the farm products, and of the revenue from the mills and dependencies of the said half of the same, subject to the charge of keeping the same in good order, and to serve him in place of a salary; the whole in consideration of the very great services rendered by him to the colony. Folio 32, 15 pages.
1677. Royal Letters-Patent for the foundation of a community and seminary May, St. Omer. of ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, in the Island of Montreal. Folio 40, 5 pages.
1693. Edict whereby the King accepts the surrender of the right to administer March. la haute justice in the Island of Montreal, by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and relieves the seminary from all expenses in relation thereto. The seminary to retain the exercise of such jurisdiction (haute justice) within the enclosure of the seminary, and within the farm of St. Gabriel; and grants to the seminary the privilege of nominating the first Royal Judge. (This first judge was Sr. J. Bte. Migeon de Braussac.) Folio 45, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.

1693. Document by which the Abbé Louis Tronson, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, makes choice of *Sieur Migeon de Braussac* to be Royal Judge in the Island of Montreal. Folio 47, 1 page.
- No date. Petition from les MM. du Séminaire de St. Sulpice, setting forth that they did not intend to surrender the right of administering *moyeunes et basses justice* in the Island of Montreal; and praying that their holding of such rights be expressly recognized, &c., &c. Comments, setting forth motives for refusing or granting certain of their requests. Folio 48, 13 pages. Say, 9 pp.
1733. Grant by De Beauharnois and Hocquart, to Le Séminaire de St. Sulpice, of a Seigniory, situated at the Lake of Two Mountains, bordering upon the Seigniory belonging to the representatives of *Srs. de Langloiserie* and *Petit*, and the Seigniory which the Seminary already holds in the said locality. Folio 26, 2½ pages. Say 6 pp.
- September 26. Royal Deed of Gift to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, confirming the grant made by De Vaudreuil and Bégon of a Seigniory at the Lake of Two Mountains, with a view to the transfer thither of the Indian Mission of *Sault au Recollet*, with the right of *hautes, moyeunes et basses justice*. Upon condition that they shall, at their own expense, meet all the expenditure necessary for the transfer of the Mission of *Sault au Recollet*, and that they shall cause to be built, also at their own expense, a church and a fort of stone, for the security of the Indians, in conformity with plans approved by the King. Reserving to His Majesty the right to take and remove, without paying therefor, all such oak timber as it may please him to take from the said lands. Folio 58, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1718. Royal Letters-Patent approving of, and confirming the establishment of "La Congrégation de Notre Dame," for the education of young girls, in the Island of Montreal. Folio 61, 2½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- April 27. May, Dunkirk. Answers to consultations had by the King respecting the vows taken by the Sisters of the Congrégation de *Ville Marie*, and by *Les Hospitaliers*. It does not appear that the King's intention in granting the Letters-Patent to these sisters was to make real nuns of them. According to all authorities, and the practice in the first times of the church, and to the Royal Statutes, the liberty of the King's subjects belonged to the King and not to the Church. The King can grant or refuse the founding of a religious community, the privilege of assuming vows, etc., etc. This permission once granted, the religious authority alone has the right to judge as to whether the person asking to take such vows possesses the necessary disposition to find holiness therein. The daughters of *La Congrégation* having been established to live a secular life only, could not, without permission from the King, change their status and their rule of life by imposing upon themselves the obligation of taking vows, whether simple or solemn. Folio 63, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1671. No date. Memoir respecting orders forbidding the cloistering of themselves, or the taking of vows, by members of *La Congrégation*, and the taking of vows, or the wearing of any special habit by *Les Frères Hospitaliers*. The King's letter of 6th June, 1708, to *M. Randot*, shows that it is not His Majesty's intention that the daughters of *La Congrégation* and *Les Frères Hospitaliers* should take vows. *M. Randot* notified them to that effect. The Daughters of *La Congrégation* wrote thanking him for this prohibition, but praying that they might be permitted to take simple vows. *M. Randot* prays that, in the interests of the colony, this prohibition be not removed. Folio 65, 1 page.
1669. Royal Letters-Patent for the establishment of *Les Religieuses Hospitalières* at Montreal. Folio 67, 5 pages.
- April.

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No date.

Extract from the provisions and conditions contained in a deed of sale made by "Les Dames Religieuses Hospitalières," of Montreal, conveying to Sr. Gyon Després, a building lot which Sr. Tétro has purchased on the same terms. "The said purchaser shall not erect buildings higher than one single story, upon St. Paul Street, with the right of putting in dormer-windows on the side next the street." By arrangement it was settled that the windows of the second story of the house built by Tétro, should be walled-up and closed. Folio 70, 1½ page.

Inventory of title deeds and papers, relating to the establishment of the Bishopric, Chapter and Parish Cure of Quebec. Folio 72, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

Title deeds of the above inventory. 31 deeds. From folio 74 to folio 132, 114 pages.

Inventory of title deeds and papers relating to the establishment of Le Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, established at Quebec, and of the properties acquired by it in that place. 23 title deeds. Folio 133, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

1672. History of transactions respecting Ile Jésus. The Seminary of Quebec is the proprietor, in virtue of the will of Mgr. Laval. The latter had acquired it from M. Berthelot, in exchange for Ile St. Laurent (Ile d'Orléans), on the 24th April, 1675. Berthelot held it by virtue of a deed of conveyance, made to him by the Jesuits. The latter never had any title deeds, nor, to speak truly, any possession. M. Berthelot obtained the grant from M. Talon, 13th Nov., 1672, and the Seminary of Quebec, later on, were confirmed in possession by De Callières and Champigny. But His Majesty has not as yet ratified this grant, notwithstanding the urgent petitions presented in that behalf. Folio 134, 3 pages.

Various title deeds and papers relating to the property of the Seminary of Quebec. From folio 136 to folio 177, 80 pages. Say, 100 pp.

Various title deeds and papers relating to the property of the Ursulines at Three Rivers. 22 Dec., 1712, deed of sale by René Godefroy de Tonancour. 30th March, 1713, deed of sale by Joseph Prou (a farmer, of Arbre à la Croix), and Marie Joseph Dupont, his wife. 10th August, 1641, grant made by M. de Montmagny to Thomas Godefroy de Normanville. 4th April, 1685, grant by M. de la Barre to Joseph Petit Bruneau. 8th Oct., 1697, foundation of an hospital at Three Rivers by the Bishop of Quebec. 22 Dec., 1697, letters-patent from the Bishop of Quebec for the foundation of an hospital at Three Rivers. 10 Oct., 1699, deed of sale to the Ursulines of Three Rivers, by Claude de Ramesay, Seigneur of Montigny, Lajesse and Bois Fleurant, and Charlotte Denis, his wife. 20th August, 1700, discharge from M. de Ramesay. 4 Feb., 1700, deed of gift to the Ursulines of Three Rivers, by Jacques Dubois, Seigneur of Ste. Marguerite. 6 Sept., 1700, deed of conveyance to the said Ursulines by J. Bte. Poulin de Courval. 13 Oct., 1701, grant by De Callières and Champigny to the said Ursulines of a fief above Lake St. Peter, north of the river, between the fief of Joseph Petit Bruneau, Seigneur of Maskinongé, and Michel Trotier *dit* De Beaubien, Seigneur of la Rivière du Long. 6 Feb., 1702, deed of gift to the said Ursulines by Pierre Pepin *dit* Laforce and Louise Lemire, his wife. May, 1702, Royal Letters Patent for the establishment of the hospital of Three Rivers. 20th June, 1705, mortgage bond for 1,000 livres, in favor of the said Ursulines by Joseph Petit Bruno and Marie Magdelaine Chesnaye, his wife. 8 Oct., 1710, lease of a house for the King's service, by the said Ursulines.

22 Oct., 1711, lease of a house to François de Gallifet, Governor of Three Rivers, by the said Ursulines. From folio 182 to folio 211, 60 pages.

Various title deeds and papers relating to Les Religieuses Ursulines de Québec. From folio 211 to folio 250, 78 pages. Say, 85 pp.
Say, 115 pp.

Various title deeds and papers relating to Les Religieuses Hospitalières of Quebec. From folio 251 to folio 260, 20 pages. Say, 27 pp.

Various title deeds and papers relating to Les Dames de l'Hotel Dieu, Quebec. From folio 261 to folio 269, 17 pages. Say, 12 pp.

End of Volume 2.

COLONIES—MISSIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

CANADA AND LOUISIANA—CHURCH AND MISSIONARIES.

F3.

1683. Present state of cures and missions of Canada, giving extent of parishes, dimensions of churches or chapels, the names and age of curés administering them, the population, the value of the tithes, etc., etc. Of these priests 8 are natives of the country, namely: Claude Volant, aged 28 years, Curé of Batiscan and Ste. Anne, and serving as missions Les Grondines, Deschambault, Portneuf, Ste. Croix, Lotbinière and Rivière du Chesne; M. Pinguet, aged 27, serves Neuville, la Pointe aux Ecureuils, La Côte Ste. Ange and Villieu; M. Gagnon, aged 33, serves Charlebourg and 6 other neighboring villages; M. Martin, aged 35, serves Beauport, consisting of 4 villages; M. Soumande, aged 31, serves Cap Tourmente and La Baie St. Paul; M. de Francheville, aged 34, serves St. Pierre, St. Paul and St. Jean; M. Morin, aged 38, serves La Côte de Lauson, Montapeine, Beaumont, La Durantaye and Bellechasse; M. Vachon, aged 26, serves Cap St. Ignace, la Bouteillerie, La Rivière du Sud, and other neighboring Seigniories. Quebec has a population of 1,354 souls, Ville Marie 643, Port Royal 800. Folio 4, 7 pages.

March 2. Acceptance by Mgr. De Laval of a piece of land offered by Sr. Gamache, for the building of a church at St. Ignace. Folio 8, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.

List of Curés in Canada appointed to parishes by Mgr. de Laval, or by Mgr. de St. Valier, up to the beginning of July. And list of priests who are serving parishes, without being provided with letters of appointment. Folio 10, 2 pages.

Letters of appointment to the parish of Beauport, for Sr. Etienne Boullard, issued by Louis Ange Desmezerets, Grand Archdeacon and Vicar-General to the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 12, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

1686. Summarized list of the parishes of Canada. 36 parishes. Folio 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.

Detailed statement of parishes of Canada. The priests of the Seminary of Montreal are: M. Dollier, Superior; MM. de la Colombière, Souart, Lebailly, Frémont, Villehardouin, De Belmont, Mariette and De la Saudraye. Those of the Seminary of Quebec are: MM. de Bernières, Ango Des Mezerets, Glaudelet, Duplessis, Morel and Soumandre. Folio 16, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.

Account of the distribution of 3,000 livres, given by the King for the Curés of Canada, and plan for the distribution of 8,000 livres, also given by His Majesty. Folio 21, 3 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1686. List of the parishes and Missions, which may be formed in Canada, with the further help which it may please the King to give, in view of the small value of the tithes, and the great expense the curés are obliged to incur for a canoe and a servant man in most of the places. Folio 23, 1 page.
1687. (Not signed). "Exposition de l'état où j'ai trouvé l'église du Canada." Folio 24, 1 page.
1701. Statement of the distribution to be made of the 8,000 livres granted by the King, this present year, (1701), towards the support and subsistence of curés, established in la Nouvelle France. Folio 25, 3 pages.
- October 15. Detailed list of bounties granted by His Majesty to Religious Communities and Houses in Canada, under the schedule of charges, as well as the ordinary funds. Total amount 46,400 livres. Folio 28, 5 pages.
1701. Statement of revenues and charges of the Communities established in New France. Folio 32, 5½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
1703. Articles relating to ecclesiastical jurisdiction at Port Royal. Questions and answers of the King. Folio 36, 5 pages.
- July 4, Marly. 1706. Titulary Curés, under letters of collation from the former Bishop. Folio 39, 1 page.
- February 1. 1718. Letter from M. de la Marche to Mgr. De Pontchartrain, Secretary of State, in the form of a Memorial on Canada and the clergy. Says he is a native of the country, and belongs to a most illustrious family; is a nephew of M. Boucher, formerly Governor of Three Rivers. He was for nearly ten years in the service of the Seminary of Quebec. Concludes by asking for employment in the King's offices in Canada. Describes in detail the riches and great revenues of the Seminary of Quebec, accruing from their Seigniories, farms, mills, houses, lands, cattle and vessels. They own all the shore of the river from Montmorency as far as La Baie St. Paul, as well as Ile aux Coudres and Ile Jésus. Could do a great deal of good, but they stop at no acts of injustice, in striving to promote their own interests. Keep in great part for themselves the allowance His Majesty grants for the poorer curés and missionaries, and which is entrusted to them for distribution. Have a large allowance for the maintenance of aged curés and missionaries in their seminary. They grant this favor to members of their own body only, so that others are forced to return to France. Succeeded in getting possession of the parish of Quebec, and in causing M. Dupré to be transferred to a small parish, &c., &c. Folio 40, 17 pages. Say, 25 pp.
1717. Petition from the Bishop of Quebec to the Royal Council, praying that the erection and dismemberment of parishes may be left to his decision, according to the ruling of the Council of Trent, and of the canonical laws. Decided, as it appears by notes on the margin, that the Governor, the Intendant, and the Bishop, shall act conjointly, subject to ratification by the King. Folio 49, 6 pages.
- November 3. 1718. Decision by the Council of Marine, respecting the erection and dismemberment of parishes, and the rebuilding of churches. Folio 52, 4 pp.
1667. Ordinance by the Sovereign Council for the levying of the tithes and revenues of the curés of Canada. Folio 56, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.
1679. Extract from the Registers of the Sovereign Council, respecting tithes. Folio 65, 4 pages.
- October 23. 1679. Decree of the Council, respecting tithes. Folio 67, 1 page.
- October 31. 1684. Letters from the Bishop of Quebec, ordering exemption from tithes for all lands held by the Jesuits in Canada. Folio 68, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 12.

1682.
November 23. Letters from the Bishop of Quebec, ordering exemption from tithes for all lands held by the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 70, 3 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- After 1674. Consultation and opinion of M. de Héricourt, King's Councillor, respecting the exemption of the Jesuit lands from tithes. Is of opinion that such exemption is equitable. Folio 72, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.
1672.
November 6. Letters from the Bishop of Quebec, exempting from tithes the property of l'Hôpital de Québec. Folio 74, 1 page.
1678.
November 7. Like exemption in favor of Les Ursulines. Folio 75, 1 page.
- November 6. Like exemption for the Religieuses de l'Hôtel Dieu. Folio 76, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
1735. Statement of the situation respecting the augmentation of tithes which the Bishop is desirous of imposing. He wanted, instead of the 26th bushel, on wheat and other grains, to take the 13th, and not only upon grain, but also upon all vegetables, hemp, flax, tobacco, &c., &c. Upon the representations of MM. de Beauharnois and Hocquart, to the effect that the farmers would not willingly submit to such an increase, it was decided that no change should be made. Folio 77, 4 pages.
1705.
November 13. Decree by the Sovereign Council, forbidding the Curés of Beauport and of l'Ange Gardien, to give any public notice of demanding a heavier tithe than that appointed by the ordinances, and commanding them to appear before the Council to give an account and explanation of their conduct. They had exacted tithes, not only of grains, but also of all that the soil produces, with or without cultivation: of cattle, hay, fruits, flax, hemp, sheep, &c., &c. "The result had been," states the decree, "loud murmurs, from the people when leaving the church." Folio 79, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
1705.
November. Answers given by Sr. du Fournel, curé of l'Ange Gardien, to the Lords of the Sovereign Council. Claims that the King's Edict does not limit the tithe to grain. That hay is necessary to the curé for the feed of a horse, apples he needs, in order to prepare a beverage as a substitute for wine, &c., &c. Folio 83, 7 pages. Say, 11 pp.
1705. Answers by Sr. Boullard, Priest, Lecturer on Divinity and Canon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, formerly Curé of Beauport, and at the present time fulfilling the priestly office there. Folio 91, 26 pages. Say, 37 pp.
1706. Memorial presented to the Court by the Curés of Canada, respecting tithes. (With the letter of M. Randot, junior, Intendant, of 2nd November, 1706.) Folio 104, 17 pages. Say, 35 pp.
- January 20. Conclusions of the Attorney General upon the remarks of Srs. Boullard and Fournel. (This document and those preceding it, are most interesting. The dispute turned in great measure, upon the regulation,—real or pretended,—of 23rd August, 1667, on which Sr. Boullard relied. The Attorney General replies that the regulation upon this question is of the date of 4th Sept., 1667; that the latter was duly signed, executed and registered in the office of the Recorder of the Council, whereas the other, unknown until this day, and neither registered nor published, can be nothing more than the draft of a Regulation. The discussion also dealt with the question of the sufficiency of the tithes, the one side showing by details that the curés are reduced to living in a state of poverty, "which exposes them to the contempt of the people"; and the other, "that they are able to live in comfort and afford themselves the luxury of a barrel of wine every year."—E.R.) Folio 114, 18 pages. Say, 30 pp.
1707.
May 30. Memorial from the Attorney General to the King, upon the trouble arising respecting tithes. Recapitulation of the facts and arguments of the parties. Followed by the King's decision, after communication with his advisers. This decision rejects the appeal of the curés for a
- July 12.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707. quashing of judgment, and declares: "That no reliance can be placed on the alleged Regulation of 23rd August, 1667, of which the curés seek to avail themselves, because it is not presented in an authentic form, being only a copy of a copy; that it is not registered in the office of the Recorder of the Sovereign Council, and is manifestly contrary to usage." "It seems proper and even necessary, to call upon the Most Rev. Bishop of Quebec, or his vicars-general, in his absence, to administer to Sieur Boulard, curé, a suitable reprimand, for having so greatly abused of his ministry as to add to the precepts of the church a 7th precept for the payment of the tithes, and for having made it the subject of a sermon and public instruction. And if he had presumed to act with regard to his Seigneur in the scandalous manner, stated by the Attorney General, then his conduct deserved still more severe reproof. Folio 124, 24 pages.

1739.
September 30. Memorial to the King from Beauharnais and Hocquart, respecting the increase of tithes asked for by the curés. (With their letter of 30th Sept., 1739.) History of the question. Are of opinion that the tithes are sufficient, and that the means suggested for levying them would give rise to difficulties. Folio 136, 13 pages.

1742.
October 30. Memorial from the Religious Communities of Quebec, to Comte De Maurepas, respecting their exemption from the payment of tithes. Certified to be in conformity with the truth, by the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 143, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

1743.
April 30, Versailles. Letter from Maurepas to Beauharnais and Hocquart. Sends them the memoir of the Religious Communities, respecting their exemption from tithes, and asks for their advice to enable him to submit the question to the King. Folio 147, 1½ page.

1765.
January. Letter from Père Audran, a Jesuit, to the Minister. Represents that he came to Canada in the same ship with M. Duquesne, in 1752; that he served in the Missions from that time until the cession of the Colony to the English; that since the dissolution of his Order, he has been reduced to penury. Asks that he may be granted a pension of 400 livres, the same as the Jesuits of Louisiana. Folio 161, 1½ page.

1782. Letter from Père Huot de la Valinière, a Priest, to M. de Castres, Secretary of State. (A remarkable letter, artless and mysterious.) Returned from Canada 9 months since, after a period of 26 years. Offers his services. Applied for an audience to M. De Sartines, but received no answer. Relates his history and that of a priest taken prisoner by the Bostonais at Sorel, in 1776, and released at his, the writer's, solicitation; kept in captivity by the English during 3 years; sent to England; detained upon the vessel for 7) months; a prisoner for 20 days at Alrefford, &c., &c. Folio 162, 3 pages.

1635.
May 19, Versailles. Memorial from the Minister on the Missions of Canada, in answer to the Memorial of Cardinal d'Estrées, upon sending missionaries to the newly discovered country, the Mississippi and Louisiana. The discovery of Louisiana appears to have been made by way of the lakes. M. de La Salle, who claims to have followed the Mississippi as far as its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, at the further extremity of La Nouvelle Biscaye, has not yet returned from his voyage into the said river. Be this as it may, so long as there are no Frenchmen settled in those countries it is useless to organize missions there. Moreover, the Bishopric of Quebec includes all lands under the dominion of the King, within the boundaries to be designated by His Majesty, with the approval of by the Holy See. Pending such designation and approval, the question is under the sole jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 166, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.

1705.
May 18.

Extract from a letter to Vaudreuil, from Père Chardon, Jesuit, missionary at Rivière St. Joseph, in the Miamis country. Congratulates him on his appointment to the post of Governor. Expects a great deal from him as to the prohibition of the liquor trade. The Poutouatamis want him to establish himself amongst them. Folio 168, 2 pages.

1728.
February 4.

Letter from Abbé Raguet to M. Robin, containing comments upon the letter of De Maurepas; whose views he does not share. As to requiring passports from those leaving Canada for Louisiana. The mild climate of the latter country attracts the Canadians, and it is better not to put any obstacles in the way of their emigration.

Historical Memorial, addressed to the keeper of the seals, respecting what has happened since 1730, at New Orleans, between the two religious orders (Jesuits and Capuchins), serving in Upper and Lower Louisiana, forming part of the Diocese of Canada. (As the powers of the Bishop of Quebec in Louisiana, are often dealt with in this document, I deemed it useful to have it copied. E.R.) Folio 238, 12 pages. Say, 18 p.p.

1757.
September 15,
Paris.

Memorial from Abbé de l'Isle Dieu, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec, to the Minister, respecting the differences between the Jesuits and Capuchins. Folio 245, 15 pages. Say, 25 pp.

End of Volume 3.

SERIES C. C. II.

"Correspondance Générale."—Newfoundland—Fisheries.

This series, which is composed of 5 volumes, comprises the period from 1699 to 1814, and relates, strictly speaking, only to the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, with the exception of the 5th volume, which includes some documents of the period from 1699 to 1711, when part of Newfoundland still belonged to France.

SERIES C. C. II.

Continuation of the same series, comprising 12 volumes, all relating to Canada, noted at page 28 of M. Marmette's report for 1885.

VOLUME I.

CANADA—ACADIA—ÎLE ROYALE—COMMERCE.

Tables of the Commerce of Canada, Acadia and Ile Royale. (This volume includes thirty large tables, giving a detailed statement of merchandise shipped from the ports of France to Quebec and Louisbourg, or from the latter ports to France, to other ports of the colony, to the islands, and to New England, with the names of the vessels and of their owners, captains, port of destination, and the nature and prices of merchandise, from 1733 to 1756. Among known Canadian names which often re-appear as owners, shippers or masters, I select the following : Philibert, Pierre Chauveau, Jacques Badeaux, Jacques de la Ronde, d'Aillebout, Le Gardeur de Tilly, Le Gardeur De Beauvais, De Repentigny, Lemans and Michel De Salaberry, Richard Toster De la Richardière, D'Amour Des Plaines, Jean Taché, &c., &c. These tables show that a fairly steady trade was carried on between Louisbourg and Boston. This volume may not perhaps be worth copying, I simply beg to call attention to it, so that it may be recurred to later on if necessary, and for the benefit of the student of that department of history.—E.R.)

C. C. II.—VOL. II.—CANADA.

"Correspondance Générale."—(Marked No. 5 on Cover.)

Original letters from M. Le Comte de Pontchartrain, Minister and Secretary of State, to M. Randot, junior, Commissary and Inspector of Marine at Dunkirk, and to MM. Randot, father and son, Intendants of Canada, during the years 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707 and 1708. The first letters in this volume were addressed to M. Randot, when he was at Dunkirk. They do not relate in any way to Canada.

Pontchartrain to Randot. Sends him the papers which M. de Lamothe Cadillac has submitted to him. The latter asks that the proceedings commenced against him at Quebec may be evoked to the Royal Council. Will examine the papers, and report to him. Will do the same with regard to Dame De La Forest, who wants to appeal by a civil action, against the two decrees entered against her. Folio 36, 1½ pages.

The same to the same. Will find enclosed a letter from the King authorizing the delivery of powder from the magazines of the Marine at Quebec, to be used for the purpose of celebrating, by rejoicings, the reduction of at Villefranche. Folio 39, ½ page.

The same to the same. Will find enclosed a letter from Dame La Forest, with a memorial as to her case with Sr. Berthelot. Asks for a report. Encloses also the proposal of Sr. Pascaut, who offers to take over from Canada to France masts and other timber for the King's ships. Folio 38, 1 page.

The same to the same. The King has granted the request of the family of Dame Peuvret, widow of the Recorder of the Sovereign Council, to have her placed in a convent of women. This woman had been led astray by a worthless fellow, whom he is to prosecute. Folio 39, ½ page.

The same to the same. Sends him a petition from Sr. Le Boeuf, captain of the Guards at Quebec, who was taken prisoner on ship board, on his way to Canada, and lost both his employment and all that he possessed. Folio 40, ½ page.

The same to the same. On arriving at Quebec, he must examine the Order asked for by the Commissioners of La Cie du Canada, respecting beaver. Will find enclosed an order instructing him to send Sr. De Lino back to France. Sends him the answer made by Père de Lamberville to the charge, made by Sr. Cadillac, that the Jesuits had engaged in trade. Must act quietly so as not to compromise matters. Sends him a memorial upon the means for re-establishing the colony of Canada. Folio 41, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Sends him under a flying seal, a duplicate of the Royal Memorial to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnais, in order that he may study it during the voyage, together with other notes. Folio 48, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Received his letter from Orleans. Sends him the Royal Memorial respecting the re-organization of the company, and the reduction of the schedule of charges. Folio 50, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Received his letter from La Rochelle. Regrets his mishaps, and wishes him a safe voyage. Folio 52, 2 pages.

The same to the same. Will find enclosed, an order from the King for powder and other things necessary for rejoicings for the victory obtained over the allies in Italy, by the Duke De Vendôme. Folio 53, ½ page.

1705.
April 22.
Marly.

May 1,
Versailles.

June 17,
Versailles.

June 24,
Versailles.

June 25,
Versailles.

July 1,
Versailles.

July 4,
Versailles.

July 8,

July 15,
Marly.

1706.
May 2,
Versailles.

1706.
May 26.
Versailles.

The same to the same. Must cause the 540 bushels of salt taken from La Cie du Mont Louis to be restored to them, and see that they are indemnified for the loss they have suffered. Folio 54, 1 page.

June 10.
Versailles.

The same to the same. Sundry recommendations. Must not allow himself to be forestalled by the intrigues carried on around him. Can not understand why he did not make use of the order he had, instructing him to make Sieur de Lino return to France. "Has deceived the company, and deceived the writer himself. On his arrival in France he must stand his trial, and the King will deprive him of his office of Councillor." He must wean the settlers from hunting, and encourage them in the work of agriculture and fishing. He is not to discourage manufactures, but neither is he to encourage them to the detriment of the manufacturers of France. M. Bégon is sending some workmen to make pitch and tar. Is satisfied with the explanations he gives respecting the charge of trading made against the Jesuits. Must put them on their guard against even the shadow of suspicion. The offers made by Sr. Pacaut are absurd. He stipulates for sure profits for himself, without running any risks. It is Sr. Duchesnay's business to produce his title deeds in his suit with the Jesuits. The ill-success of the company is due to no other cause than bad management. It is asserted that De Vaudreuil favors unduly those whom he had known before being elevated to the high position he now occupies. His Majesty will not tolerate that. He is to inhibit the Notary Baubet, who seduced the widow Peuvret. He will ascertain whether it is true that the Jesuits possess 40 leagues in superficies of Seigniories in Canada. "Would like samples of the linen made from nettles and the bark of trees, by Dame de Repentigny, and which she claims is better than that made with flax or hemp. Folio 58, 55 pages. Say, 40 pp.

June 23,
Marly.

The same to the same. Asks him to prepare an information concerning the facts charged against De Lins. Is to prosecute de Barrassis, accused of forging passports. Folio 91, 2 pages.

June 30,
Marly.

The same to the same. Must manage so that the Company shall not lose what is owed to it by Duplessis, La Chesnaye and De Lino. Folio 93, 2 pages.

June 6,
Marly.

The same to the same. Is to make an inquiry into the facts respecting Sr. de Montigny. Folio 96, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

June 30,
Marly.

The same to the same. Is to balance the accounts of the expenditure of the year 1704, in the absence of M. de Beauharnais. Folio 97, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

July 3,
Versailles.

The same to the same. M. Berthelot complains of the long duration of his suit with Dame de la Forest, respecting Ile St. Laurent. Must hasten the decision, and endeavor to avoid a decree. Folio 98, 1 page.

1707.
May 11.
Marly.

The same to the same. Sends a Royal order for rejoicings at Quebec, on the occasion of the victory gained over his enemies by the King's troops, in conjunction with those of the King of Spain, at Alamanza in the Kingdom of Valencia. Folio 102, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

May 18,
Marly.

The same to the same. Srs. Nérét, Aubert & Gayot, have asked the King to have one or more canoes posted upon the rivers leading towards the English settlements, in order to prevent Canadian traders from carrying their beaver to the English. He is to look into this proposal with De Vaudreuil. Folio 103, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.

June 29,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Is to assist Sr. Sarrazin in his botanical operations, and provide men to accompany him. The King intends these plants for his royal garden at Paris. Folio 104, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707.
June 25,
Versailles. The same to the same. Sends a memorial of deficit in the revenue for the accounts of 1702. Must enquire into this, and put the answer beside each article. Folio 105, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

June 30.
Versailles. The same to the same. Has received the black fox skin, and Mme. La Chancelière and Mde. De Pontchartrain have received the screens and cushions made by the Indians. Folio 106, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

June 30.
Versailles. The same to the same. Sends a copy of De Fontainen's memorial respecting letters of exchange. He is to compel M. Pacaut, merchant of Quebec, to give an account, and to pay for the supplies he received from M. de Costabelle at Plaisance. His Majesty has forbidden Sr. Gitton of la Rochelle to trade in Canada, in order to punish him for sending worthless goods to the colony. Folio 112, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

June 30.
Versailles. The same to the same. Has received his letters and his memorial upon Canadian affairs, and the settling of Cape Breton. The condition of the colony is distressing, and its prosperity must be restored. With regard to Cape Breton, it will be necessary to await the signing of peace. Building of vessels. Folio 113, 4 pages.

June 30.
Versailles. The same to the same. Must manage so that the colony may be self-supporting. Was interested by what he said of each of the judges, their ability, and character. His Majesty accepts Sr. Sarrazin to replace Sr. Juchereau Duchesnay. Card-money. Directors' accounts. Cultivation of lands. Building of ships. Porpoise fishing. Manufactures. Trial of the Company's clerks. Complaints of Sieurs De Cadillac. Jesuits and the Seigniorship of Sillery. His Majesty removes the interdiction from Notary Barbet. Merchandise of the company at Detroit. What he is to accept from Sr. Cadillac. Distress in Canada. His Majesty does not approve of the demand of the curés respecting tithes. Whale fisheries. Sieur Cadillac. De Lino. Appointment of the company's agent. Sieurs De Lorme and Vincelot. Fort Frontenac. Has received the articles manufactured by Dame de Repentigny. His Majesty continues his gratuity to her. The Seminary of Quebec. Sr. de Montseignat. Remittance of 3,000 livres for the cost of taking the English prisoners to Boston. Complaint of the judges of Acadia. Letters of exchange of the Treasurers. Sr. Duplessis. Sr. Ragot, Clerk of the Provostship of Quebec. Sr. De Lestage and Pinaut. La Cie de Mont Louis. Claims of the Marquis d'Alagny, Commander of the troops. Sr. Rey Gaillard. Complaint of M. Beaufort, house-steward to M. de Callières, against M. de Ramesay. Sr. De Bailleul. Does not share his confidence in Sieur de Lino. Cannot remove the interdiction recorded against him. Is well pleased to learn that the Curé of Ile St. Laurent has established a mission of daughters of "La Congrégation" in that island. Sieur de Breslay's mission. Sr. Geoffry, Curé of Champlain, has had a stone church built and a house for Daughters of La Congrégation. Asks for assistance. M. de Louvigny. Mme. De la Forest. Srs. De Ligneris and Repentigny. M. d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil. Sr. Le Bert de Senneville. Sr. de Verchères. Sr. de Courtemanche. Sr. Hazeur. Sr. De la Chenaye asks for the exclusive privilege of hunting seal at the Magdalen Islands. Complaints of Sr. Deschambault. Sr. d'Egley. Sr. d'Auteuil asks to be indemnified for land taken for the fortifications. Folio 118, 49 pages. Say, 40 pp.

June 30,
Versailles. The same to the same. Read with interest what he writes respecting Sr. d'Auteuil and his sister-in-law, Mme. De la Forest. His Majesty has cashiered Sr. d'Auteuil. Has decided that he is to proceed in the ordinary way as to contestations he may have, either at Quebec or at Paris. His Majesty declined to deal with Mme. de la Forest's complaints.

1707. Statement of complaints made against him by Sr. de la Martinière. Advises him to act with moderation, and without giving way to anger. Folio 143, 9 pages. Say, 7 pp.
1706. The same to the same. The Farmers General are sending out a writ of execution against the heirs of Sr. de Villeraï for what is owed to them. Folio 150, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 3. Versailles. The same to the same. Asks him to protect Mme. de Muy, who remains at Quebec with 6 children, in the matter of the law suit in which she is engaged with M. De la Chenaye. Folio 151, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1707. The same to the same. His Majesty is quite willing to continue to grant to Les Hospitaliers of Montreal, the gratuity he has heretofore allowed them, but they are not to take any vows, or wear uniform habits, or assume the name of Brothers, &c., &c. There are already too many communities and convents in Canada. If they do not observe and adhere strictly to these conditions, they are to be dismissed. Inspect Sr. Pacaut's accounts, respecting the flour which was sent to Plaisance. Folio 152, 3 pages.
- July 16. Marly. The same to the same. (Ponchartrain to Randot). Although M. de Lino is the principal cause of the bad condition of the company's affairs, His Majesty is willing to allow him to return to Canada, and to resume his place at the Council; but he must distrust him, for whether it be the result of his ignorance, or his malice, it is dangerous to depend too much upon him. Folio 156, 1 page.
- September 7. Versailles. The same to the same. Must celebrate, by rejoicings, the birth of the Prince of the Asturias. Folio 157, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 19. Fontaine-bleau. The same to the same. M. Bégon has permitted MM. de la Ronde and Vincelot, (who fitted out the frigate "La Biche," in order to bring to France the news of the flight of the English at Port Royal) to keep the said frigate until the end of the next year, together with the Canadians on board of her. Folio 158, 1 page.
- November 23. Versailles. The same to the same. Sends him the King's letter, instructing him to attend the chanting of a Te Deum, in thanksgiving for the taking of Léridas, and to issue powder and other things required for the usual rejoicings. Folio 159, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1708. The same to the same. Is pleased with the good understanding existing between M. de Vaudreuil and himself. Card-money. Fall in the price of beaver. High prices of merchandise. Importance of encouraging the production of articles for exportation, such as porpoise and seal oil, hemp, tar and timber. Is glad that the farmers are engaging more extensively in raising cattle and sheep. The Arnaud and Volant case (for breach of trust). La Mothe Cadillac. Does not consider the judgment, sentencing Campeau to the *amende honorable*, for having accused one Saville of Detroit of incendiarism, was a just one. Orders are given to set Guyon at liberty; he took part with English in Acadia, only under compulsion. Senneville. Aubert and Gayot. Advantage of re-establishing the post of Témiscamingue, in order to prevent the Indians from taking their furs to the English. Encouragement is to be extended to Sr. Courtemanche for his trade at Labrador. M. de Subercase is of opinion that for the present it is not advisable to give to Sr. Aubert the grant he asks at the Magdalen Islands. Attention must be given to the settlement of Cape Breton. Encouragement to be given to Dame de Repentigny. Provisions sent to Acadia. Is well pleased with the services being rendered to education by the nuns established at Ile St. Laurent, but if they take vows, they must be forbidden to do so. His Majesty will not consent to Sr. d'Argenteuil's request for a grant of land above Montreal, because

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1708. he has no other object than trading. De la Morandière. Beaufort. Under-lease of Tadousac to Sr. Hazeur. Must compel Sr. Pacaut to pay the price of the munitions he got at Plaisance. Complaints made against him by M. de Subercase. M. de Ramesay. Money claim of Mme. de la Forest. His Majesty is determined that he must diminish the expenditure in a colony which brings him in nothing, and is a great expense to him. It is not right that the Indians, who are settled in the country, should convey their beaver to the English. Must find some means of preventing this traffic. Various proposals of M. de Ramesay's. Offers a house he has just had built, as a residence for the Intendant, and to be used as a storehouse. Asks 18,000 livres for it. Petition and proposals of Sr. Rey Gaillard. Plan of the Island of Montreal by Sr. Catalogne. Proposals of Sr. Levasseur to establish the post of Chambly as a government, without any increase of expenditure. Proposals made by Sr. Duplessis for the reorganization of the affairs of the colony. His proposal to substitute copper-money for card-money. The Treasurer's clerks must not be allowed to charge one per cent on bills of exchange. His Majesty has refused the request of the Superior of l'Hopital Général, to allow an increase of the numbers of sisters in the service. Must consider the proposal which has been made to establish a fort at Niagara, and to sell goods there at low prices. in order to divert the Iroquois from their trade with the English. Mission of Sieur De Breslay. Folio 164, 37 pages.

June 6,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Assistance asked for by Sr. de Breslay. Desires to be more fully informed respecting the proposed establishments for the education of the young. His Majesty is informed that the Hospitalers of Montreal take vows and wear a uniform habit; a black capote, black silk girdle and bands; he will not tolerate it. Complaints of Sieur Rey Gaillard. Wishes to know, if it is true that La Dame de la Forest helped a man to escape from arrest. Must examine the claim made by this woman for money advanced by her first husband, Sr. Pachot. Folio 181, 3½ pages.

June 6,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Warns him that there are complaints as to the violence of his temper. This charge must be well founded, for the same complaints are received from all sides, and notably from MM. D'Auteuil, De la Martinière and De Cadillac, and from Mme. de la Forest and her mother, Mme. de St. Denis. Would do well to consider the injury this must do him in the estimation of His Majesty, if he were informed of it. Folio 184, 6 pages.

June 6,
Versailles.

The same to the same. He is to deliver to Sr. Perthuis, merchant, the gunpowder belonging to Sr. Gitton. Folio 188, ½ page.

June 6,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Settlement of Cape Breton. Must strive to find some means of rendering the colony more prosperous. Folio 190, 2½ pages.

June 13,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Observes, with regret, that order is but little maintained in the administration of justice. Will examine his proposal as to confirming, by a general decree, the informalities existing in titles to property. It would be well that the seigniorial dues should be reduced on a uniform footing. Must not admit plebeian redemption, and lineal or feudal redemption. Should be admissible only when stipulated for in the grant of the fief. Quit rents should be abolished; they are a source of annoyance. Asks him for a memorial upon the means of removing abuses in the administration of justice. Civil Petitions. Conditions for admitting petitions for annulment. Challenging for spiritual affinity should not be admitted until provision shall have been made in that behalf. Consulta-

1708. tions with Sieur Charron, as to the establishment of schools. Folio 194, 6 pages.

June 18.
Paris.

The same to the same. His Majesty has granted a delay to Sr. Duplessis for the payment of the amount of the judgment against him. Meantime he is not to be proceeded against. Folio 198, 1 page.

January 8,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Is pleased with his application to business, and with his success. Glad that his son is following his good example. He has but to persevere, and his (de Pontchartrain's) son will not fail to find a place for him as he desires. Folio 202, 1½ pages.

1706.
December 18.
Versailles.

The same to M. Randot junior. Is pleased with him, and he may rely upon his protection. Folio 203, ½ page.

1708.
January 8,
Versailles.

The same to the same. To the same effect as the next preceding letter. Folio 204, ½ page.

End of Volume 2.

C. C. II.—VOL. III.

"Correspondance Générale."—(Marked No. 6 on Cover.)

Royal Memorials to Vaudreuil, Beauharnais and Randot, and instructions from His Majesty to Sieur Randot, during the years 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708. Folio 1, title. Folio 2, table.

1704.
June 10,
Versailles.

Royal Memorial to Vaudreuil and Beauharnais. They must make presents to the Iroquois, for it would seem to be absolutely necessary to do so, in order to keep them friendly to France. The English, however, do not adopt this means. It is, perhaps, desirable that there should be neutrality between England and France in America. The Abenakis must be treated gently. Fatal effects of intoxicating drink. Sieur de Mentheth. Does not see any necessity for licenses. Approves of employing soldiers for fortification works, and in making roads. Gratuity to Sr. de Vitré for his porpoise fishery. Sr. De la Valière. Is very glad to see that hemp is being cultivated, but it is not to be manufactured in Canada. Right of hunting and fishing in the Seigniorship of St. Ours. Would be very glad to make the grant asked for by M. de Vaudreuil, but in his position it would not look well. Will have the deed of grant dispatched to Sr. De Fezeray, but not for the land he acquired from Sr. Charon, for it has been revoked. Card-money. The settlement of the Abenakis near Chambly might be advantageous in some respects, but it would uncover and expose Acadia, and give umbrage to the Iroquois. Does not see any necessity for a Royal Lieutenant at Three Rivers. Has granted the cross of Knight of St. Louis to Sr. Le Vasseur de Neyré. In view of the value of the land taken from Sr. de Villeray for the fortifications, grants a pension of 150 livres to his son, Sr. d'Artigny, in addition to that to himself. Complaints against Sr. Juchereau. Sr. De La Forest. Desires to have census taken. The Bishop is going to Canada, he brings the letters patent, granted to the Hospital nuns, and to the Ursulines of Three Rivers. Work of constructing a canal near Montreal, by Sr. de Breslay. De Maricourt. Joncaire. Considers that communities owning large estates ought to contribute their quota of labor for the fortifications. Wants a statement of what is yielded by the tithes and the supplement. Cannot allow the Bishop to increase the tithes to a 13th, and to include hay therein. Will continue his gratuity of 4,000 livres to the Seminary of Quebec. Leave granted Sieur de Blainville to enable him to return to France. Sieur de Lotbinière. De Monseignat appointed Registrar of the Council. Maccart and Juchereau Duchesnay, councillors. Disapproves of the Marquis de

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1705.

Crisacy's course in setting M. de La Ferté at liberty. Approves of the appointment of Sr. De Grandville to the command of the frigate "Atalanta" going to Hudson's Bay for the Company. Has had the grant made to Sr. De la Vallière at Beaubassin, Acadia, confirmed. The Gentlemen of St. Sulpice. Affairs of the Company. The directors desire to manage the post of Detroit in their own way, or else to suppress it. Thought it best to leave it to Sr. de la Mothe, at his own risk and peril. Will assist him, and allow any of the settlers who wish to go there, to do so, for this settlement prevents the English from penetrating into the back country. They must contract the jealousy to which this will give rise. Must not appoint a commandant at Michilimākinak, so that the Indians may be compelled to go to Detroit. Will leave Fort Frontenac in the hands of the Company, if the latter so desire it. Complaints of M. Rivérin respecting the trade of Hudson's Bay. It is not profitable, because only fat beaver are received there. This trade ought to be conducted from La Rochelle direct. Reduction in the price of Beaver. The ill-success of the Company is due to the fact that those interested in it have not paid up their calls, and are paying high interest. Plan of Sr. de Louvigny for taking the English forts on Hudson's Bay. Complaints of Sr. de St. Simon, Provost Marshal, against the Marquis De Crisacy. Troops of Canada. Is quite willing that the Jesuits should have the enjoyment of the land of Sillery, but will not allow them to have any privilege with regard to the administration of justice. Folio 3, 45 pages. Say, 55 pp.

June,
Versailles.

Royal Memorial to M. Randot. General recommendations. He must put a stop to the abuse practised by captains, in billeting their soldiers upon their Seigniories, in order to employ them upon the lands they cultivate. Wishes him to inquire into the respective merits of Sr. Deschambaux and Sr. Migeon De la Gauchetière, who are both applicants for the place of Judge at Montreal. The latter is a son of the former judge. Administration of His Majesty's funds. Various recommendations on this subject. La Mothe Cadillac. D'Auteuil. Folio 29, 31 pages.

Say, 40 pp.

June,
Versailles.

Addition to the King's instructions to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnais. Must inquire into the recommendations made by Sr. Levasseur De Néré. De Courtemanche and Hazeur. Folio 46, 2 pages.

July 8.
Versailles.

Royal Memorial to Vaudreuil and Randot. General instructions respecting payments to be made by the Farmers of the revenue. Folio 48, 3 pages.

1706.
June 9.
Marly.

Royal Memorial to Vaudreuil and Randot. It was not necessary to send Sr. Pascaut to France. They settled too liberally with him. He must refund a part of the sum. New treaty with those interested in the company farming the revenue. The election of new directors should have been made by a majority of votes, and not by authority. Conditions of contract. Card-money. Every one must adhere to the new treaty, respecting the Farming Company; it is the only means of rescuing the colony from the frightful dilemma in which it stands, otherwise His Majesty will have nothing more to do with the affairs of the colony. Proceedings they are to take against De Lino. Will not consent to suppress the duty of one-quarter of the beaver, which is the only revenue His Majesty receives. Will, however, grant as in the past, free carriage of the beaver upon His Majesty's vessels. Desires that the missionaries who were at Michilimākinak, and whose house was burnt, shall return and re-establish themselves there, at their own cost and expense. Is glad to hear that the expedition of the Outaouais, against the Iroquois, has not been set on foot. Grants to Sr. de la Corne the command of a com-

1706.

pany, in consideration of the fact that he did not incite the Iroquois to attack the Abenakis. Brandy. Has given the government of Acadia to Sr. de Subercase, and that of Newfoundland to Sr. de Costabelle. If the treaty of neutrality with the English should not be carried into effect, they must assist M. de Subercase in his operations against Boston. Affairs at Detroit. Must give Cadillac 200 men for his protection. Approves of the grant made to Sr. de Breslay, for his mission at Bout de l'Île de Montreal. Expects to receive some information about his canal. Also about the Bishop's difference with the Seigneur of Ste. Anne, respecting the site whereon the new church is to be built. Grant to Sr. de Cabanac. Is glad to hear of the prosperity of Sr. de Courtemanche's establishment. Confirmation of the grant to Sr. Hazeur. 500 livres granted to De Biencourt for land near the Chateau. They must utilize the post of Frontenac in such a way as to make it return a profit to the King. The trade of Hudson's Bay has been ceded to the new company. Has had M. de Ramesay notified that he must pay the 3,000 livres he owes to Captain Vetch (an Englishman). Recruits for Canada. Is surprised at the riot at Montreal respecting salt, and approves of M. de Vaudreuil's course in going there himself, in order to avert the consequences of the tariff given to the rioters by M. de Ramesay. He did well in compelling the guilty merchant to make restitution, but could not and ought not to have forgiven the rioters. Complaints from the merchants of Montreal respecting the trade which is carried on at Bout de l'Île. Information required respecting the proposals of Sr. Levasseur de Néré. Lessons in piloting to young Canadians, by Sr. Deshayes. His chart of the River St. Laurence. Request of lieutenantcy made by Sr. Tonty, brother of the Chevalier, for his cousin De Lino. Grants letters of nobility to Sr. Boucher, but requires a statement of his services, in order to set them out. Will grant them to Sr. Hortel next year. Will continue the pension to the widow Rion, one of whose daughters is the wife of Lamothe Cadillac. In a memorial to M. de Pontchartrain, the Jesuits who were at Michilimakinak, have explained why they abandoned that post, and what had given rise to the accusation that they were trading. La Cie de la Ferme, has too many servants. It must, for the future, have but one director or agent, to be chosen at a meeting of those interested. The price of beaver being reduced to 40 sols the pound, Sr. Menthet must refund from his receipts the surplus over that price. Folio 50, 38 pages. Say, 52 pp.

1707.
June 30.
Versailles.

Memorial from the King to Vaudreuil and Randot. Hopes that the treaty made with Sr. Aubert for the beaver, will be well received in Canada, since it insures a continuance of the trade, and the payment of bills of exchange. Does not approve of the giving of 6,000 livres to Paccault for his useless voyage to France. He must refund 3,000 livres. They must withdraw the card-money, beginning with the oldest issue, that of M. de Champigny's time. Must make it their business to recover for the King all that the colony of Canada owes to him. Approves of their having, in order to prevent war, sent to Michilimakinak for the Iroquois taken prisoners by the Outaouais. Must prevent unlawful trading, and not tolerate the abuse of allowing the canoes they send out for the King's service to carry any merchandise. Must make the Outaouais give satisfaction for having attacked the fort of Detroit and killed three Frenchmen. M. De Bourgmont, who was in command there, was incompetent. M. de Lamothe. He must pay for the troops, the missionaries, the surgeon, medical supplies, &c., &c. Must undertake all the expenses that were borne by La Cie de la Colonie. They will send Sr. d'Aigremont as far

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707.

as Detroit and Michilimakinak, to ascertain whether Sr. La Mothe is trading in brandy. Must reduce, gradually, the presents made to the Indians. It is a bad custom, and expensive. If they are able to do it, they are to make a treaty of neutrality with Mr. Dudley, provided it shall embrace all the neighboring English possessions. But this treaty must not be made in the name of Queen Anne, whom His Majesty does not recognize as a legitimate sovereign. M. de Subercase has also received orders on this subject. Exchange of prisoners. Sr. Guyon. Does not think that Sr. Alain, who had dealings with the Bostonais, can be considered absolutely innocent. Prosecution to be instituted against those who carried goods to Orange. Restitution from Sr. Menthet. Approves of the election of Sr. Duplessis as agent for the Company, and of the reductions in the expenses of management. Councillors. Does not approve of their having appointed Sr. Tonty to the Post of Frontenac. He has carried on trade wherever he has been stationed. They must compel the company to pay the wages of those who are at Hudson's Bay. Fortifications. Letters of nobility for Sr. Boucher enclosed. Asks for a memoir of Sr. Hertel's services, for the same purpose. His services do not appear to be great enough for that. They have not informed him whether the English employed by Madame de Repentigny, have become Catholics. Has received information respecting Sr. De Breslay's proposed canal. Cannot at present undertake to defray the cost of it. Has intrusted the government of Louisiana to Sr. De Muy. Cannot grant Sr. de Montigny what he asks for, but will remember him when an opportunity occurs. Is too heavily burdened with expenses to be able to allow half pay or indemnity to soldiers or militiamen disabled during the war. Grants the place of Garde de la Marine to De Ramesay's eldest son, and to the second that of ensign left vacant by the eldest. Will give letters of naturalization to all English, Dutch and Flemish subjects settled in Canada, but requires a statement showing their age, religion, &c., &c. Duel at Quebec, reported by the Marquis d'Aligny. Does not think proper to increase widow Sorel's pension. Will grant one to widow De Maricourt, so soon as pension becomes vacant. Cannot grant them, (MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot) exemption from payment of duties in the present condition of affairs. Fort Nelson being expensive, it might be a good plan, when peace is concluded, to exchange it with the English for the fort at the head of the bay, which can be connected with Tadousac. Dame de la Forest and Sr. d'Auteuil. The latter deprived of his office. Folio 71, 51 pages. Say, 65 pp.

June 30.
Versailles.

Addition to preceding memoir. Remarks on the obligations resulting from the change in the under-farm of the Western Domain. The privileges of the latter are renewed for 12 years. Folio 99, 7 pages.

1708.

June.
Versailles.

Memorial from the King to Vaudreuil and Randot. Regrets the bad state of affairs resulting from the depreciated value of beaver, and the high prices of merchandise. Must show favor to Sr. Aubert and allow him to carry over his furs gratis, on the King's ships, in preference to all others. Bills of exchange on beaver paid in specie. Is glad they have allowed Sr. de Lamothe to make an example of the Outaouais, for the assault they committed. Is also pleased with the neutrality observed by the Iroquois. Regrets that they have expended 15,000 livres uselessly, under the impression that the Boston people were about to attack Quebec. Expects Sr. d'Aigremont's report on his return from Detroit. Various recommendations respecting Sr. Lamothe. Complaints from the Jesuits against the latter. They are not responsible to him, but to the

1708. Bishop of Quebec. Did not find anything specially important in Sr. Hertel's services, for which to grant him letters of nobility. Mines discovered at Lake Champlain. Sr. de Lamothe writes that his post is well fortified, that there are 120 households of French, and 1,200 Indians in the neighborhood, and many cattle. He proposes to constitute it into a government, with a royal court of justice, a lieutenant-general, a notary, a clerk, &c., &c. Proposes to form 4, or at least 2, companies of Indians. Desires their advice about all this. Has granted a pension to Mme. de Lanaudière. Folio 105, 24 pages. Say, 35 pp.
End of the Volume.

CANADA—C. II.—VOL. 3.

"Correspondance Générale."—(Marked 8 on Cover.)

Answers made by MM. Randot to the Royal Memorials and instructions, and special letters written to them, during the years 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708. Folio 1, Title.

Table. Folio 2, 5 pages.

1705. Letter from MM. de Vaudreuil, De Beauharnais and Randot (jointly), to M. de Pontchartrain. Did not know the financial state of the Beaver Farm, because the delegates in France and the commissioners have not sent any statement for three years. It was for that reason that Sr. Pacaut was sent to France. Did not know that matters were quite so bad, and that is why the new contract was not accepted here from the first. MM. de Lotbinière and Duplessis have been chosen to manage the business. Payment of the schedule of charges. If His Majesty does not pay the said estimate without reference to the Company, there will be distress and great disturbance, the curés will leave their cures, the seminary will be closed, &c., &c., public officials will refuse to act, etc., etc. It is useless to depend upon the Company for these payments. Card-money was a necessity. It would be ruinous to refuse the fat beaver, purchased when in demand, and the sudden reduction in price of dry beaver is equally ruinous, in view of the advance in the price of merchandise, caused by the rise in freight and insurance, on account of the war. If the bills of exchange drawn upon the shipments of beaver are not paid, it will be the ruin of the country, the destruction of the beaver trade, and the ceasing of all the importations. That would drive away our Indians to the English. Remedies suggested. Why the missionaries left Michilimakinak. The Outaouais attacked the Iroquois without being incited to do so by the French. De la Corne took no part in it, and he deserves promotion. M. de Vaudreuil has had reparation made to the Iroquois. Everything considered, the settlement of the Abenakis within the limits of this government is a good thing, although the barrier of Pentagoet is weakened by it. M. de Subercase has had the English fort of St. Jean destroyed. Position of Lieut.-General of Montreal for Sr. Deschambault, and that of Royal Attorney for Sr. Raimbault. Scarcity of salt. Sr. de la Grange offers, if he is appointed captain, to fit out a frigate at his own expense; to cruise in the gulf and go privateering against the English. De la Mothe would not go to Detroit before the spring; nor would La Forest. Sent Sr. de Bourgmont. Have allowed Sr. de la Mothe to take 200 soldiers. It has been necessary to give way to him in many points. The letters of nobility for Boucher, which were being copied by his son, were destroyed in the fire at the Seminary. Sr. de Hertel deserves letters of nobility; he has nine children, all in the service, very brave and devoted. Dame de Repentigny makes

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1705. herself very useful by her manufacture of blankets from nettle thread and woollen stuffs. Will send a list of English converts employed by her. Presents to the Indians. The English make them, but the colonists contribute the money. Sr. de Mentheth. Partners of the late Sr. de Vitré. Grant to M. de Vaudreuil. Pray that Mlle. de Soulanges may be constituted grantee of that made to her father. Sr. Dupuy junior. Burning down of the seminary at Quebec, and gratuity. Recommended Sr. de Monseignat and De Granville, the latter being the brother of M. de Vaudreuil's sister-in-law. Ask for potters and weavers. Explanation of the conduct of the Marquis de Crisacy, son-in-law of M. d'Auteuil, towards de St. Simon. Grant to Sr. de Cabanac, son-in-law to Madame de la Touche Champlain. The son of Governor Dudley, who came to Quebec with Sr. de Courtemanche, spent three months here. Sr. de Bécancourt. The post of Frontenac cannot be abandoned. The Company not being able to do anything, a vessel must be sent from France to Hudson's Bay with merchandise. Utilisation of ashes. Cape Breton. Sr. de Beauville, intrusted with these dispatches, is going to France—this country loses a good subject. The captain of the brigantine "Vetch," which brought Sr. de Courtemanche from Boston, having fraudulently shipped some beaver, we have had them seized. Sr. de Lamothe. Enclose the letter addressed to him by Sr. Vetch. He demands that M. de Ramesay should be compelled to pay him, 1,000 écus, which he lent him at Boston. Explanations of the riots in Montreal, respecting salt. Payment of the schedule of charges. Detachment arrives from Plaisance. Folio 5, 32 pages. Say, 45 pp.

Letter from M. Randot to M. de Pontchartrain. (This letter of 25 pages, folio 21, not dated, appears to me to be the same as that mentioned by M. Marmette, as being dated 19 October, 1705. The one following, folio 34, only bears the name of the month, and must be that mentioned by M. Marmette as being dated 30 April, 1706. That of 4 November, which follows the preceding one, must be that mentioned by M. Marmette as being of 2 November, 1706. Not to be copied.—E.R.)

1706.
October 29. Special letter from M. Randot to M. de Pontchartrain. Refers back to him for judgment the action brought against the company by Sr. Hazeur, claiming to be indemnified for losses suffered with regard to the Farm of Tadousac. Folio 53, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

Nov. 3. The same to the same. Has had Sr. Barrasay arrested, in pursuance of his orders. He will be delivered into the keeping of M. Bégon at Rochefort and transferred to Paris. Folio 54, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

The same to the same. Is surprised at the complaints made by La Cie du Mont Louis, respecting their salt. He had it sold at Quebec, after consulting with Sr. Haimard, their agent in this country. He is well pleased with the transaction. Folio 54, 1 page.

November. MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot to the Minister. They are living on terms of mutual good will towards each other. Could not do otherwise than send Sr. Pascaut to France. Did not then know the pitiable condition of the company's affairs. The contract made with the new company is as advantageous as it could be. It frees the colony from its debts and insures the payment of bills of exchange. MM. de Lotbinière and Duplessis have not been authoritatively appointed agents of the company, but at a meeting, upon motion. Were not even present at the meeting, which appointed the agent this year. State of the Council. Cardmoney. Duplessis. Measures taken to prevent war between the Iroquois and the Outaouais. By their efforts have averted the war between them, a war which would have been fatal to French interests. The Outaouais

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1706.

hold the balance of power, and have always been faithful; it was necessary to protect them and at the same time give satisfaction to the Iroquois. Account of what occurred at the election of the new agent. Sr. d'Auteuil did all he could to make this election fall through. Have interdicted Sr. de Lino as councillor, but are of opinion that he ought to be reinstated in his position, for he is the ablest of the councillors. They are thankful for the remission of the one-fourth on the beaver. Sr. de Lamothe came near spoiling everything by the manner in which he spoke, when with the Sonnentonnans. War has been averted, thanks to Joncaire, who is a man of ability and beloved by the Iroquois. He deserves promotion. De Bourgmont cannot be blamed, but had Lamothe, La Forest or de Tonty been at Detroit, the Outaouais would not have made their attack. They are doing all they can to prevent brandy being taken to the upper country. Sr. de Lamothe brought more than 15 barrels of it. Did not prevent him, least he might accuse them of having wanted to hinder the settlement of Detroit. That was the only merchandise besides gunpowder he brought with him. Were unable to make a treaty of neutrality with Dudley. The country under the government of the latter being more exposed to our attacks than the others, it would be possible to come to an understanding with him, but it is not so with the others. All the prisoners have been exchanged with the exception of one Guyon, who has remained in the service of the English, fearing to be punished for his treason. Have had Sr. de Breslay's canal to avoid the Sault St. Louis, explored by Sr. de Beaucour, a clever engineer, a good officer, and fit for any position. The gentlemen of the seminary have already expended 20,000 livres. Will contribute 5,000 more, if the King decides upon the works. The ability displayed by de Tonty in dealing with the Indians at Michilimakinak and Detroit, is a guarantee of his success at Frontenac. Fortifications. Bad conduct of d'Auteuil's sons. Recommend Sr. de Liette, who speaks the Miamis and Illinois languages. Promotions. The Jesuits are not trading. Those who take up their canoes, carry some goods, in order to procure what they require on the way. This is always done, and is necessary. Defence of Sr. Menthet. Beg that he will permit the hospital nuns to associate two more sisters. Recommend a grant for Déjorcy, an increase of pension to widow De Sorel, a pension to widow De Maricourt, who well deserves it for her husband's great services, and to widow De la Chenaye, who is reduced to poverty. Places or promotion requested for de Ramesay junior, De Moussens, Tissenet, De la Chassigner, De Muy, Sr. Sarrazin, Alain, De Montigny, De Langloiserie, and Widow De la Vallière. Sr. De Galifet, King's Lieutenant at Montreal, going to France. He is a reliable man. Folio 54, 43 pages.

Say, 60 pp.

Addition to the preceding letter. Dame de la Forest is gone to France, playing one of her bad tricks on Sieur D'Egley. Particulars of the affair. Her husband is at Detroit. Folio 74½, 2 pages.

Say, 4 pp.

M. Randot junior, to the Minister. Gives him an account of Dame de la Forest's bad behavior to him. Folio 75½, 1 page.

The same to the same. Encloses a memorial on the affairs of the country and the settlement of Cape Breton. Folio 76, ½ page.

The same to the same. M. Riverin was the purchaser of the King's store-ship "La Hollande." Folio 76, 1 page.

MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot to the Minister. The Outaouais who made the attack at Detroit have come to Montreal to sue for pardon. Refused to grant it to them unless they brought in the head of "Pesant."

April,
Quebec.

November.

November 7.

1707.
July 16.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707. The affair has been finally placed in the hands of Sr. Lamothe, who will find some means of conciliating all parties. The Iroquois are quiet. Have been warned that an attack on Quebec was being prepared at Boston. The defeat experienced by the English fleet at Port Royal, makes this attempt very unlikely. Folio 77, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.

Not dated. M. Randot's charges against Dame de La Forest and Sr. D'Auteuil submitted to De Pontchartrain. Explains at length the incidents connected with the law suit of the said lady with Sr. Berthelot; shows her quarrelsome spirit, her bad faith, and the unworthy conduct of her brother-in-law, D'Auteuil. "She is haughty and imperious, and fancied because from being the wife of a merchant, she had become a countess, she was free to do any thing and everything. She found the title, so lofty, that having married Sr. de la Forest, she would not share it with him, and insisted that she was not to be called Madame de la Forest, but Mme. la Comtesse de St. Laurent. She did not hesitate, however, to commit the absurdity of sharing this title with the children she had had by Sr. Pachot, the merchant, causing her eldest son to be called Comte de St. Laurent. She might, perhaps, have been forgiven this act of vanity, and her assumption of the title of Comtesse, if she had paid the purchase money of the Comté de St. Laurent. She has a brother and two sisters who are very much of the same character, Sr. Duchesnay and Dames D'Auteuil and De St. Martin. Sr. Duchesnay refused to take his seat at the Council, probably because he thought it beneath him not to hold the first place therein." Folio 80, 22 pages. Say, 34 pp.

Not dated. Another complaint from the same, addressed to the same, respecting the same parties. Thanks him for his protection and for his many favours, to which he has just added a fresh one by promising a lieutenancy to his youngest son. But he cannot, with honor, remain in this country so long as Sr. D'Auteuil, the head of that family, shall remain here with the prerogatives he assumes to himself. Relates several facts in support of his position, among others the following: "That Sr. D'Auteuil's son had thrown a stone at a soldier, striking him in the head, and inflicting a wound from which the man died. Nobody ventured to make a complaint, so great was the fear of the family's resentment. In order to carry out the execution of a judgment against Dame de la Forest, it was found necessary to break in the doors, and then she put in an opposition, under the pretext that her furniture belonged to Sr. D'Iberville, Madame d'Auteuil's son-in-law. This was done with the aim of sheltering herself from Sr. Berthelot's executions. On his arrival here, he found justice paralysed, and treated with scorn and contempt. His duty was to set all this to rights, and he did it to the satisfaction of all who had suffered from the existing state of things. Complaints against De la Martinière and Sr. de la Catière, the Notary and Recorder of the Council respectively. The latter has some ability, but his reputation is not good. Anticipates trouble with Sr. de la Martinière, of whom the notary is a protegee, when the time comes to install in his stead Sr. Rageot, who is waiting until he enters upon his 25th year, next March, to take the place, and to whom you have sent letters of appointment. Folio 93, 9 pages. Say, 17 pp.

1706. The same to the same. The packet being made up could not enclose this letter. Sends with his letter a petition, at foot of which is his ordinance on Sr. D'Auteuil's answer. Will be able to judge of the state of things, and of this man's character. He boasts of his omnipotence with the King, and of having caused the recall of M. de Frontenac. He counts also on having him (the writer) recalled. He may be right, for the

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1707. condition of things is such that one or other of them must leave the country. Folio 97, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- November 10. The same to the same. (This letter is noted by M. Marmette. Not to be copied.—E.R.)
- November 8. The same to the same. Has received his letters of 30th June and 26th July. Has executed his orders as to reinstating Sr. de Lino in the enjoyment of his office of Councillor. Thanks him for having done him justice as against Sr. D'Auteuil. Defends himself in the matter of complaints lodged against him by Sr. de la Martinière. Folio 107, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- November 11. MM. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. They maintain a most perfect understanding with M. de Vaudreuil. Sad state of the country, brought on by the low price of beaver, and the dearth of merchandise, but still more by the loss of 50 per cent on the money given in France for bills of exchange of this country. Have received the funds remitted. The expenditure cannot be diminished. They send a statement showing the position of the Company. The losses have been, in a great measure, caused by the necessity of furnishing goods at a low price to the Indians, in order to prevent them from going to the English. The settlers acknowledge that they were wrong in devoting themselves so much to hunting and trade, instead of attending to agriculture. Tar. If we would succeed in the building of ships of high tonnage, it is necessary that we should render hemp more plentiful, and that the iron mines of Three Rivers should be worked. For the exporting of masts, boards and planks, it would be necessary to be sure, every year, of a transport ship to carry them over. The farmers are greatly increasing the numbers of their cattle and sheep. How some difficulties with Sr. de Lamothe were arranged. The settlers are thankful to him for having left the tithes on the same footing. The war is causing great distress. The post of Frontenac will cost His Majesty something, but that is in consequence of the high prices of goods, owing to the war. Sr. Rageot being weary of his office, they have given him leave to go on a cruise. Recommend the appointment of Sr. Rivet to replace him. On that being done, he would marry Rageot's sister, a sensible person, whose mother is a superior woman, and deeply grieved at her son's instability. De Lotbinière. Pinault and Perthuis have acquitted themselves well of their task of settling the affairs of the Company. Duplessis is indebted to the Company in the sum of 20,900 livres. His complaints not justified. The Marquis d'Alogny. De Ramesay. Schools of Les Soeurs de la Congrégation. Sr. Geoffroy maintained the school at Champlain, but he is dead. What was claimed to be a seditious revolt of the inhabitants of the government of Montreal, was nothing of the kind. Dame de la Forest did not enable a prisoner to escape, as she told M. de Louvigny. Her object in saying it was merely to make people believe that she was very clever. This will enable you to judge of her character. Sr. de Marigny. Sr. d'Argenteuil. Sr. de Senneville. Dame de Verchères. The post of Témiscamingue has been suppressed, because it was injurious to the trade of Montreal. It is true, however, that the Indians of those parts, have ever since that time gone to the English at Hudson's Bay. They send some Labrador eider-down; the production of this article is increasing. Sr. de Courtemanche. There are large numbers of porpoise and seal at the Magdalen Islands, but it is better to leave the fishery free to all, than to give it over to Sr. Aubert. Reports and explanations respecting certain law suits. Folio 110, 37 pages. Say, 55 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707.
November 11. Another letter from the same to the same. Send minutes of the proceedings of La Cie de la Colonie, and papers. If its claims against Guigues and the former and new commissioners, are established, it will be able to pay off its indebtedness to His Majesty. Duplessis, condemned to pay the company a balance of 20,900 livres, has appealed to the Council of State, and claimed a balance of 14,000 livres, in his favor. Folio 128, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 12. The same to the same. Thank him for his goodness in allowing their goods to go over free of charge. Folio 129, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 12. The same to the same. Have received his letters of 11th and 18th May, 29th and 30th June, and 3rd, 6th, 13th and 16th July. Have caused gunpowder to be given out to celebrate the victory of Alamanza. Consider that the petition of Goyot and Aubert, asking that canoes be placed on rivers leading towards the English lines, ought to be granted only as to those above the French settlements. As long as beaver are so low in price, and merchandise so dear, it will be impossible to prevent the Indians, at least, from taking their furs to the English. With the Indians, only persuasion can be used. Bills of exchange. They should be drawn partly on Bordeaux and La Rochelle, and partly on Paris, inasmuch as three-fourths of the trade is carried on with the two first named places. What Sr. Pacaut says respecting the claims of Subercase against him. Sr. de la Chesnaye's estate in a very confused condition. Sr. Charon declares that Les Hospitalières take only simple vows. Cannot permit the Sisters of La Congrégation to be cloistered, their usefulness would be much impaired thereby. Folio 129, 7 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- November. Vaudreuil and Randot to Pontchartrain. The treaty with Sr. Aubert saves the colony. It is in a sad condition, but that is caused by the war. Sr. Pacaut. Will withdraw card-money. Presents to the Indians are a necessity. Making every effort to prevent brandy from being carried to the upper country. The Outaouais came to ask M. de Vaudreuil's pardon. He refused to grant it unless they would deliver up "Le Pesant," the instigator of the attack, for execution. They gave him up to Srs. D'Argenteuil and St. Pierre, who delivered him to Lamothe. Had to pay Lamothe 1,982 livres for the presents he gave the Miamis and other Indians, in order to keep them from going to war against the Outaouais. Unbearable exactions of Lamothe in every thing. He acts as though he were master, and makes everything and every one pay him tribute; exacts high rents for the land he concedes, treats the Jesuits cavalierly, and deprives them of all respect, &c. They will not make any treaty of neutrality with Dudley, unless all the Governments of the English colonies are included therein. Cannot get anything from Menthet; he is poor, and deserves consideration from His Majesty, for a thousand good and brave actions. Sieurs De Courtemanche, Hazeur, De la Duranaye and De l'Epinay. Expenditure for the fortifications. Important services of Sieur de Beaucour in connection with these works. Cannot bring a criminal action against young D'Auteuil before his return. He is gone to France with his father. Death of Sr. Deshayes, hydrographer. The English employed by Dame de Repentigny have gone back to Boston. Are sending general census. Sieurs De Beaucour and De Chassagne deserve the Cross of St. Louis. Soeurs Hospitalières. Soeurs de la Congrégation. The Marquis D'Alogny. Thanks for the pension granted to widow De Maricourt. Recommendations: Macard for Attorney-General, Haynard for Councillor, Dame de Coulanges for a pension, Sr. de Louvigny for the Cross of St. Louis. M. de Ramesay asks for appoint-

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1707. ments as cadets for four of his nephews: Srs. D'Argenteuil, D'Aillebout, St. Vilmay and La Chenaye. Request the Cross of St. Louis for Srs. De la Corne and De Montigny, both brave men and covered with wounds. Difficulties attending the transport of furs to France. Scarcity and high price of salt. Srs. De Linctot, De Vieuxpont and De Tonnancour ask for the letters of nobility granted to their fathers and grandfathers. Folio 134, 36 pages. Say, 55 pp.
- The same to the same. Have intrusted their despatches to the Marquis d'Alogny, a valuable and prudent officer, who will inform him of the state of the troops. Folio 151, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 12. The same to the same. They send a sack filled with samples of minerals found at Lake Champlain by Srs. De Niverville, Graveline and Destailly; also a chart of Lake Champlain. Folio 152. 1 p.
- November 2. Randot, father and son, to De Pontchartrain. Have paid the Indians sent back by M. de Subercase, but have not been able to send the soldiers' coats asked for by the latter. Folio 152. 2 pp.
- November 12. The same to the same. Hope that their salaries may be paid in ready money, for they lose 40 and 50 per cent on paper money, and are unable to pay their way. Folio 153. 1 page.
- November. Randot, senior, to the same. Has received his letter and his remarks respecting the memorial sent him by the writer, about the settlement of Cape Breton. Canada cannot at present trade with the islands. Every thing is too dear for ship-building, and there is no profit to be made by those coming from France. Only one vessel was built here last year, and it was fitted out for cruising by Sr. de Beaubassin, who sent out Sieurs Dupuis and De Boishebert and 100 men, but did not accomplish anything. Folio 153, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- November 9. Randot, junior, to the same. Finances of the colony. Folio 154 $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- November 15. The same to the same. Freight room has been granted to the merchants, upon the King's ship. The company's beaver was set aside. Without this arrangement, the trade would have been paralysed, if not ruined. Folio 154 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
1705.
October 20. The same to the same. The remote posts and the excessive number of employees have been the principal causes of the bad condition of the company's affairs. Now that the new company has got rid of the posts of Detroit and Frontenac, we may hope for better results. M. de Lamothe is, however, very exacting. The fall in the prices for beaver has impoverished the country. To make it prosperous it would be necessary to make it produce what France now buys from other countries: hemp, fish, oils, lumber. To secure this result it is necessary that merchants and settlers should be able to depend upon a regular freight service, and for that purpose His Majesty should have four vessels set apart for the purpose. Folio 156, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
1708.
October. Messrs. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. All the small silver-money has long since gone back to France, and we cannot avoid issuing small card-money for ordinary wants. Hazeur & Peire have succeeded better this year; the former is dead. There are no vessels to carry the Hazeur-Peire oil, and the merchants' furs. Trade will suffer greatly from this. There is again only a small yield of hemp. The farmers do not manure their land, and that grown on new land is too coarse and difficult to steep. The lumber trade would be more quickly established, if regular transport could be counted upon. Sr. de Ramesay has a quantity on hand which he cannot dispose of, for want of vessels. Suggestions. De Lamothe, De Courtemanche. Seal oil. Eiderdown. The

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1708. Sisters of La Congrégation. Sieurs Robert, De Catalogue, Rageot, Rivet, Pacaud. Explanation of a difficulty with Sr. de Subercase. The same Indians who are making an attack upon the English of Boston are trading with those of Orange. To attack Orange would, perhaps, turn the Iroquois against the French. Sr. de Ramesay has built a fine house in Montreal, which he offers to His Majesty for 20,000 livres. Can get information about the iron of Three Rivers from Sr. Hameau, an iron-founder, now at Nantes. He came out here in the interests of the Marquis De Seignelay. Intend to have plans of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers made by Sr. de Catalogne, assisted by Sr. de Beaucour, both highly competent men. Sr. Le Vasseur is spending money too lavishly. It is not advisable to establish a seat of government at Chambly, that post is too much exposed. Cannot, for the present, recommend the establishment of a post at Niagara. The Iroquois would probably not stand it. Sr. de Tonty did not trade at Fort Frontenac, he was too carefully watched to dare to do so. Sr. de La Fresnière has taken his place. Sr. D'Aigremont has returned from his long journey in the upper country. He made a good impression upon the Indians, but they, the writers, feared he might be spoiled by De Lamothe. Sr. Duplessis has settled with the Company. The latter has forgiven him his debt. Recommended Srs. De la Nouë and De Lagrange for promotion. Folio 159, 42 pages.

Say, 75 pp.

November 13.

M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. They send 18 barrels of seal oil to M. Bégon. The Hospital Brothers have conformed to His Majesty's orders. They have laid aside their bands, girdles, and uniform habits. Have allowed Sr. Sarrazin, who has been very ill, to go to France. Sieurs Duplessis and De Lestaigne. Folio 181, 3 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

Randot, senior, to the same. Received by the hand of M. Vincelotte, coming from Acadia, orders to have two Te Deums chanted, one for the birth of the Prince of the Austrias, the other for the taking of Lérida. Will execute them. Death of Mgr. De Laval. "The people have, so to speak, canonised him, and have manifested for his body the same veneration which is bestowed on the saints." Death of Sieurs De Granville De la Gemmeraye and Hazeur. The latter is regretted by everybody. Of his three sons, two are curés here, and the third is an advocate in the parliament at Paris. He would be well qualified to replace his father. His wife is a daughter of Sieur de Lino. Sr. de St. Ours asks for promotion for his two sons. Folio 182½, 3 pages.

Say, 5 pp.

The same to the same. Has decided in favour of Dame de Verchères, in the matter of her contestation with Dame Dejordy, respecting Ile aux Prunes and Ile Longue. Evidence by an examination of the localities was taken by MM. de Longueuil, de Catalogne, and de Boucherville.

Randot, junior, to the same. Sends his memorial on the settlement of Cape Breton. Means of promoting trade. Cannot build ships so long as iron, cordage, and sail cloth continue so dear. Have provisioned Plaisance. The difficulties experienced every year by merchants in transporting their goods to France, cause incalculable loss. The posts of Témiscamingue and Niagara might be of service to private interests, but not to those of the country. The post of Detroit has brought the Indians and the English together, and all the furs of that place go to Orange. The post of Michilimakinak ought to be re-established. It is needed. But the trade ought to be free there, though limited by means of permits. Folio 183½, 8 pages.

Say, 13 pp.

Randot, senior, to the same. Has received from him a copy of Sr. D'Auteuil's memorial containing complaints against him (Randot). Re-

1708. asserts all that he has said in relation to the said D'Auteuil. Explanation of his proceedings with regard to Duplessis. Folio 188, 6½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- October 30. The same to the same. Requests favors for one of his sons, aged 23 years, and for his nephew Dusty. Folio 191, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- October 31. M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. Have received the treaty made by M. Bégon with M. De la Ronde Denis. Nearly all the Canadians have returned from Acadia. Folio 192, ½ page.
- October 29. Randot, junior to the same. Offers his condolences on the death of Madame La Comtesse de Pontchartrain. Folio 192, ½ page.
- October 16. M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. Have received his despatches by "La'African." Money and goods asked for. Folio 192½, 1 page.
- November 16. Randot, senior, to the same. Sr. de Lestage, will deliver to him certain papers which he sends, and can furnish explanations concerning the company's accounts. Folio 193, 1 page.
- November 15. M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to the same. The merchants have founded an exchange here. Srs. Pinaud and Perthuis were the promoters. Folio 193½, ½ page.
- November 9. Randot, senior, to the same. Notwithstanding the settlement between the company and Duplessis, he sends him the vouchers in the case. Folio 194, ½ page.
- October 30. The same to the same. Expresses his condolences respecting Madame de Pontchartrain's death. Folio 194, ½ page.
- November 4. Randot, junior, to the Chancellor. Thanks him for his patronage and for that of M. de Pontchartrain. Folio 194½, ½ page.
- November 14. MM. Randot, senior and junior, to the Minister. Will give employment to M. Gratelard, but he has not yet arrived. Folio 195, 1 page.
- November 14. The same to the same. Send a statement of the money required. Hope he will not reduce it. Folio 195½, 2 pages.
- November 14. The same to the same. Should be empowered to draw upon the Treasurers general in April, instead of in October and November, otherwise the country will be liable to run short of money. This is the reason card-money is not retired, and still exists. This causes great inconvenience to the merchants and to every one else, an inconvenience which is renewed from year to year. Folio 196, 2 pages.
- October 18. Randot, senior, to the same. Suggestions in regard to such as hold property without a regular title. It is desirable that the Seigniorial dues should be made uniform; they are not so, even in one and the same Seigniory, the Seigniors making them to-day more onerous than formerly. Le retrait roturier and Le retrait féodal should be suppressed. It is otherwise as regards Le retrait lignager, which has the good effect of retaining property in the family. The system of common ovens is not applicable to this country, on account of the cold, and of the great extent of the Seigniories, but it is otherwise as to mills. The scheme he suggests respecting judicial powers is very good. Is reforming many abuses. Folio 196½, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- November 14. Randot, senior, to the same. Asks for a full pension for La Dame de Sorel, who receives only one half. Folio 200½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- November 14. The same to the same. Had nominated Sr. Forestier to the Hospital at Montreal, to replace Sr. Baudault, deceased. Sr. Dumesnil opposed the appointment, and appointed another person, claiming that he had a right to do so. Folio 201½, 2 pages.
- November 18. The same to the same. Further explanations on the same subject. Folio 202½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

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1708.
November 10. The same to the same. Is informed from Plaisance, that instead of awarding to the admiral one-tenth of the prize money, things have been so managed that he is given one-half. This is unjust, and injurious to the King's interests; for it discourages the privateersmen. Folio 203½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- November 17. The same to the same. Regrets that M. de Vaudreuil has given his support to Sr. Dumesnil, respecting the appointment of a surgeon. (This letter was too late for the ship, and was sent over only the following year. E.R.) Folio 204½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- November 14. M. M. de Vaudreuil and Randot to the Minister. (This letter of 50 pages, is noted by M. Marmette. Not to be copied.—E.R.)
End of Volume 3.

CANADA—C. II.—VOL. 4.

"Correspondance Générale."—(Marked 8 on Cover.)

Memorials from the King, and letters from the Minister to M. M. Randot, senior and junior, Intendants, with the answers, during the year 1709.

Title—Folio 1. Table—Folio 2.

1709.
July 6.
Versailles.

Royal Memorial to MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot. Had hoped for peace in Europe, but could not accept the unjust proposals of his adversaries. Is glad that a good harvest has improved matters in Canada, and provided France with the wheat which she needed. They must encourage the clearing of land. Recruits sent out. Has not received the census of last year. Approves of the appointment of De Montigny to the command of the company of Sr. de Granville, deceased. Will grant a reversion to the sons of MM. de Lotbinière and Dupuy, provided they show themselves worthy of it. Will follow Sr. D'Aigremont's wise counsel respecting the upper country. They did well to recall Sr. de Tonty from Fort Frontenac, but cannot understand why they should have appointed a military man to a commercial situation. Can not approve of a fort at Niagara. The proposal to establish one at Galette will be considered when peace is concluded. Sr. D'Aigremont reports that the settlement at Detroit has made very great progress, but that Sr. Lamothe complains of the great outlay he is obliged to incur for the support of the soldiers. Will give orders for their return. Later on will form a government out of this post. Asks for further explanations about their ordinance forbidding marriages between the French of Detroit and the Indians, of which de Lamothe complains. Has decided to re-establish the post of Michilimakinak, because of the excellence of the furs there. Pardons Baudor for having remained at Michilimakinak contrary to his orders. On account of the war and the hard times, he has passed a decree granting to Aubert, Néret & Gayot, protection against legal process; as that must ruin their credit, they have appointed Dumoulin and Mercier their surveyors. The latter will, therefore, handle all the beaver. Must direct their efforts to promoting the production of beaver, and to diverting them from the English. A plan most advantageous to Canada is now being matured, and will be put into execution at the expiration of the Aubert, Néret & Gayot lease. A good way of increasing the quantity of beaver, would be to grant licenses, but he has a horror of them, as being a cause of immorality. They must, however, look into the question. Did not approve of the transaction by means of which Duplessis and those interested in the Company reciprocally discharge themselves of their claims, but thinks he must accede to it. Duplessis gets out of it very cheaply. Folio 3, 29 pages. Say, 35 pp.

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1709.

Answers from MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot to Royal Memorial. The land is, generally speaking, fertile. They are encouraging the work of clearing. Sowing is done in the spring, but autumn ploughing gives better results. The harvest promises well. The quantity of flour sent last year to Plaisance, the Islands, and France, was 958,955 pounds. Succeeded in preventing war among the Indians. Soldiers. Arms. Preservation of Fort Frontenac. Have forbidden marriages between the French and Indians at Detroit, because these French and the children who are the issue of such marriages, are all lazy, and dissolute. "Good blood may not be mingled with bad." De Lamothe is more than indemnified for the small presents which he makes to the Indians. They recommend Sr. De Louvigny for the post of Michilimakinak. He commanded there during the last war, and is held in high esteem. But the appointment must not prejudicially affect his advancement in the army. The English are trying to stir up the Iroquois to rebellion. De Louvigny was the man who, under M. de Frontenac, managed to unite the Western tribes against the Iroquois, and by that means prevented the latter from falling upon the Government of Montreal. Do not think that the colony can produce 50,000 to 60,000 beaver, without the granting of trading licenses. Hope to be able to reduce the immorality and disorder, to which these licenses give rise, by the exercise of greater vigilance in respect to strong drink. Beg that a ship be sent out in the early spring, with merchandise, ammunition, &c., &c. There is no gunpowder on hand, and the soldiers are naked. The English soldiers taken prisoners at the capture of St. John (Newfoundland), together with their governor, have wintered here. Most of them were billeted on the farmers. Strongly recommend the building of a stone fort at Chambly. The English cannot invade Canada by land with cannon, except at this point, and by passing under the guns of the fort. The Marquis de Crisacy, Governor of Three Rivers, and De Linctot, Major of the same place, died last May. Recommend the grant of a pension for the widow of the latter, as was done in the case of De Grand-pré, his predecessor. Death of Capt. De Lorimier and of De Menthel. A pension recommended for the widow of the latter. Leaves six daughters. Death of Sr. De Lotbinière, senior, and Sr. De Repentigny, Councillors. Enclose petition of widow De Lotbinière and that of De Chambalon, a retired notary, who has been bed ridden for 13 years. De Longueuil has returned from the Iroquois. They will not take the field against us, notwithstanding the entreaties and presents of the English. Folio 17½, 30 pages. Say, 35 pp.

July 6.
Versailles.

Pontchartrain to Randot. Regrets that there is not sufficient hemp cultivated for exportation. The proposal that the King should employ one of his vessels for the transport of timber would entail an expenditure impossible to provide for. Cannot accept the Duplessis proposal for a copper currency, nor that of Père De Breslay for a store at his mission. Sees no necessity for an exchange at Quebec. Must not hope for assistance from His Majesty for that purpose. Surprised to hear that Montreal is full of English goods; this cannot be tolerated. Complaints of Sr. de Lamothe against him and against De Vaudreuil. Must look into the claims of Sr. D'Auteuil, who asks to be indemnified for one arpent of land, appropriated for the fortifications. Have decided in favor of Dame de la Forest as to one of her claims. Forbids M. de Vaudreuil to accept presents from the Indians. Asks for an annual statement of the agricultural products of the country, so that he may know what remains over for exportation. The farmers complain that by forbidding them to

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1709. do any trade at home, they are being sacrificed to the interest of the townspeople, and see no advantage in farming more extensively. Approves of his course in his difficulty with Dumesnil and M. de Vaudreuil, respecting the appointment of a successor to Surgeon Boudot. All Canada is complaining of his gusts of passion and fits of anger. Disapproves of his manner of proceeding in the dispute between Dames de Verchères and Déjordy. Manufacture of tar. Folio 38, 36 pages.
- November 14. MM. Randot, senior and junior, to M. de Pontchartrain. (This letter of 79 pages appears to me to be that of like date mentioned by M. Marmette, and attributed to M. Randot, senior, alone. Not to be copied. E.R.) Folio 53, 79 pages.
- July 13, Versailles. M. de Pontchartrain to MM. Randot, senior and junior. Sends them, for their information, a copy of the letter to M. de Vaudreuil, respecting proposals for peace which were made and rejected. Folio 93, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 6. M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to Pontchartrain. Have received the copy of letter to M. de Vaudreuil respecting the peace proposals. The people of the country are indignant at these proposals, and will make every sacrifice in order to sustain the honor of the kingdom. Folio 94, 2 pages.
- October 28. M. M. Randot, senior and junior, to Pontchartrain. Refusal of Vaudreuil to act in concert with them, as regards recommendations for promotion. Wants to debase the office of Intendant. They recommend Sr. Galifet, King's Lieutenant at Montreal, for the government of Three Rivers. Think he is to be preferred to Langloiserie. M. de Louvigny is entitled to the position which would be vacated by M. de Galifet. Sr. des Bergères asks for the post of Major of Three Rivers, left vacant by the death of Sr. Linctot. The four captaincies vacant, or to become so, in consequence of these promotions, should be filled by the following : Srs. de Perigny, brother of Captain Menthet, who was killed in the attack on Hudson's Bay, Le Gardeur, De Beaubassin and Catalogne. Vaudreuil will recommend Sr. de Villedonné, who would be a mere instrument in his hands. They recommend for the four lieutenantcies, MM. De la Nouë, De St. Ours, De Contrecoeur, and Dufignies. Cannot recommend M. de Monsens, a relative of M. de Vaudreuil. He is not qualified for the position. Might be appointed as the four ensigns : MM. de la Morandière, De Bellestre, De Lotbinière and De Longueuil. The latter is still young, but his father's services, and the death of all his uncles in the King's service, entitle him to this honor. "It is a family in which valor has never failed." M. de Lotbinière is cousin german to M. de Vaudreuil, and the son of a councillor. M. de la Martinière asks for the office of first councillor. He would be senior councillor had he remained in the council. Sr. de Lino asks for the office held by Sr. de la Martinière, if the latter is promoted. MM. Gaillard and de Vincelotte would be suitable persons to fill the two vacancies in the Council. Pensions asked for in behalf of the widows De Linctot and De la Gemmeraye. (It is possible, that this letter may be that given by M. Marmette, under the year 1709—without the day or month, as from M. Randot, senior, alone. E.R.) Folio 79, 16 pages.
- November 11. The same to the same. Send a statement of the funds required for the ensuing year and beg of him not to diminish the sum. The item of 150,000 livres is very large, but this expenditure was incurred in consequence of the threats of the English. Complain that Sr. Levasseur, engineer, wants to control all expenditure in connection with the public works. It is the same with Sr. Gaillard, commissary of artillery. It is very difficult to avoid having recourse to extreme measures. Folio bis., 8 pages.

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1709. Randot, senior, to the same. (This letter must be that mentioned by M. Marmette, as bearing date 20th September, 1709 : "Long complaints against M. de Vaudreuil. A curious document." The letter here referred to, which treats of the same subject, is not dated, and contains 135 pages instead of 80; so that the letter noted by M. Marmette is probably incomplete, E.R.) To be copied.
- November 15. The same to the same. Too great extent of the fortifications of Quebec, constructed under the direction of Sr. Levasseur. Being able to dispose of only 2,000 men, it is useless, and even injurious, to construct fortifications which will require 8,000 men to defend them. This will oblige us to strip the whole country, in order to defend Quebec, and leave Montreal open to a sudden attack. It is the same with the fortifications of Montreal and Three Rivers. Each of these cities ought to be fortified, only in proportion to the number of men available to defend it in the several governments. The walls of Quebec are so thick that they would be suitable for one of the cities of Flanders. All this has cost much, and uselessly; for it would be better to reduce the town to its former fortifications. However bold this proposal may appear, he submits it as it stands. It is conformable to the opinions of every one. Sr. Levasseur, who is going to France, will, of course, strive to justify what he has done, by all sorts of good reasons. It would be well to send out an engineer of high standing, to consider the matter. Folio 175, 13 pages.
- July 6,
Versailles. M. de Pontchartrain to M. Randot, junior. Has read his memoir on the settlement of Cape Breton. Must not be convinced of the truth of all he has said of its advantages, otherwise he would not reduce the execution of it to an impossibility by the enormous expenditure he suggests, knowing, as he must, the condition of the finances. He must draw up a new memorial on the subject, taking as its basis, if he deems the thing possible, a settlement founded and carried out by a company of merchants. Asks him for information about Joncaire, of whom much that is good and much that is evil, is said. He (Joncaire) may be very useful, but appears to be very clever in turning his services and his position to his own advantage. If there should be grounds for doing so, he must be compelled to make restitution and superseded. Is very glad of the success achieved by Lamothe over the Miamis. Folio 183, 5 pages.
- November 1. Randot, junior, to the same. Will send a new memorial on the settlement of Cape Breton, based on the formation of a company of merchants. It is quite clear that Joncaire avails of his position to carry on a secret trade with the Iroquois, but he is under the protection of De Vaudreuil, which means that no one can meddle with him without incurring his (Vaudreuil's) resentment. Joncaire is greatly esteemed by the Sonnontouans, and, under the circumstances, it might be dangerous to dismiss him, but he is not liked by the other Iroquois nations. He relates that he was once taken prisoner by them, and was about to be burnt, when he gave a terrible blow to the man who was tying him to the stake, with the result that he was liberated and adopted by them. He succeeded as interpreter de Maricourt, who, as well as his father before him, had also been adopted by the Iroquois. It would be well to give this office to Sr. de Longueuil, De Maricourt's brother. He is an honest man, and clever, and capable of commanding respect. Until the peace, Joncaire must be employed under him. Do not consider Lamothe deserving of praise for his victory over the Miamis. This little war is the result of his partiality for the Outaouais, whom he protects with a view to his trade. He is clever enough to look after his own interests. It would be well to re-establish the issuing

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1709. of trading licenses, so as to revive trade ; otherwise it will be difficult to prevent the Indians in the upper countries from carrying their furs to Orange or to Hudson's Bay. Recommends Sr. de Louvigny for the command at Michilimakinak, with Sr. de Lignery as assistant. Progress of agriculture. Necessity for a good fort at Chambly. M. de Longueuil just returned from the Iroquois country. Everything indicates that peace (with them), will not be disturbed. "Pitre Schuyler" has made great efforts to induce them to make war on us. These Indians, and particularly the Onontagnés, are very wily, and we have neglected them too much, Joncaire having influence only with the Sonnantanons. All the others ask that Sr. de Longueuil may be the one to have dealings with them. Trade is increasing, it amounted this year, besides the beaver trade, to 50,000 crowns worth of flour, pease, biscuit, tallow, butter, eggs, cheese, boards, shingles, hoops, oils, cod-fish, salmon, and eel. Folio 136, 35 pages. Say, 47 pp.
- November 15. The same to the same. The Gentlemen of the Seminary offer to employ the settlers in manufacturing tar, which they will deliver to the King for the price of 17 livres, 10 sols the half barrel of 50 "pots." Folio 203½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to the same—in the form of a journal, from 30th June, to 15th October. Believing Montreal to be threatened by the English, De Vaudreuil went up there with 1,000 men. Learned from an English prisoner that a fleet of 30 vessels was being prepared to attack Quebec. The object more probably is to re-establish St. Jean, and avenge themselves upon Plaisance; or else, if—as the prisoner says—they are shipping families, it must be for the purpose of taking possession of Acadia, and settling them there in place of the Acadians. Has visited the fortifications with Srs. Levasseur, Langloiserie, De Louvigny and Le Gardeur. Impudence of Levasseur and cowardice of the others, who refused to sign the report of their inquiry, and of the record of their views. Sr. Levasseur refused to put his plans and designs into writing, saying that he had it all in his head. Tricks of Levasseur and Dubusson unpunished. Complaints against MM. de Vaudreuil and Levasseur. Two English prisoners report that Canada will shortly be invaded. Do not believe it. Conference on the subject. M. de Vaudreuil entertains exaggerated apprehensions about the fate of Canada. Projects submitted to the conference. Refusal by Vaudreuil of Dame Joliet's request that Sr. de la Gorgendière, her son-in-law, the son of Deschambault, be sent to the help of her sons at Mingan. Long complaints against M. de Vaudreuil and others, respecting expenditure and preparations against invasion. The Iroquois brought here by Joncaire to give us information, turns out to be a spy. Reproaches M. de Vaudreuil with having, through his lack of judgment, caused an English prisoner to be burnt by the Indians. Folio 203, 77 pages. Say, 100 pp.
- September 24. The same to the same. Folio 242, ¼ page.
- January 9. M. de Ponchartrain to M. Randot. Has received his letter with pleasure, and relies upon his devotion to the King's service. Folio 243, 1 page.
- November 5. Randot, junior, to same. Thanks him for his confidence and protection. Folio 244, 1 page.
- End of Volume.

CANADA—C. II.—VOL. 5.

"Correspondance Générale."—(Marked 9 on Cover.)

1710.
May 10,
Marly.

ROYAL MEMORIALS.—Letters to MM. De Vaudreuil and Randot, and the answers. Year 1710.

Title—Folio 1. Table—Folio 2, 3 pages.

Royal Memorial to De Vaudreuil and Randot. Did not receive their despatches of last year, the packets containing them having been thrown into the sea, at the capture, by the English, of the ship which carried them, "La Bellone." Was surprised to hear that the misunderstanding between them was daily becoming more intensified. MM. d'Oxelles and l'Abbé de Polignac are in Holland, at a peace conference. Sends them some memorials opposing the re-establishment of trading licenses, as recommended by them. They are to consider them point by point. Approves of the choice of Sr. de Louvigny to the command at Michilimakinak. They must strive to diminish the number of horses gradually. The abuse has the effect of rendering the settlers effeminate. Has received no census for two years. Thinks the fortifications are too extensive. Considers it expedient to call a council of war to decide upon plans, and adhere to them. Must not permit any buildings to be erected on the port of Quebec. Sends letters of naturalization to the English Catholics. Has invested Sr. Le Duc with the office of Attorney General in the Sovereign Council, and appointed Sr. Randot, surgeon, to the position held by the late Sr. Baudot. Has appointed Randot, junior, to the Intendance Générale, for the enrolment of seamen in the Kingdom, and M. Bégon is to replace M. Randot, senior. Is quite willing that sons of noble families, over 17 years of age, should be received as cadets in the army. Bestows 30 silver, and 10 silver gilt medals, as presents, for the Indians. Is satisfied with the result of negotiations conducted by Srs. de Longueuil and Joncaire with the Iroquois. They must examine into the request of Sr. J. Bte. Juchereau, who asks for a grant *en fief* adjoining that of Le Gardeur and of Mme. Dugué. Folio 5, 16 pages.

March 26,
Versailles.

Pontchartrain to Randot, respecting Sr. Le Duc, appointed Procureur Générale au Conseil Supérieur. Folio 35, 2 pages.

May 10,
Marly.

The same to the same. He did well to have the property of the estate of the Marquis de Crisacy placed under seizure. De Ramesay is entirely in the wrong in the matter of his difference with De Vaudreuil, and must show himself worthy of his confidence, otherwise he shall be cashiered. The King blames M. de Vaudreuil severely for the protection he extended to Sr. de Villenouvelle, in his trial for murder, and in the De Lorimier matter. Disapproved of De Vaudreuil's conduct with regard to Des Chambault. His complaints against De Vaudreuil are extremely vehement, and full of angry passion. It would be well, pending the permanent settlement of Cape Breton, to occupy it quietly, so as to forestall any possible designs of a like nature on the part of the English. Dame de Vaudreuil is of opinion that the farmers should be compelled to cultivate hemp, and those of them who possess pineries to manufacture tar. Grants to his son, de Chalus, a commission for one of the first companies to become vacant. Folio 37, 24 pages. Say, 18 pp.

May 5,
Marly.

List of officers in Canada appointed by the King, on 5th May, 1710. Folio 50, 3½ pages. Say, 2 pp.

May 5,

List of judicial officers appointed by the King. Folio 54, 1 page.

May 13,
Marly.

Pontchartrain to Randot. The King has appointed Lamothe Cadillac to the government of Louisiana, and Sr. de la Forest to command at Detroit on the same conditions as Sr. de Cadillac. Asks for duplicates of

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the despatches thrown overboard when "La Bellone" was captured. Folio 56, 1½ page.

The same to the same. Is informed by Sr. Levasseur de Néré, that there is at Three Rivers, clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. Must see that it is utilized. Folio 58, 1½ page.

The same to the same. Is informed that several ships are being fitted out at London for an expedition against Canada, and that there are four Indians at that place asking to take service against us. Should any Dutch, neutral, or foreign ships appear at Quebec, they are to have them seized. Folio 60, 1½ page.

The same to the same. It having been represented by the Beaver Farm Company that they could not, before the expiration of their lease, dispose of the 30,000 fat beaver they had bound themselves to take, it was agreed with M. Riverin, delegate of the colony, in the common interest, that the company should be released from that obligation, on condition of taking all that were then there, at the price of 30 sols a pound, instead of 40, for the fat beaver, and of adding 4 sols to the price for the dry, payable in specie, which adds at least 10 per cent to profit of the colony. The members of La Congrégation de Ville Marie have asked permission to retain their simple vows. The King refuses to make any change in his orders in this matter. Folio 62, 9½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

The same to the same. Dame de la Forest asks, on her husband's behalf, permission to utilize Fort St. Louis des Illinois, which belongs to him. Asks for his advice and that of M. de Vaudreuil. Another request from the same. Folio 68, 1½ page.

The same to the same. Claims of La Cie du Castor against the colony, and counter claims by De Ramesay and De Subercase, against the company. Sr. Le Roy de la Potterie, of the King's troops at the Islands, has a son aged 8 years living with his grandfather, Sr. de St. Ours, who refuses to allow him to go to France. Must compel St. Ours to do so. Folio 70, 3 pages.

The same to the same. M. de Subercase informs him that the English of Boston and New York are making great preparations to take possession of Acadia, and that he is in great need of help, particularly in provisions. Received this news very late, the vessel which brought it having been obliged to take harbor and make a long stay at Martinique. They must assist him if it be not too late. They must see to the execution of the contract made with Sr. Pacaud for furnishing flour, etc., to Quebec and Plaisance. Crisacy estate. Merchants of La Rochelle. Folio 73, 4½ pages.

The same to the same. It would seem that he had failed to express himself correctly, in giving an account of the difficulty between Vaudreuil and Ramesay. The latter has never failed to show due subordination and respect. Reports the facts without any animus. The assassination of Villeneuve cannot be taken up now. Sets forth anew his charges against M. de Vaudreuil. Has done all he could to live in peace with him. Thanks him in his son's behalf. Will give over the Intendancy to M. Bégon. The King's title to Cape Breton is well established by the grant made 56 years ago to Sr. Denys, (surnamed "la grande barbe") which was but the renewal of another. The settlers prefer the cultivation of flax to that of hemp. It is more easily harvested, and the product is more generally useful. It would be difficult to get the 1,000 écus returned to Sr. Pacaut. Thanks him for promotions granted to officers. De Louvigny praises highly the selection made (to his prejudice) of M. de Longueuil. Asks for a dispensation as to age for the place of councillor granted to

1710. M. de Lotbinière (23 years). Thanks for the promotion of his youngest son, De Chalus. Sr. Le Duc, the new Attorney General, died 14 days after his arrival. Leaves a wife and six children here. Requests that Macart be appointed Attorney General, and Hazeur, junior, Lieutenant-General. The first is well intentioned and prudent, and the second, since his marriage, has behaved very well. Account of the difficulty between Lamothe Cadillac and La Forest. The clay found at Three Rivers makes good tiles, but shingles are more suitable for cold and snow. News was received that the English were to leave Boston for Acadia on the 10th September, and hence it was that Mlle. Pacaud was unable to comply with her husband's order to send provisions to Acadia. Had sent De Montigny, De Contrecour, De Boishébert and Des Plaines, to De Subercase, with some soldiers and provisions, over three months ago. De Subercase had very much disgusted the Canadians who went to his assistance in 1707. Sieur de St. Ours does not oppose the departure of Sr. de la Potterie's son. Estate of the Marquis de Crisacy. Folio 77, 36 pages.
- October 6. The same to the same. Thanks him for the high position, considering his age, given to the writer's eldest son, also for the promotion of his younger son. Folio 97, 3½ pages.
- October 22. The same to the same. Sends accounts of the stores for the years 1708 and 1709, with list of officers and estimate of funds for 1711. Begs of him not to curtail anything. Has not received statement of funds of last year, nor the schedule of charges. Were obliged to have recourse to card-money, and more will be required. Folio 99, 4 pages.
- October 23. The same to the same. Transmits petition of Sr. Du Fignier, ensign, for promotion; also that of Sr. Boucher, asking for an ensigncy for his son. Boucher has done good service, and his is the best settled and cleared seignior in the colony. Sr. Prat, a merchant, and owner of several vessels, which are carrying on a trade useful to the colony, has collected money from his colleagues, and effected improvements in the port. He asks for the appointment of harbor master, without any salary, upon the sole condition of enjoying exemption from curatorship, from keeping watch and ward, and from billeting soldiery. Sr. Robert de la Morandière. Folio 101, 7 pages.
- October 31. The same to the same. Sends 2 ordinances against Sr. du Tisé, ensign, condemning him to pay costs and damages to Gauvin, a resident of Gaudarville. Folio 104½, 1½ page.
- October 31. The same to the same. Sends him two ordinances passed in accordance with his instructions, to oblige Aubert, Nérét, Gayot & Cie, to take and pay for the remainder of the fat beaver of the former Cie de la Colonie, and to repay to De Ramesay and De Subercase the advances which they alone had made upon the shares they had subscribed for in the former company. Folio 117, 4 pages.
- January 15, Versailles. Pontchartrain to Randot. Is most desirous of pleasing him, but cannot grant him the unusual favor he asks for—an appointment as an honorary councillor of La Cour des Aides. Will show him on his return, that this favor would be absolutely useless to him in the circumstances in which he is placed. Will discuss with him what position would be most suitable to him. Folio 119, 1 page.
- October 9. Randot, senior, to the Minister. Thanks him for his favors to his sons, and prays him to forget his request with respect to the appointment of honorary councillor of La Cour des Aides. Is moderate in his aspirations, and is not anxious for undue advancement. Folio 121, 2½ pages.

End of Volume 5.

CANADA—C. II.—VOL. 6.

Memorials on Canada and Islands Adjacent, from 1706 to 1710.—(Marked 10 on Back of Cover.)

This volume contains 10 Memorials—5 from Randot, 1 from Randot and Vaudreuil, 1 from Tonty, 1 from Levasseur, and 1 from Lamothe.

Folio 1. Table.

1708.
July 16.

"Memorial on affairs in Canada at the present time, and the settlement of Cape Breton," by Randot. The beaver trade, upon which the prosperity of the country is based, is necessarily a precarious resource; sooner or later a scarcity of this product, or its depreciation in price must result. The colony at the present time is suffering from depreciation in the price. The trade may recover, but will certainly relapse into one or the other of these troublesome alternatives. Agriculture should have been the principle object in view, and it has been only an accessory. The very contrary was done in the neighboring colonies. Beaver have always been looked upon here as a mine of gold, of which every one wanted to take his share. The settlers spent their time hunting in the woods, preferring a life of adventure, which brought them large profits with little toil, to the cultivation of the land, which requires assiduous labor. From this have resulted habits of idleness and carelessness. There are, however, quite a large number of cattle, and the food supply is ample, but there is a great lack of clothing. The trade of the country is carried on with the sum of 650,000 livres, and that is all that is available for its purchases in France. This is very little for a population of from 18,000 to 20,000 souls. Formerly the amount was a great deal larger, with fewer people to share it. Everything is paid for with drafts, which are used to pay for the goods bought in France, so that money no longer comes across from that side. The prices of merchandise are very high, and nevertheless the people will work only for high wages, saying that they wear out more clothes when working, than they can earn by their labor. The remedy for this state of things is to induce the people to take to the production of wheat, cattle, timber, fish, oil and to ship-building, by finding them a market for these products; and not to look too closely to the present interests of France; for the interests and prosperity of the colony must sooner or later inure to the prosperity of the motherland. Money made here will invariably find its way to France, and that is the main point. The settlement of Cape Breton will contribute greatly towards providing this market for Canada. The trade of that island will be of vast proportions, since no limit can be set to the possible development of the trade in fish and oil. The island possesses coal, feldspar, gypsum, and timber for building. It will consume what Canada can produce, without ever competing with her injuriously; it will be an emporium for French merchandise and an advance sentinel to protect the French marine in time of war. It would be of great detriment to the colony of Boston, which does not derive the lading of three ships annually, from the fisheries upon its coasts. A lengthy exposition of the many advantages of this settlement, and of the means of proceeding, with marginal notes by the minister. (*A most interesting memorial written with great care.*—E.R.) Folio 2, 74 pages.

Say, 100 pp.

August 20.

Another memorial from the same to the same, upon the same subject. The settlement of Cape Breton, admitting the great advantages it must afford, ought to be undertaken by His Majesty himself, for otherwise, it

1707. would languish for a long time, as the settlement of Canada did. The companies seek nothing but their own advantage, and immediate profits. They are a continual source of vexation to the colonist, and destroy the chief attraction for those who would be anxious to emigrate. Having, in 1706, set forth at length the advantages which Canada and France would derive from this settlement, he desires now to dwell upon the injury which it would do to the English colonies at Boston. It would ruin the trade between Boston, St John's, Newfoundland, and the Great Banks. Boston is not fortified on the land side, and consequently an attack upon that town with a squadron by sea, and 2,000 or 3,000 Canadians, on the land side, would be a practicable and even an easy thing. The colonists of New England are not brave, and are not at home in the woods like the French. The intervention of an English squadron is no doubt to be anticipated, but then that would diminish by so much their forces in Europe, without taking into account, that having to pass in the vicinity of Cape Breton, they might be harassed unceasingly, and their strength reduced. Opposition from the English and means of overcoming it. This settlement would cost the King 103,000 livres a year. Means to be adopted to establish this settlement. Means of peopling the new colony. Cattle. Troops. Royal dues. Dues of the Domain. Thinks it would be best not to establish any Seigniories. The titularies never conform to the conditions. They do nothing to people their Seigniories, and very often oppress the settlers. In Canada three-fourths of the colonists settled in the Seigniories had been soldiers. Folio 39½, 39 pages. Say, 62 pp.

November 10.

Memorial from MM. de Vaudreuil, Randot and Randot, in relation to Fort Bourbon, belonging to the French, and upon that at the head of Hudson's Bay, belonging to the English. Fort Bourbon cannot be reached by land, without passing in front of the two English forts. Sr. de Traye went there by way of Temiscamingue, Sr. de Louvigny by the Saguenay, and Sr. de Ste. Hélène by River La Lièvre. It is not known whether the English have restored Fort Rupert, which was destroyed by d'Iberville. Fort Bourbon produces twice as many furs as the English fort. Any commercial enterprise in these parts must be carried out by sea. An exchange would have its advantages and its disadvantages. It is better to leave things as they are for the present. Folio 62, 3. Say, 4 pp.

Memorial from Sr. de Tonty, about a mine situated at Onabatongas, near Temiscamingue, 130 leagues from Montreal,—with marginal remarks, by Randot and Randot. Does not know the nature of the mineral. It is of a fine yellow colour, and very hard. It is situated on the shore of a lake near a bare mountain. Folio 63½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.

1708.

November 9.

Memorial from MM. Randot, senior and junior, on M. Levasseur's proposals respecting expenditure for the fortifications. Suggested to employ the soldiers at the works, and to economise on the wages. There are but few soldiers, and few of them good for such work. M. Levasseur would be both engineer and contractor. Folio 65, 2 pages.

Memorial from Randot, senior, upon the dues and charges established by the Seigniors of Canada upon lands conveyed by them en roture. Thinks it will be necessary to reduce the quit rent to the uniform rate of six deniers per arpent. Would change the fat capon to a live capon, and would give the settlers the option of making a payment in money of 17 sols; at present the option is with the Seignior, who exacts 30 sols, which is double the value. Would abolish statute labor, or only permit it to be exacted at fixed periods. It is a cause of trouble. Would abolish the right claimed by the Seigniors of cutting wood at pleasure, upon the lands

1708.

of the settler. The right of the common mill is generally advantageous to both parties. That of the common oven ought to be abolished. The plebeian dues must be done away with; they are as exorbitant as the lineage dues, and are not in conformity with the "Coutume de Paris." The fishing duty ought to be abolished wheresoever it does not constitute the principal source of revenue. Some Seigniors still avail themselves of the "Coutume de Vexin"; but only the "Coutume de Paris" should be tolerated. Folio 66, 7 pages.

Say, 9 pp.

Memorial from MM. de Vaudreuil, Randot and Randot, on the Indian companies proposed by M. de Lamothe. Suggests the formation of four, or, at least, two companies of Indians, to be commanded by Indian chiefs, in addition to the companies of French soldiers. Maintains that by means of this plan, he would always be ready to fall upon the English or the Iroquois. This plan is not feasible. Experience proves that the Indians cannot be moulded to subordination. The pay would not attach them more strongly to French interests. They might become unmanageable and dangerous. Their principle of conduct is that each one does as he thinks proper, and there is no such thing as punishment amongst them. They can not be trained to discipline, and if it were accomplished it might become a greater source of danger. Folio 69½, 3 pages.

October 27.

Memorial from MM. Randot and Randot, on the re-establishment of the post of Témiscamingue. This post was abandoned on account of the war with the Iroquois. The Tabitibis, Moosipys, Têtes de Boule and Christianaux, who inhabit these localities, generally carry their furs to the French, but some of them sell them to the English at Hudson's Bay. They can go to the bay only by way of the rivers Monsipy and Kitechicouane, and the return voyage is very difficult. This post would be detrimental to Montreal and to Three Rivers. Would have the effect of inducing the Nipissiens, who are settled at the end of the Island of Montreal, to return to their own country, which is near Témiscamingue. They are worthy and industrious, and their example creates emulation in others.

1710.
February 27.

Memorial from Randot on the settlement of Cape Breton. Description of Cape Breton and the adjacent Islands. There is some very good land on the island, but it is damp and cold. Clearing and cultivation will enable the sun to warm up the soil, and even to make it grow wheat. In Canada the harvest is gathered earlier than formerly. Explanation of causes. Advantageous trade which might be carried on by Cape Breton with France, Canada, the Islands, and even with Boston and New York. The merchants of the latter places will have no difficulty in secretly purchasing and smuggling our wines, our liquors, our linens and our paper. Enumeration of many advantages. Details of organization. Folio 72, 16 pages.

Say, 20 pp.

Memorial presented to M. de Pontchartrain against the revival of the granting of trading licenses, and answers (on margin), from Vaudreuil, Randot and Randot. Memorial: "Trusts that the license system may not be revived, for it has been the source of much evil and dissoluteness, of the fatal trade in brandy and of the stagnation of agriculture, contrary to the object of the settlement of this colony, which was to civilize and Christianize the Indians. This suppression of licenses, apart from the object of preventing the excess to which they gave rise, was also directed to raising the price of beaver, the abundance of which had caused the lowering of prices and led to the abandonment of the Beaver Farm. It is better to allow the Indians to come and trade at Montreal, for the cost

1710. of transport to the west raises the prices of goods so much, that the Indians are induced to go to the English to procure them. The English, for several years past, have not permitted their people to go and trade at a distance. It was because M. de la Barre acted otherwise that the French had a fourteen years' war with the Iroquois." Answer: They admit the existence of all the evils and irregularities complained of in the memorial, but it is not, strictly speaking, to the licenses they are to be attributed, but to the manner of using them. They may, on the contrary, be made to promote the conversion of the Indians, the growth of the colony and the preservation of peace. The main thing is to prevent the trade in brandy. Means to attain that end. It is the immense number of trading licenses, the high price of beaver, and the acceptance by the office at Quebec of all that are brought in, which has caused the oversupply of beaver, and the lowering of the price. It is the sight of merchandise which creates the demand and causes the want to be felt; and it is not reasonable to say that the Indians will go three or four hundred leagues to procure them at a lower price from the English. Quite the contrary, it is precisely what will estrange the Indians from the English, for if they had no alternative but Montreal or Orange, they would prefer the latter place, goods being cheaper there. The fourteen years' war with the Iroquois is not the result of the trading licenses, but of M. de la Barre's folly in permitting the Iroquois to pillage the French, who had no licenses, and in wanting to punish them afterwards for doing what he had given them permission to do. The English, it is true, do not meddle with the affairs of the Indians, they prefer to let them destroy one another. Hence they are not loved by the Indians, and have no influence over them. We act differently, and that is where our strength lies. We maintain peace throughout the whole west. If Michilimakinak had been re-established, the Saulteux would not have attacked the Poutowatamis, and cut off the ears of the Iroquois, which nearly involved us in a war and may yet do so. What restrains the Iroquois from striking a blow at any one of the Indian tribes, is that they know that, owing to our efforts, they would not have the advantage of destroying these nations one by one, as they did formerly, but that they would have them all to face at once. Folio 80, 24 pages. Say, 30 pp.

End of the volume.

CANADA—1718.

Inventory of Edicts, Declarations, Ordinances, Registers, and other papers, which are to be found in the Registrar's office, or in the offices of the Intendants, or of the Government of Canada, sent by M. Bégon, Intendant, in the year 1718.

C. II.—VOL. 7.

(This volume is composed of a table giving a summary of all documents and papers which were then at Quebec, not only at the Registrar's office of the Sovereign Council, at the office of the Comptroller of the Marine, and the "Intendance," but also at the office of the Royal storehouses at Quebec and Montreal. It is easy to see that, while there are therein summaries of a large number of documents which we know already, either because they have been noted by M. Marmette, or by myself, there are, perhaps, as large a number which are not in existence anywhere,

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or which have not yet been discovered by those who have dealt with these archives. The transcription of this Inventory will at least enable us to ascertain what papers are missing, and their nature. I say their nature, for in many instances, the reference made to the papers is explanatory, and in some cases, in fact, gives a summary of the contents of the documents. This is particularly the case with the minister's letters and the Royal Memorials to the Governors and Intendants. Those who have examined M. Marmette's abstracts must have remarked that though they include a very large number of letters and documents emanating from the colony, they contain very few emanating from the minister or the King. This inventory, as it will be found, gives evidence of this hitherto. But, at the same time, inasmuch as the documents from this source are, generally speaking, treated at considerable length, the value of this inventory becomes manifest. It must, therefore, be copied in full. E.R.*) Folio 1, 264 pages. Say, 350 pp.

CANADA—1677-1731.

DECREES and Decisions, concerning the French possessions in America. C. II. Vol. 8. Table. Folio 11, 3 pages.

Recapitulation. Folio 13.

Situation as to latitude of Quebec, Niagara, Michilimakinak, and other places, as given by M. de Louvigny. Folio 14½, ½ page.

Edict for the creation of the Royal Court of Justice at Montreal. Folio 17, 5 pages.

Decree of the Council of State, in explanation of the edict granting unto "Les Ecclésiastiques de St. Sulpice," rights of exchange and the exercise of inferior jurisdiction for the Island of Montreal. Folio 21, 12 pages.

Decree by the Council of State, granting an extension of time in favor of Srs. Nérét, Gayot et Cie., respecting the trade in beaver. Folio 31½, 7 pages.

Decree by the Council of State, enacting regulations for the environs of Fort Pontchartrain de Chambly. Folio 31½, 2 pages.

Letters-Patent for the establishment of a Superior Council in Louisiana for three years. Folio 41, 5 pages.

(Printed.) Decree by the Council of State, releasing codfish and oils, being the product of the fisheries of His Majesty's subjects at Ile Royale, from the payment of all duties to the five Great Farms and others, during 10 years. Folio 46, 3½ pages.

Draft of regulations concerning saluting of galleys. Folio 43½, ½ page.

Decree of the Council of State, enacting that in the matter of the Bulls of 1st Oct., 1874, ordering the erection of the Bishopric and Chapter of Quebec, and in the matter of the decree of Sr. François De Laval, Letters-Patent be forthwith obtained, and duly sealed and registered,* and confirming, in so far as necessary, all the grants made of the Abbeys of Maubec, &c., &c. Folio 49, 10 pages.

Ordinance of the King enacting that all vessels going to New France shall take out hired men. Folio 55, 3 pages.

Copy of a letter from Pontchartrain to Randot, respecting the above ordinance. Folio 56½, 1 page.

* When this was written I did not know that Series B was composed of documents emanating from the Court: still the transcription of this table will serve to show what papers, if any, are missing, and there must be some.

1693.

March.

1704.

April 22,
Versailles.

1712.

June 20.
Marly.

June 22,
Marly.

December 18,
Versailles.

1713.

September 9,
Fontaine-
bleau.

1689.

1712.
October 1,
Versailles.

1714.

March 20,
Versailles.

1714.
April 4.

1710.
May 19. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that Srs. Néret, Gayot et Cie, shall, during the last six years of their contract of 10th May, 1706, be released from the obligation incurred by them under Art. 6 of their said contract. Folio 57, 4 pages.
1714.
April 30.
Marly. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that in view of the consent of the Bishop of Quebec to the redemption of the rent charge which the nuns of La Colombe are under obligation to pay him, they may effect the redemption thereof by an annuity upon the Hotel de Ville de Paris, on the terms of the Edict of Dec., 1713. Folio 59, 5 pages.
- April 30,
Marly. Decree of the Council of State, appointing François Michel Choplet, in his capacity as agent of the Chapter of Quebec, to manage and administer the property thereof. Folio 61½, 2 pages.
- September 10.
Fontaine-bleau. Decree of the Council of State, rejecting the prayer of the petition of Le Duc de Noirmoutiers, and enacting : That such of His Majesty's subjects as are new settled, or as shall in future settle on any of the Islands of Cape Breton, St. Jean or the Magdalen, or engage in the fisheries thereof, shall not be interfered with by the heirs of the late Marquis de Chevre or by his other associates. (A detailed account of the misfortunes which overwhelmed the company formed by Bergier, Gaultier and Boucher, in 1682, and joined, in 1683, by Le Febvre de Caumartin, De Belloy de Franciève, Lottin de Charny and Le Marquis de Chesry, and later on by Perrot and De Lagny. The company's object was to establish sedentary fisheries on the coasts of Acadia, and to carry on the seal fishery at the Magdalen Islands. On certain conditions, the King granted to the company the islands of Cape Breton, St. Jean and Magdalen. A long series of misfortunes ensued. Their vessels were either wrecked, or seized by the English, so that in 1714 the total losses of the company amounted to 426,774 livres. The Duc De Noirmontiers, who was the Marquis de Chevre's step-son, put in his claim as the heir, for a confirmation of the land grant, or for indemnity. Hence this decree rejecting his petition.—E.R.) Folio 68½, 6 pages.
- October 8.
Fontaine-bleau. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that fat beaver shall, for the future, be taken at 40 sols a pound, in conformity with the contract made with Srs. Aubert, Néret and Gayot. Folio 71, 5 pages.
1715.
January 29.
Versailles. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that "during 10 years. beginning on 1st February next, coal from Ile Royale shall be admitted free of all import duties into the Kingdom. Folio 79, 2 pages.
1706.
May 10.
Paris. Articles and conditions agreed upon, subject to the King's good pleasure, and that of Mgr. le Comte de Pontchartrain, between M. Denis Riverin, at the present time at Paris, delegate of La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, and acting under general and special powers of attorney from the directors of the said company, on the one part ; and Srs. Louis François Aubert, merchant, of Amsterdam, J. Bte. Néret, burgess, of Paris, and J. Bte. Gayot, councillor to the King, on the other part. Executed before Rageot and Chambalon. Folio 80, 16 pages. Say, 25 pp.
1715.
May 6.
Marly. Decree of the Council of State, vesting in the Intendant of La Nouvelle France, or (in his absence), in his sub-delegate, the trial of all actions and prosecutions for frauds and contraventions in relation to beaver, merchandise and effects coming from the English colonies. Folio 88, 2 pp.
- October 29.
Vincennes. Decree of the Council of State, "granting an extension of three months to the merchants and others of La Rochelle, who endorsed the Bills of Exchange of Canada, drawn upon M. Gaudion, treasurer-general of the Marine, payable last March." Folio 89, 2 pages.
- November 19.
Vincennes. Decree of the Council of State, appointing commissioners to pass a final judgment on all matters in contestation between Sr. De Leuse, priest

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1714. of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, and Srs. Tiberge, Brisacier and Tremblay, attorneys for the Chapter of Quebec. The commissioners appointed were : The Abbés Brignon, Foucault de la Haussaye, Traudaine, and de Pomponne, with La Bourdonnaye, Councillor of State, and Randot, Intendant of Marine. Folio 90, 9 pages. Say, 11 pp.

November 12, Marly. Royal Order for Sr. de Courtemanche, appointing him commandant of the Coast of Labrador, and deed of grant. Folio 97, 4 pages.

1716. Decree of the Council of State, enacting that, during ten years, the oils produced from the whale, cod and other fish caught by His Majesty's subjects at l'Île Royale, and brought to any of the various ports of the Kingdom, shall be admitted free from the new duty imposed for the King's benefit, by the declaration of October, 1710, and other subsequent orders. Folio 99, 6 pages.

April. Letters-Patent for the establishment of Les Frères de la Charité of the order of St. Jean de Dieu, at Île Royale. The barracks at Port Dauphin are granted to them to serve as an hospital. Folio 102, 6 pages.

Say, 8 pp.

March 31. Deed of Grant of land on the Coast of Labrador for Sr. Constantin. Folio 105, 2 pages.

May. Letters-Patent for the establishment of the Recollets of the province of Bretagne at Île Royale. Folio 106, 4 pages.

1701. Arrangement between Les Missions Étrangères and the Jesuit Fathers, pursuant to the decision of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ausch, Marseille, Chartres and Quebec, and the Abbés de Brisacier, De Lamberville, Tiberge, Tremblay and De Kéroillan, appointed to that end by the King. Grants the Mission of Tamarois in the Illinois country to the priests of Les Missions Étrangères. Folio 107½, 2 pages.

1716. Royal Ordinance, concerning vessels frequenting the Coast of Labrador for the fisheries, and another ordinance in explanation of the preceding one. Folio 108½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

1700. Decree of the Council of State, ordering the sub-division of the beach of Plaisance for cod fishing. Folio 110, 4 pages.

1716. Decree of the Council of State, referring the contestations of Sr. de Leuse to the commissioners, notwithstanding the Decree of Council of 23rd June. Folio 111½, 3 pages.

September. Judgment by the commissioners with regard to the payment of the tenths owing by the Chapter of Quebec. Folio 113½, 3 pages.

1717. Decree of the Council of State, confirming the contract made between Srs. Néret and Gayot, as representatives of La Cie du Canada, and Srs. Collet and Boril, representing widow Pascaut, and others, interested in the said company, residents of la Rochelle, Bayonne and Bordeaux. Folio 127, 2 pages.

1718. Ordinance which assigns to Colonial Majors precedence over captains of companies. Folio 137, 1 page.

July 26, Paris. Grant, "à titre de fief," by Callières and Beauharnais to Vaudreuil, Governor of Montreal, of one half of a neck of land situated at the Cascades Rapids, containing 4 leagues in front and about one league and a half in depth, at the widest part, and one half league at the narrowest, beginning at Île aux Tourtres and adjoining the concession of Sr. De Soulanges. Folio 137½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

1716. Royal Warrant confirming the Grant to M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 138½, 2 pages.

1720. Warrant granting to Sr. De la Valtrie, a tract of land on the coast of Labrador, for the purpose of establishing sedentary fisheries for cod and seal.

1720.
February 6,
Paris. Decree of the Council of State, ordering that proceedings be taken before at least five of the commissioners appointed by the decree of the 22nd May, if need there be, for the liquidation of the indemnities against His Majesty, la Cie des Indes, and the colony of Canada, &c., &c., and appointing Sr. Dombreval Attorney-General before the said commission.
- June 2,
Paris. Royal order granting to Sr. de Louvigny, King's Lieutenant at Quebec, the command of the posts in the upper country.
- June 2,
Paris. Decree for settlement of the contestations between the Hotel Dieu Nuns of Quebec and Sr. Petit, clerk of the Treasurers General of Marine in Canada, respecting a grant from the fief of St. Ignace. Folio 145, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- June 11,
Paris. Decree confirming the titles of nobility of Srs. d'Aillebout. It relates to the seven sons of Pierre d'Aillebout and Marie Louise Denis de la Ronde, namely: Charles Joseph d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, Louis d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, Pierre Hector d'Aillebout de Villemer, Jean d'Aillebout, dit Le Chevalier d'Aillebout, Paul Alexander d'Aillebout de Cuisy, Claude Daniel d'Aillebout de Larillon, and Philippe d'Aillebout de Cerry, and others. The whole lineage of the family and their alliances are given from the days of Pierre d'Aillebout (physician in ordinary to King Francis I.) who died 31 August, 1531, one of whose sons was also physician to King Henri IV., and another Bishop of Autun. Louis d'Aillebout, who was Governor of New France, and was married to Barbe de Boulogne, died without issue. The family is descended from his brother, Nicolas d'Aillebout de Coulonges, married to Dorothee De Montat d'Argentenay. The latter left two sons, one of whom, Charles d'Aillebout de Musseau, settled in Canada and married Catherine Le Gardeur. Folio 148, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- July 23,
Paris. Deed of grant to Lamothe Cadillac, of certain lands at Detroit, upon which he has erected buildings, and of lands he has cleared in that locality.
- October. Remission of sentence for Sr. de la Mollerie, an ensign. He had been sentenced, on the 13th June, 1717, to be beheaded, for having killed with his sword, a man named Fustel. All the circumstances of the affair are given, proving that De la Mollerie had been greatly provoked, and had endeavored to avoid a quarrel. He was nephew of Tonty. Folio 153, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
1721.
April 8.
Paris. Letters-Patent granting to Sr. André de Leigne, a tract of land at Labrador, to enable him to carry on a seal fishery. Folio 155, 2 pages.
1722.
July 13.
Versailles. Deed of grant of a tract of land at Labrador, with a frontage of five leagues, for Dame De Courtemanche and her children. Folio—, 3 pages.
- No date. Memorial as to the course to be followed in future, respecting the commandants at Detroit, and the granting of lands. Folio 157½, 1½ page.
- June 15. Royal memorial to Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting Detroit. Folio 158, 3 pages.
- January 27. Letters-Patent granting to Sr. de Lanouiller the exclusive privilege, during ten years, of building flour-mills on floats, on the St. Lawrence, at Quebec. Folio 159, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 1. Deed of confirmation of grant to Dame Charlotte Elizabeth Dugué, widow of Sr. Petit, councillor. Folio 160, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1723.
May 3.
Versailles. Decree of Council of State, extending for ten years, from 1st January, 1724, the privilege of exemption from import duties in France for cod-fish, green as well as dry, and oils, being the product of the fisheries of His Majesty's subjects at l'Ile Royale. Folio 163½, 3 pages.
- June 2,
Versailles. Letters ordering that the treasurers of La Marine shall take in hand the collection of the beneficiary revenue, accruing to the King, on the

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expenses of Canada. During the period from 1709 to 1717, the price paid for card-money to bearers thereof, in bills of exchange, was 50 per cent only, thus giving a profit to the King, for that period of 1,181,345 livres. Folio 172, 12 pages. Say, 20 pp.

1726.
August 10. Statement wherein Bégon certifies that the profit accruing to the King from card-money, which the Treasurers-General are to collect, amounts to 1,181,345 livres. Folio 177½, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.

1728.
November 23. Letters-Patent on the decree of the 29th May, 1725, which releases the parties interested in la Cie de la Nouvelle France, from a debt of 132,892 livres, owed to His Majesty. Folio 181, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

October 20. Ordinance by M. D'Aigremont, Intendant Commissary, enacting that, agreeably to the Decree of 22 May, 1727, fat and half fat beaver shall, from and after 1st January, 1730, be paid for at a bulk price of 3 livres, 10 sols per pound. Folio 183, 2 pages.

Petition from the merchants, traders, and settlers of Canada, complaining of the changes in the prices of beaver and of the distinction between fat and half fat. Enforcing this ordinance will ruin trade by diverting it towards the English. The Indians are not accustomed to it, and will pay no attention to the difference between fat and half fat. Folio 183½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

1729.
February 6. Answer of la Cie des Indes to above petition. Folio 189½, 6½ pages. Say, 14 pp.

1722.
March 3. Decree of the Council of State, in explanation of Letters-Patent of the month of February, 1718, providing for the establishment of an hospital at Ville-Marie. Grants 3,000 livres to that institution for the support of eight schoolmasters, at 375 livres each, two of whom shall be employed at Montreal, and six in the parishes. Folio 188, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

1722.
May 19. Provision of decree as to lands at Detroit, in favour of Lamothe Cadillac. Folio 188½, 1½ page. Say, 2 pp.

May 5. Royal Ordinance to abolish petty ensigncies in the 28 companies serving in Canada and to establish instead a second lieutenant in each company. Those selected to hold the said positions are: Srs. Dugué, Raymond, Costebelle Catalogne, Lamartinière, de la Corne, Leverrier, Sabrevois and Lignery. Folio 190, 2 pages.

1723.
June 5, Meudon. Royal Ordinance which enacts that there shall never be less than 40 thousand weight of powder at Quebec, and that that quantity shall be reserved solely for the defence of the colony. Folio 192, 1 page.

1729.
March 2, Marly. Decree of the Council of State, confirming and approving of the act of taking possession of the Bishopric of Quebec by Eustache Chartier de Lotbinière, Archdeacon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, under power of attorney from Mgr. De Mornay, heretofore co-adjutor of Mgr. De St. Valier, deceased. (On receipt of the said power of attorney, M. de Lotbinière, on 2nd Sept., 1728, accompanied by Notary Hiché, notified the Chapter to assemble in order to proceed to the taking possession. The Canons present asked for a delay of ten days, in order to give those members of the Chapter who were at a distance, time to come. This delay having expired, a new adjournment was asked for, and granted. On its expiration, M. de Lotbinière again presented himself, but could not find a single Canon. Meeting two ecclesiastics: Srs. Chasles and Gastonguay, he asked them where Sr. Hazeur and the other Canons were to be found? They answered that they did not know. Concluding that they had determined to cause the ceremony to miscarry, he proceeded, accompanied by the Notary and witnesses, to the house of one Brassard, beadle of the Cathedral, and ordered him to ring the bells for the taking possession. The beadle made answer that he could not ring them without permission from Sr. Boulard,

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the Vicar-General. After this he went to the Cathedral, in order to have the chapter bell rung there, so as to notify the Canons. But the rope had been removed, and the beadle returned to say, that Sr. Boulard had forbidden him to ring. Upon receiving this answer, he proceeded alone with the ceremonies usual in like cases. This "taking possession" was treated as clandestine by the other Canons, and Sr. de Lotbinière was notified by them to present his power of attorney to the Chapter, and to proceed anew to the "taking possession," in an authentic manner. Upon his refusal, the Chapter, "under the plausible pretext," says the Bishop in his petition to the King (it is from this I quote, in summary form, not knowing the reasons or defence on the other side), "of making amends for the scandal of this taking possession," had a Te Deum chanted as a thanksgiving for the Church of Quebec having been given the said De Mooney for its Bishop. In his petition, the Bishop defends the proceedings of Sieur de Lotbinière, and requests that the "taking possession," effected by him, may be considered sufficient. Hence the present decree. E.R.) Folio 193, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.

End of volume 8.

CANADA

WESTERN DOMAIN

YEARS 1736 TO 1747

REGISTER OF RECEIPTS OF DOMAIN AND SEIGNIORIAL DUES (REGISTERS OF THE PROVOSTSHIP.)

C. II.—VOL. 9

(No. 186 on Back.)

All this volume to be copied. Folio 1 to 136, 266 pages. Say, 400 pp. (This volume and the two following are entirely composed of deeds of property. At first I was doubtful whether their usefulness was such as to justify me in ordering them to be transcribed, but on perusing them, I came to the conclusion that they would prove of considerable interest. I did not, however, think it advisable to make an analysis of them.—E.R.)

CANADA

WESTERN DOMAINE.

RECEIPT OF DOMAIN AND SEIGNIORIAL DUES (REGISTER OF THE PROVOSTSHIP.)

YEARS 1744 TO 1748

C. II.—VOL 10.

(No. 210 on Back.)

The whole of this volume to be copied. Folio 1 to 90, 180 pages.

Say, 325 pp.

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CANADA

DOMAINE D'OCCIDENT.

YEARS 1739 TO 1743

RECEIPTS OF DOMAIN AND SEIGNIORIAL DUES.

(No. 211 on Back.)

The whole of this volume to be copied. Folio 1 to 39, 78 pages.

Say, 150 pp.

ILE ROYALE—1714-1742.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

C. II.—VOL. 12.

Table. Folio 1, 11 pages.

Say, 15 pages.

1714.
April 12.

Commission of sub-delegate of Intendant at Ile Royale for Sr. De Soubras, Commissaire Ordonnateur. Folio 34, 3 pages.

1716.
March 9,
Paris.

Deed of gift in favor of Sr. L'Hermitte, heretofore at Ile Royale, and now in Canada. Folio 35, 1 page.

1717.
June.
Paris.

Edict establishing three Bailiwicks and a Conseil Superieur at Ile Royale. The three seats of the bailiwicks shall be Louisbourg, Port Dauphin and Port Toulouse, and each bailiwick shall be composed of one councillor, one bailiff, one proctor, and one clerk, and shall have jurisdiction in matters civil, personal, real, mixed, and criminal. The Superieur Council shall be composed of the Governor of New France, the Intendant, the Governor of the Island, the first Councillor, the King's Lieutenant, two other Councillors, the Attorney-General, and the clerk. The council will judge, in last resort, and without costs, all crown and privileged cases, and all appeals entered from sentences and judgments rendered in the first instance, within the three bailiwicks, &c., &c. Folio 39, 6½.

Say, 9 pp.

June 12,
Paris.

Letters-Patent concerning Courts of Admiralty, established in all the ports of the islands and colonies of France, in whatsoever part of the world situated. Folio 42, 2 pages.

June.
Paris.

Letters-Patent for the establishment of the Religious of the Order of Recollets of the province of France, otherwise called St. Denis, at Ile Royale, and restricting the privilege granted to the Recollets of the province of Bretagne, in conformity with the decision of the Bishop of Quebec, restricting the powers of the last named Religious to the port of Louisbourg. Folio 44, 3 pages.

Say, 4 pp.

June 16.
Paris.

Commission as First Councillor at Louisbourg for Sr. De Soubras. Folio 45½, 1 page.

Say, 2 pp.

1718.
June 22,
Paris.

Warrant confirming grants to citizens of Louisbourg. Grantees: Génier de Rochefort, Langevin, Chevalier, Berichon, Baron, Burette, d'Accarete, La Croix, Petit la Motte, Gros la Motte, La Motte Cassagnol, Dme. Du Vivier, De Lare, Rodrigue, Lartigue, Beauséjour, Bellefeuil, Péré, Lambert, Parisien and de Bordier. Folio 46, 5 pages.

Say, 10 pp.

June 23,
Paris.

Warrant confirming grants to citizens of Louisbourg, north side. Grantees: Lasso, Lacroix, Milly, Paris, Dicotte, Antoine, Le Large,

1718. Nicolás, La Ramée, La Rose, Friant, La Chappelle, Plévier and Rosse. Folio 48, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 24, Paris. Warrant confirming grants to inhabitants of Port de La Baleine. Grantees : Carrerot, Miguel D'Accarête, Silvain, Joannis D'Accarête, Ve. Bertrand, Carrerot père, St. Jean Perry, Jeannot Bertrand, Dupont La Barre, Tourpie, Bouché and Maroche. Folio 49, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 23, Paris. Warrant confirming grants to inhabitants of Scatari Island, adjacent to Ile Royale. Grantees: Michel, Julien Durand, Jean Durand, Lossoy, Benjamin, Clospetit, Closgesneuf, La Chapelle and Desmarais. Folio 50, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 26, Paris. Warrant confirming grants to certain inhabitants of Ile de la Tremblade, adjacent to Ile Royale. Grantees : Milon, Spart and Lénée. Folio 51, 1 page.
- June 27, Paris. Warrant giving permission to François Boudrot to establish a mill at River Gasparaux, Ile Royale. Folio 51½, 1 page.
- June 27, Paris. Grant of a piece of land at Louisbourg for Les Rev. Pères Récollets of the province of Brittany. Folio 52, 1 page.
- June 28, Paris. Memoir of the King on the subject of the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 52½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1719. Grant to Sr. Le Paupet de la Boularderie, as a reward, of the island at the entrance of la Baie Royale, hitherto La Brador, being about 7 leagues in length, and the lands lying facing the said island on the south-east, one league in depth, with the islands and islets adjacent, to be held under the title of franc alleu noble, on certain conditions; at the same time granting him the use for two years of His Majesty's vessel "Le Paon." Folio.
- February 15. Order of the King, granting to Sr. de la Boularderie, exclusive fishing privileges in the port of Orléans, formerly Niganiche, on condition that he employ 100 fishermen. Folio 54½, 1 page.
- February 15. Order of the King, empowering Sr. de la Boularderie, to exercise command in the lands granted to him, and in the port of Orléans. Folio 55, 1 page.
- May 20, Paris. Grant to M. D'Auteuil of the Madame Islands, adjacent to Ile Royale, on tenure of franc alleu noble, without judicial powers, on condition of their establishing 100 persons this year, and forty each year during the three following years. Permission to have negro slaves. Folio 56, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- July 16, Paris. Pardon for Sieur Morpain, Port Captain. Having been attacked and wounded by Sergeant de Bellegarde, in defending himself, he had killed the latter with a sword thrust. Folio 57½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- July 16, Paris. Pardon for one Jean Vildieu, shore-master at the Michaud Islands. He had killed, with a blow of a stick on the head, one Massoude, who had attacked and maltreated him. Folio 58½, 1 page.
- August, Paris. Letters Patent granting the St. Jean and Miscou islands to Comte De St. Pierre, First Equerry to La Duchesse d'Orléans, on tenure of franc alleu noble, without judicial powers, on certain conditions, and with permission to employ negro slaves. Folio 59, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
1720. Letters-Patent granting the Magdalen, Brian and Ramees islands to M. le Comte de St. Pierre. Folio 60½, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- January, Paris. Order of the King, instructing Comte d'Agrain, adjutant at Ile Royale, to recruit workmen in the provinces of Auvergne, Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Poitou, to work on the fortifications of Ile Royale, and of the Windward Islands. Folio 62, ¾ page.
- June 20, Paris.
- February 27. Order of the King, allowing le Sr. de la Boularderie, ensign of his vessels, to occupy on the Island of Niganiche, so much of the beach, lands

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1720. and scaffolding as shall be necessary to enable him to carry on the cod fishery. Folio 63, 2 pages.
- December 9. Regulations for the Courts of Admiralty at Ile Royale, modifying those
Paris. in force in the other colonies. Folio 64, 3 pages.
- December 9. Letters-Patent relating to the aforesaid regulations. Folio 65½, 2
pages.
- December 9. Regulations as to the duties, salaries and vacations of the officials of
the Court of Admiralty of l'Ile Royale. Folio 66, 7 pages.
- December 9. Letters-Patent relating to the regulations aforesaid. Folio 69½, 1 page.
1721. Royal Ordinance enjoining on Sr. Crosiner, to demolish his house,
March 5. and on others to destroy their booths and huts, that interfere with the
defence of Louisbourg. Folio 70, 3 pages.
- March 5. Royal Ordinance on the subject of certain houses and hovels, obstruct-
ing the wharf at Louisbourg. Folio 71, 2 pages.
- March 5. Royal Ordinance on the subject of the hospital of Louisbourg. Orders
that a new hospital be constructed in the town, for the reason that the
existing hospital being situated outside the town, on the north side, it
is necessary, in order to reach it, to travel more than half a league on
land and a quarter of a league by sea across the port. Folio 71½, 1 page.
- March 7. Commission as Commandant of the Islands of St. Jean, Miscou, Mag-
dalen, Brion and Ramées, in favour of le Sr. Gatteville Bellisle, naval
lieutenant, issued at the suggestion of Comte de St. Pierre. Folio 72,
3 pages.
- March 18. Ordinance of the King, providing that the inhabitants of Ile Royale
shall be required to have the boundaries of the lands granted to them
defined, and to maintain posts. Folio 73, 3 pages.
- April 8. Ordinance of the King, forbidding building, at Louisbourg, during the
work on the fortifications, unless it be done with workmen engaged in
France or elsewhere, by the proprietors. To prevent the enticing away of
workmen employed at the fortifications.
- April 8. Ordinance of the King, forbidding the selling of wine to the soldiers,
outside the town of Louisbourg. Folio 74½, 1 page.
- May 13. Ordinance of the King, forbidding the inhabitants of Ile Royale to
cover their houses with bark. Folio 75, 2 pages.
- June 24. Ordinance of the King, to prevent the removal of material provided for
the fortifications of Louisbourg by Sr. Isabeau, contractor. Folio 76, 2
pages.
- July 1. Ordinance of the King, ruling that houses and other buildings con-
structed at Louisbourg shall be not more than seven feet in height below
the cross-beams, and but one story high, so as not to obstruct the wind
and prevent the drying of the codfish on the shore. Folio 76½, 2 pages.
- Paris. Ordinance of the King, fixing the places where buildings may be erected
July 8. in Louisbourg. Folio 77, 3 pages.
1722. New Letters-Patent to Comte de St. Pierre, for the grants made to
March, him, interpreting his first Letters-Patent. Folio 78, 4 pages. Say, 8 p.p.
- Paris. Order of the Council of State, in favor of Comte de St. Pierre,
March 10. annulling three judgments given against him by the Admiralty and
Paris. Conseil Supérieur of Louisbourg, and sending the parties to the Conseil
Supérieur of Quebec. Folio 80, 5 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- March 10. Commission under the above order. Folio 82½, 1 page.
- March 10. Order of evocation, in favor of Comte de St. Pierre, in the matter of
the above judgments, and deciding that the Admiralty and Conseil
Supérieur of Ile Royale are not to deal with cases arising out of the
privilege granted to Comte De St. Pierre, which shall be tried by the

1722. Commissary-General of the said island, with the right of appeal to His Majesty. Folio 83, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- March 10. Warrant under the above order of evocation. Folio 84½, 1 page.
- March 10. Commission of Sub-délégué de l'Intendant of New France, in the islands of St. Jean, Miscou, Magdalene, Brion and Ramées, to Sr. Dubuisson. Folio 85, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- May 12, Paris. Ordinance of the King providing for the command of Ile Royale in the absence of the Governor. Folio 86, 2 pages.
- May 12, Paris. Ordinance of the King, directing that fifty Swiss be detached from the Regiment du Karru to serve at Ile Royale. Folio 86½, 1 page.
- May 12, Paris. Ordinance of the King, reducing the companies of marines at Ile Royale to six, and providing that the officers and men of the Seventh Company be incorporated in the others. Folio 87, 2 pages.
- May 12. Ordinance of the King, confirming that issued by M. M. De St. Ovide and De Mézy, forbidding all foreign captains and merchants to purchase provisions at Ile Royale, except for the wants of their ships. Folio 87½, 2 pages.
- May 12. Ordinance of the King, confirming that issued by M. M. St. Ovide and De Mézy, forbidding all foreign captains and merchants purchasing from other merchant vessels of Ile Royale, any supplies or fishing utensils remaining after barter, or to engage the crews of the said vessels for carrying on the autumn fishery at the said island, or to leave their crews there for their own benefit. Upon the representations of the inhabitants of the island. Folio 88½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 12. Ordinance of the King for the levying of a duty of one quintal of cod-fish for each and every fishing boat belonging to the inhabitants of the islands, or to merchant vessels frequenting the coast for the fisheries. (The execution of this ordinance was suspended in June, 1723, as well as that of one of like purport, issued by M. M. De St. Ovide and de Mézy. Folio 4½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- February 3, Paris. Permission to M. de Beaucourt, to betake himself to Ile St. Jean in the capacity of commandant for His Majesty. Folio 92½, 2½ pages. Say, 4 pp.
1723. Similar permission to M. de La Ronde, and order of the King, directing February 24. M. de Beaucourt to return to Ile Royale. Folio 94½. A reference only.
- February 21. Order of Council of State, referring to the Council of War at Louisbourg the cognizance of the criminal procedure in the case of one Courien, condemned by the Conseil Supérieur of the said place to be broken on the wheel, for having assassinated Comte D'Agrain, captain of troops at Ile Royale. Courien had been transferred to Rochefort to undergo the execution of his sentence. M. De Beauharnois, Intendant at Rochefort, transmitted the records of procedure to the Council of State, and represented that it was so irregular that a new trial was necessary. Hence this order, followed by a commission, empowering the military authorities at Louisbourg to hear and determine the matter. Folio 93½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 24. Grant in favor of the "Religieux de la Charité," established at Ile Royale, of a tract measuring three arpents by ten, in the place where they first established their hospital, on the north side of the bay. Folio 95, 2 pages.
- May 30. Ordinance of the King for the drafting of the plan of Louisbourg. Folio 95½, 5½ pages. Say, 2 pp.
- Royal Ordinance, enacting that the rate of six deniers per livre, retained out of the wages of seamen, for the maintenance and subsistence of the invalids of the marine, shall apply only to vessels fitted out at Ile

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1723. Royale for the trade with France and her other colonies. Folio 98½, 1½ page. Say, 3 pp.
- June 30. Ordinance of the King, providing that there shall never be less than Meudon. five (5) thousand weight of powder in the Royal Magazines at Louisbourg. Folio 99, 1 page.
- May 31. Ordinance of the King, forbidding unmarried inhabitants of Ile Royale, Versailles. and those whose wives and children are not residents of the said island, to let the beach or drying-tables belonging to them. (To compel such persons to marry, or to become permanent settlers). Folio 99½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 30. Ordinance of the King, forbidding the seizure of the vessels or fishing Meudon. outfits of inhabitants of the island owning beach lots or drying-tables, except for debts incurred in the purchase thereof. Folio 100, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- June 30. Ordinance of the King, providing that there shall be submitted to His Meudon. Majesty, every year, a return of the provisions and clothing distributed to the troops maintained at Ile Royale, with forms for the said accounts. Folio 101, 4½ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- July. Edict appointing Sr. Dartigue to the Superior Council of Louisbourg. Meudon. Folio 103, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- May 9. Ordinance of the King, providing for a second ensign and ten soldiers Versailles. for each of the companies of Ile Royale. Folio 104, 1 page.
- May 30. Order confirming grant to le Sr. Dolabarats, an inhabitant of Ile Royale. Versailles. Folio 104, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- June 30. Ordinance of the King, suspending the collection of the duty of one Meudon. quintal of codfish from each fishing boat owned by the inhabitants of Ile Royale, or belonging to vessels frequenting the fisheries. Folio 104½, 1 page.
1725. Order of Council of State, revoking the Letters-Patent of the month of October 13. March, 1722, granting exclusive fishing rights to Comte De St. Pierre. Fontaine-bleau. (This order gives a resumé of the petitions of the traders of St. Jean de Luz and St. Malo, the replies of the Comte de St. Pierre, and the advice of the commissioners of the Council to the Bureau du Commerce. The traders complained that the Comte de St. Pierre, abusing of his privilege, had fitted out a vessel as a warship, pursued them on the open sea, and seized their vessels and cargoes. They asserted that the commissioners of the Council of the Bureau du Commerce sustained their claims. Folio 105, 9½ pages. Say, 18 pp.
1723. Ordinance of the King, providing that there shall be kept in his maga- July 10. zines at Louisbourg two thousand rounds of ball and 100 grenadier mus- Meudon. kets, with their bayonets and sockets. Folio 110, 1½ pages.
1724. Ordinance of the King, providing that the sum of 1,500 livres, derived May 9. from the duty of one quintal of codfish per fishing vessel, shall be devoted to the building of the church of Louisbourg. Folio 110, 1 page.
1725. Ordinance of the King, concerning grants to be made to French soldiers June 26. to whom leave is given to enable them to settle, and on the subject of Chantilly. similar grants to Swiss soldiers, on the expiration of their term of service. Folio 110, 2½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July. Edict creating a Councillor (Conseil Supérieur of Louisbourg), and Chantilly. Commission appointing to the said office Sr. Le Normant de Mésey, the younger, writer, of the said island. Folio 111½, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
1727. Order of the Council of State, providing for the execution of that of August 19. May 3, 1723, freeing codfish, green as well as dry, and oil, being the Versailles. product of the fisheries of the inhabitants of Ile Royale, from the duty of 1

1729. sol per pound, levied thereupon in the ports of France, by the Under Farmers of the revenue of Normandy. Folio 115, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 14. Order of the Council of State, reducing the duty on coal from Ile Versailles. Royale. Reduced to six livres per ton of 5,250 pounds. Folio 116½, 1 page.
1726. Order in the matter of the contestation between Sr. Lartigue and June 16. others, and MM. de Costabelle and St. Ovide de Brouillan, as to the Paris. sharing of the booty taken from the English of St. John, Newfoundland, in 1708. Half the proceeds of the prizes taken in this expedition should have fallen to the officers and soldiers; M. Costabelle gave them nothing, declaring that the bills of exchange he had received had become of no value. Under this decision the case was referred to the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 116½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 26, Commission in respect to above order. Folio 117, 1 page.
1729. Order of the King conferring on Sr. Le Normand de Mézy, chief writer May 1, to the marine, the post of commissary of Ile Royale, in the absence of Compiegne. his father, and revoking the order appointing Sr. Sabatier. Folio 117½.
1730. Order of the King to Sr. De Gannes for levying soldiers. Same to Versailles. Sr. D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil. Folio 118, 1 page.
- March 7, Order of the King for increasing the strength of two French companies 1730. at Ile Royale. Folio 118½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- March 25. Order of the Council of State, re-uniting to the Domaine of His Versailles. Majesty the islands of St. Jean, Magdalen and Miscou, granted to Comte June 1, De St. Pierre by Letters Patent, in August, 1719, and January, 1730. A Fontaine-bleau. report by M. De St. Ovide alleged that St. Pierre had not fulfilled his obligations, that he had not located any settlers, and had virtually given up his undertaking since 1724, that Ile St. Jean was of great value to Ile Royale, and that it was indispensable at present for the settlement of the Acadians, who desired to go there. Folio 119, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
1731. Letters Patent for the establishment at Ile Royale and Ile St. Jean of Fontaine-bleau. the Recollets of the province of Bretagne. (The Bishop of Quebec had restricted this establishment to Louisbourg, granting the other posts to the Recollets of the Province of France, or St. Denis. The latter had recently petitioned the King to release them from their obligations, which he did with the greater willingness that it appeared to him better that one community only should serve the said posts. Folio 120, 3 pages.
- July 20, Appointment of Surveyor at Ile Royale for le Sr. Vallée. Folio 121½, Fontaine-bleau. 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 10, Order of the King confiding the post of keeper of the seals of the Fontaine-bleau. Conseil Supérieur of Louisbourg to Sr. Lartigue, councillor. Folio 122, 1 page.
- July 10. Warrant granting to Sr. Heraneder Pontel, for 15 years, the exclusive right of killing seal and porpoise at the Magdalen islands. To stop the destruction of these animals. Exception in favour of the Indians. Folio 122½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 17. Warrant granting, at Ile St. Jean, a tract of 3,500 arpents in front and Fontaine-bleau. forty in depth, *à titre de fief franc alleu noble*, to Srs. Claude Cottart, trader, Rouen; Joseph du Bocage de Besville, trader, Havre; and Joseph Philippe Narcis and Jean Pierre Roura, traders, Paris, to be taken in the place called Trois Rivières, at the east point of said island. Folio 123, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
1732. Letter from M. Orry, Controller General of Finance, to M. le Comte de March 30, Maurepas. Is of opinion that the petition of Sr. Cottard for permission Versailles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1732. to send to Italy or beyond the limits of the Kingdom, the products of his fisheries, should not only be granted, but encouraged, as calculated to promote the general interest of the country. Folio 124½, 1 page.
- June 26. Ordinance for the appointment of two cadets to each of the companies of troops at Ile Royale. Folio 124½, 1½ pages.
Compiègne.
- June 26. Order of the Council of State for the establishment of duties to be levied on all vessels casting anchor in the ports of Ile Royale, in order to provide for maintenance of the light-house at the entrance to the port of Louisbourg. Folio 127, 2 pages.
Compiègne. Say, 4 p.p.
1733. Contract of sale to the King by M. de Mézy, of a house to him belonging, situated alongside of the quay at Louisbourg, for the price of 13,500 livres. Folio 129, 2 pages.
September 1, Louisbourg. Say, 4 pp.
1720. Warrant for a pension of 6,000 livres in favour of Mme. la Marquise de Matignon, as niece and reversioner of Mme. la Duchesse de Noirenoutiers, cousin of the King. (This pension was granted by way of indemnification for expenditure incurred by her father, le Marquis de Chevre, at Cape Breton.) Folio 130, 1 page.
June 22, Paris.
1724. Order of Council of State upon the above warrant. Folio 130, 2 pages.
July 11, Say, 5 pp.
- July 26. Letters Patent anent the above Order of Council of State. Folio 131, 1 page. Say, 3 pp.
1735. Ordinance of the King enacting that there shall be kept 40 thousand weight of powder in the magazines of His Majesty at Louisbourg, provided for the security of the colony. Folio 131½, 1 page.
April 19, Versailles.
1741. Ordinance of the King providing for an addition to the number of soldiers in the companies maintained at Ile Royale. An increase of ten men for each of the eight companies of sixty men there. Folio 132, 1 page.
May 19, Marly.
- May 17, Marly. Ordinance providing for the command of Ile Royale, in the absence of the Governor. Folio 132½, 1 page.
1735. Order of Council of State confirming the grants made in the town of Louisbourg up to October 15, 1734. A complete account, rendering it possible to reconstitute the features of the place. Folio 133, 27 pages.
April 5, Versailles. Say, 80 pp.
1742. Ordinance of the King for preventing the escape of contraband salt dealers and smugglers sent out to Ile Royale. Folio 146, 2 pages.
May 25, Versailles. Say, 3 pp.
1743. Ordinance of the King concerning the establishment of a company of gunners at Ile Royale. Folio 147, 4 pages.
June 20, Versailles. Say, 6 p.p.
- June 30, Versailles. Declaration of the King settling the functions respectively of the officers of the Bailiwick, and those of the Admiralty of Louisbourg, as to the preparation of inventories and sale of effects left by deceased fishermen. Folio 149, 2 pages.
- June 20, Versailles. Regulations for the Admiralty Court at Ile Royale. Folio 150, 2 pages.
- June 20, Versailles. Letters Patent referring to the above regulations.
- June 20, Versailles. Ordinance of the King concerning the circulation of old copper coin at Ile Royale. Folio 151, 2 pages.
- June 20, Versailles. (Printed.) Regulation of the King concerning the cod fisheries at Ile Royale. Folio 152, 12 pages. Say, 25 pp.
1742. Decree of Council of State rectifying various grants of land at Ile Royale. Folio 158, 30 pages. Say, 60 pp.
May 31, Versailles.
1745. Ordinance of the King allowing the sharing in kind of various effects taken from the prizes brought in by privateers to Ile Royale. Folio 172½, 2 pages.
March 22, Versailles.

1749.
March 21.
Versailles.

Declaration providing for the re-establishment of the three Bailiwicks at Ile Royale. (After the restitution of Ile Royale to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, of the preceding 18th October.) Folio 173, 2 pages. Say, 5 pp.

March 28.
Versailles.

Letter from the King to M. Desherbiers, providing for the taking over of Ile Royale from the hands of the English. He is to embark on board the vessel "Le Tigre," commanded by le Chevalier d'Urtubie, proceed to Louisbourg and there adopt all proper measures to expedite the evacuation of the island. Folio 174½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

March 28.
Versailles.

Ordinance of the King regulating the number of troops of the detachment of the marine to serve at Ile Royale. Folio 175, 1½ pages.

1750.
May 16.
Versailles.

Ordinance granting amnesty in favour of those soldiers who, after having deserted from the troops of the Kingdom, afterwards took service with those of Ile Royale. Folio 175½, 1 page.

April 10.
Versailles.

Ordinance of the King providing for an increase of twenty men in the company of gunners and bombardiers of Ile Royale. Folio 176, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.

1754.
May 12.
Versailles.

Memorandum from the King for le Chevalier Drucourt, Governor and Prévot Commissary at Ile Royale. Detailed statement of what is to be done to restore the fortifications of Louisbourg and put the place in a good state of defense. Is to consult with Sr. Franquet as to certain matters. Folio 176½, 7½ pages. Say, 15 pp.

May 12,

Instructions for Sr. Franquet, Superintendent of fortifications of New France, as to the works the King desires to be executed at Ile Royale. Folio 180, 1 page.

1751.
May 12.
Marly.

Grant of land as a *fief franc alleu noble*, to Sr. Darrigrand, at the place called Pledieu, previously granted to him in 1734. Folio 180½, 3½ pages. Say, 7 pp.

1758.
February 1.
Versailles.

Ordinance of the King establishing a second company of gunners at Ile Royale. Folio 182, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

1742.
August 22.

Order of Council of State by which His Majesty approves of and confirms the endowment made by the late Sr. De Forant, ship captain, Governor of Ile Royale, providing for eight boarders at the establishment of the Sisters of the Congregation of Louisbourg, in behalf of the daughters of officers, as also the constitution of an annuity upon the clergy of France, based on a principal sum of 30,000 livres. (M. de Forant had bequeathed all his property for this object; his sister maintained that he had no power to do so, for the reason that his property came to him from his mother, and that her will provided for a reciprocal substitution as between him and her. A compromise took place, and the compromise is confirmed by the King in this Order of the Council of State. Folio 183, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.

August 22,
Versailles.

Letters Patent for the above Order of the Council of State. Folio 185½, 2 pages.

June 15,
Versailles.

Warrant granting to the Srs. Antoine and Joseph Pascaud, merchants of La Rochelle, the exclusive privilege for 9 years for killing porpoise and seal at the Magdalen islands, in the place and stead of Sr. Haraneder Pontil, deceased. Folio 185½, 2 pages.

June 15,

Warrant of ratification of grant at Louisbourg in favor of Ambroise Zémard. Folio 186, 2 pages.

June 15,

Warrant of ratification of grant at Louisbourg in favor of Sr. Denis Harosteguy and his wife. Folio 186½, 1 page.

1738.
May 6.

Warrant granting a piece of land at Louisbourg, corner of Orleans and Toulouse streets, in favour of Sr. St. Ovide De Brouillan. Folio 187, 1 page.

End of Volume 12.

REGISTER OF ROYAL ORDERS AND OTHER DESPATCHES FOR THE "COMPAGNIES DES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES DE FRANCE."

YEAR, 1669—COLONIES, 1663-1669.

Series B.—Vol. 1.

Table of Register. Folio A., 18 pages.

1663. Commission of Lieutenant-General in America in the absence of the
November 19, Viceroy (le Comte D'Estrades, on a mission in Holland), for Sr. De
Paris. Prouville Tracy. Folio 64, 9 pages.

1665. Commission as Governor and Lieutenant-General in Canada, Acadia
March 23, and the island of Newfoundland, for the Sr. de Courcelles. Folio 68, 7 pp.
Paris.

March 23, Warrant empowering Sieurs De Tracy, Lieutenant-General in America;
De Courcelles, Governor and Lieutenant-General in Canada, Acadia and
Newfoundland; and Talon, Intendant, &c., &c., to act in the matter of
changes to be made in the Sovereign Council. Folio 73½, 3 pages.

March 27. Royal Memorial to serve as Instructions to Sr. Talon, going to Canada
as Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance. Those who have made the
most faithful and disinterested reports have always said that the Jesuits
have assumed an authority to which they were not entitled. In order to
maintain it they secured the appointment of M. de Laval as Bishop, as
one entirely dependent upon them; in fact, they have also nominated the
governors, and used every means to obtain the cancelling of the appoint-
ment of those who were not wholly devoted to their interests. Must study
the situation and so act that the spiritual authority shall be subordinate
to the temporal. He must, though without revealing his intentions, confer
with the Jesuits at Paris. In order to satisfy the Jesuits, he had recalled
Sier D'Avogour and accepted the man of their choice, Sr. M. de Mézy,
who made profession of being devout; but they found themselves deceived.
He (Talon) is to examine into the matter of the complaints against M. de
Mézy, and cause him to be arrested and sent as a prisoner to France, if
the charges be sustained. Account of the company formed by Richelieu
in 1628. Sends 1,000 troops to punish the Iroquois. Instructions for the
expedition. Instructions on the subject of the Sovereign Council. Ad-
visability of establishing the settlers in groups. Once the war with the
Iroquois terminated, he must encourage the soldiers to settle in the coun-
try. Folio 75, 22 pages.

1668. Royal Instructions to the Sr. Bouteroue, going to Canada as Intendant.
April 5, Must take a census every year, encourage marriage, and the peopling of
St. Germain- the colony. Has reason to think that the Bishop and the Jesuits are
en-Laye. establishing too solidly their authority, by means of the fear of excom-
munications and the too great severity of life they wish to maintain.
Must live in peace with them, and not appear to blame their conduct. The
Jesuits have for a maxim that it is better, for the sake of the purity of reli-
gion, not to mix the Indians with the whites. It is necessary to act gently,
and try to bring about a change in their view. Wishes him to examine
the reasons for and against the trade in brandy. Should not rest satisfied
until the population increases at least by 200 families, yearly. Must pre-
vent, as much as possible, the excessive number of priests, monks and nuns.

1663.
May 1,
Paris.

Instructions for Sr. Gaudais, going, on King's behalf, to Canada. Will return by the same vessel, after careful inquiry into all matters, during the few weeks he is to spend in Canada. Folio 90½, 15 pages.

May 1,
Paris.

Instructions for Sr. Gaudais (going to Canada), on certain points that His Majesty desires he will secretly inquire into. Must ascertain the truth as to the conduct of Sr. d'Avaugour, and as to the sentiments entertained towards him by the Bishop, the Jesuits and the principal Inhabitants of the country. He will do the same with regard to the Bishop and the Jesuits, but with much discretion and prudence. Folio 98, 3 pages.

1668.
April 8,
St. Germain-
en-Laye.

Commission as Intendant in Canada for Sieur Bouteroue, King's Councillor. Folio 99½, 5 pages.

1669.
February 16,
Paris.]

Ordinance for funds for the expenditure to be incurred for the levying and passage of 500 persons of both sexes to Canada, also of 12 mares, 2 stallions and 50 sheep. (64,000 livres.) Folio 101½, 1½ pages.

March 11.

Note from Colbert to M. De Pelissari, ordering him to pay to his clerk at La Rochelle the sum of 28,070 livres, on account of the funds provided by the above ordinance. Folio 102½, 1 page.

March 29,
Paris.

Ordinance of discharge to the treasurer of the navy to pay in cash to Sieur Patoulet, Secretary of M. Talon, the sum of 21,000 livres, on account of the funds provided by the Ordinance of February 16th, 1669. Of this sum 15,000 livres shall be expended for food from Paris to Dieppe, passage from Dieppe to Quebec, and food in Canada, for 150 girls who are to go to that country to be married. Folio 103, 2 pages.

April 6,
Paris.

Ordinance empowering the Treasurer of the Marine to pay in ready money, out of 64,000 livres deposited with him, to Sieur Pataulet, a sum of 14,170 livres. Folio 104, 1½ pages.

February 12,
Paris.

Ordinance of the King for the subsistence of four companies of infantry now in Canada, composed of 53 men each, during the year 1669. Folio 104½, 1½ page.

March 22,
Paris.

Ordinance for the pay and maintenance of 25 soldiers in each of the four companies remaining in Canada, during the year 1669. Folio 105½, 1 page.

March 22,
Paris.

Ordinance for the pay and maintenance, during the first six months of the year 1670, of the four companies remaining in Canada on the footing of 78 men each. Folio 106, 1 page.

March 29,
Paris.

Ordinance for the raising and equipping of six companies of infantry for Canada, and for their subsistence during nine months. Folio 106½, 2 pages.

March 29,

Ordinance for the subsistence of six companies of infantry sailing for Canada, during the first six months of 1670. Folio 107, 1½ page.

March 25,
Paris.

Promise of Captains Chambly, La Durantaye, De Grandfontaine, Laubia and Berthier, to put their companies on a footing of 50 good men each, of the age of 20 to 30 years, and furnish their subsistence, in consideration of 1,000 ecus which the King shall cause to be paid them. Folio 108, 2 pages.

1666.

Abridged statement by M. Talon of the contents of the Roll of families of the colony of New France: Quebec, 555; Beaurpré, 678; Beauport, 172; Ile d'Orléans, 471; St. Jean, St. Francis and St. Michel, 156; Sillery, 217; Notre Dames des Anges et St. Charles, 118; Côte Lauson, 6; Montreal, 584; Trois Rivières, 461. Folio 109, 2 pages.

Statement in brief of the contents of the roll of families of New France, 1667: Families, 749; total, 4,312; men fit to bear arms, 1,566; young men of an age to marry, 84; girls over 14 years, 55; arpents of land under cultivation, 11,174; horned cattle, 2,136. Folio 110, ½ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1666. Statement in brief of the number of families, of persons composing them, of men capable of bearing arms, acres of land under cultivation, of the yield of the harvest, and of the number of animals in Canada, in 1668: Families, 1,139; persons composing them, 5,870; men capable of bearing arms, 2,000; arpents of land cleared, 15,642; horned cattle, 3,400; bushels of grain received, 130,978. (Soldiers not included.) Folio 110, 1 page.

Statement of expenditure which the King wills and orders to be effected by M. Etienne Jehannot de Bertillot, keeper of the Royal Treasury, for payment of all gratuities that His Majesty has granted to the officers of the troops remaining in Canada, as well as of troops to be sent out, with a further statement showing payments to be made to various inhabitants of the said country, to the hospitals conducted by the nuns, and to the clergy, and for other extraordinary expenditures. Folio 110½, 4 pages.

1667. Letter from the King to M. de Bouteroue, ordering him to return to France. Has resolved to send Sieur Talon back to Canada. Is satisfied with his services. Folio 117, 1 page.

1669. Decree permitting the inhabitants of Canada to import codfish into France, on payment of a duty equivalent to that paid by the inhabitants of Havre; and putting their coal on the same footing as that of France. Folio 120, 3 pages.

Same date. Commission issued in pursuance of the above Decree. Folio 121½, 1 page.

April 15, Paris. Letter from the King to M. Colbert Terron, directing him to cause to be furnished to the secretary of Sr. Talon 12 thousand of powder, and the quantities of lead and matches that he considers necessary, together with some rigging gear and small anchors. Folio 122, 2 pages.

April 15, Paris. Letter from the King to Captain ———, commanding the ship l'———, under orders to carry M. Talon over to Canada, instructing him to execute all that the said Sr. Talon shall order him to do. Folio 123, 1 page.

April 16, Paris. Letter from Mgr. to M. Colbert de Terron, instructing him to prevent the merchants of La Rochelle from taking more than the smallest possible quantity of liquor out to Canada; also to make choice of one of the ships to carry M. Talon out to that country.

May 14, St. Germain-en-Laye. Commission as Sergeant-Major of Quebec for Sr. Prévost. Folio 124½, 2 pages.

May 10, St. Germain-en-Laye. Commission as Intendant of Canada for Sr. Talon. Folio 125½, 2 pages.

May, St. Germain-en-Laye. Letters of nobility for Sr. Dupont de Neuville, an inhabitant of Canada, as a reward for his settlement in the said country. Folio 129, 3 pages.

May 15. Letter from the King to M. Talon permitting him to return to France on the expiration of two years. Folio 130½, 1 page.

May 15. Letter from the King to M. Colbert De Terron, respecting M. Talon. Folio 131½, 1 page.

May 15. Letter from the King to M. Talon to permit him to send back to France those who are not likely to contribute to the good of the service. Folio 132, 1 page.

May 15. Letter from the King to Père Allart, directing him to furnish demissary letters to Pères Héruau, Romuald and Hilarion, who are about to set out for New France. Folio 132½, 1 page.

May 16. The Minister to Colbert De Terron. Begs of him to send out to Quebec persons competent to build ships. Measures must be taken to provide

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1669. for the building of three or four war ships in Canada every year. Folio 133, 2 pages.
- May 17. Letter from the King to Bishop De Pétrée, expressing His Majesty's intentions, in answer to the Bishop's letters. His Majesty is well pleased with his efforts for the spiritual welfare of the country. Sends him a gratuity, and is making earnest efforts at Rome to obtain for him the titular erection of his Bishopric. Folio 133½, 2 pages.
- May 17. Memorial on the principal points embraced in His Majesty's intentions in regard to Canada, which His Majesty desires to be placed in the hands of Sr. Talon, who is going out to serve as Intendant in the said country. He is to read all Colbert's letters to the Bishop, to M. de Queilus and other persons, so that he may clearly understand His Majesty's intentions. He must maintain a good understanding with the ecclesiastical authorities, work for the establishment of the Recollets, and protect the Sulpicians, in order to moderate the authority assumed by the Jesuits. He is to encourage ship building, and trade with the islands and with France, &c., &c. Folio 135, 5 pages.
- June 14. The Minister to M. Talon. Cannot understand how it happens that he is not yet at la Rochelle. Various recommendations. He is to ascertain whether it is not possible for vessels to make two voyages a year, by establishing an entrepot on the lower St. Lawrence, or in Acadia. The working of the iron mines and establishment of furnaces. Folio 137, 2½ pages.
- July 3. The Minister to M. Talon. Must hasten his departure. Folio 138½, 1 page.
- May 15. The Minister to M. de Courcelles. Would have preferred it had his letters entered fully into particulars. Is very glad that the greater number of the men of the regiment of Carginan-Salières have elected to settle in Canada. He will learn from M. Talon that the King has given freedom of trade to Canada. Thinks that, in time, he would have more highly appreciated M. de Bouteroue, who was not so absolutely dependent on the Bishop and the Jesuits as he imagined. Approves of his resolution to show himself occasionally at Montreal, and it might be of great advantage if he were to visit the Iroquois country, from time to time, with his troops, just to teach them to respect us and give them a high idea of our strength. The sending out by His Majesty of troops, colonists and young women to Canada, serves to show that His Majesty attaches the highest importance to his colony. Must act most prudently with regard to the Bishop, or rather the Jesuits; as the country becomes more densely peopled, it will be easier to render the Royal authority, paramount over that of the church. Meantime, he may, by setting cleverly about it, prevent, without causing rupture, any ambitious enterprises they may undertake. Development of trade. Folio 141, 6½ pages.
- May 15. Colbert to Bishop De Pétrée. His Majesty is much pleased with his devotedness to his duties. Grants him 6,000 livres to assist him in carrying on his work, particularly the education of the Indians. Has instructed his cousin M. Colbert de Terron, to send sturdy men, fit for work, out to Canada. Is sending four Recollets. The colony had no life in it until he devoted himself to its welfare. Folio 144, 4 pages.
- Not dated. The same to Abbé De Queylus. Is happy to see by his letter that the population has increased by one-third, since the King has interested himself in the growth of the colony. That is the King's reason for sending back M. De Talon. Folio 145½, 1½ page.
- Not dated. The same to M. de Bouteroue. M. de Talon is going to replace him. Folio 146½, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

Extract from the King of England's order for the restitution of Acadia. Folio 157½, with continuation at page 158, ½ page.

1669.
July 22.
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Warrant from the King empowering Sr. de Grandfontaine to receive from the English the country of Acadia and the forts belonging thereto. Folio 158, 2 pages.

August 30.
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Memorial for Abbé De Bourlemont on the bulls for the erection of the Bishopric of Quebec. Reasons he is to give in order to impress upon the Holy See the necessity of making the See of Quebec suffragan to the Archbishop of Rouen. Folio 166½, 2 pages.

August 30. Letter from the King to the same, to accompany the foregoing memorial. Folio 167½, 1 page.

End of Volume I.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO LES COMPAGNIES
DES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES—YEAR 1670
—COLONIES.

Series B.—Vol. 2.

1670.
February 19,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Table of Register. Folio A., 21 pages.
Appointment of Srs. Belinzoni, Brunet and Jacques, as directors of La Cie des Indes Occidentales. Folio 5, ½ page.

February 27,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. The Minister to the Archbishop of Rouen. The young women taken from the General Hospital, who went to Canada last year, were found not to be strong enough for the work of farming. Begs of him to induce his priests to find about 60 village maids, who would consent to go out to Canada. They ought to be very glad to do so, seeing that they would find husbands and homes on arriving. Folio 15½, 1 page.

February 27. The same to Sr. Guénet, on the same subject. Folio 16, 1½ page.

April 3,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Statement of expenditure which the King desires and orders to be made by the Keeper of the Royal Treasure, M. Etienne Jehannot de Bertillot, for the payment of gratuities granted by His Majesty to the officers of four companies of infantry at present in Canada, and to those of the six other companies to be sent out there, this year, as also to sundry persons who have married and settled in the said country; and of other expenses mentioned in the present statement. Folio 27, 3 pages.

April 3, Order to the same to pay to the bearer the sum of 50,714 livres for the above expenses. Folio 28½, 1 page.

St. Germain-
en-Laye. Ordinance for the maintenance of six companies which are to proceed to Canada during the last six months of 1670. Folio 29, 1 page.

April 1, Ordinance providing money for the support of six companies going out to Canada during the first six months of 1671. Folio 29½, 1 page.

April 3. To the Treasurer of Marine for the passage and board of hired men and girls going out to Canada; purchase money, food and fare of mares, stallions and sheep for the said country. Folio 30½, 1 page.

April 3. To the Treasurer of Marine for the salary of Sr. de Courcelles, 1670. Folio 31, 1 page.

April 2. Order for the salary of Sr. Talon during the twelve months of the present year, 1670, and the first three months of 1671. Folio 31½, 1 page.

April 3. Order for the pay of the members of the council, 1670 Folio 32, ½ page.

1670.
April 3. Order for the salaries of two guards of the Prévôté de l'hostel. Folio 32½, 1 page.
- April 3. Cash to Sr. Talon for advances made for Canada in 1669. Folio 33, 1 page.
- April 3. Cash to Treasurer of Marine for various expenses to be defrayed in Canada. Folio 33½, 1 page.
- April 9,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Letter from the King to M. de Courcelles to tell him to give credit to M. Talon. Folio 34, 1 page.
- April 9. The Minister to the same. The vessel in which M. Talon sailed was forced to put into harbor in Portugal and return to France. Is very glad that the Iroquois have decided to live in peace. Must make it his business to fortify the colony. General recommendations. Folio 34½, 3 pages.
- April 9. The same to M. de Bouteroue. Has received the census. Will refrain from giving him instructions, seeing that M. Talon is to replace him. Folio 36½, 1 page.
- April 10.
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Letter from the King to Bishop De Pétrée to inform him of the gratuity which he has awarded him. Acknowledges his zeal and his services. Folio 37, 2 pages.
- April 10. The Minister to the same. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- April 4,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Letter from the King to Père Allart telling him to go to Canada with four Religious of his order. Folio 38, 1 page.
- April 4. Letter from the King to Bishop De Pétrée, begging of him to give assistance and protection to Père Allart and the four Religious accompanying him. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- April 4.
March 5,
La Rochelle. The same to M. de Courcelles, to the same effect. Folio 39½, 1 page.
- Instructions for M. le Chevalier de Grandfontaine, commissioned by His Majesty to take command in Acadia, a province of New France, and to solicit from the officers of His Britannic Majesty, at present commanding in the said country, the restitution of the lands, places and Seigniories which are to revert to the King's rule. Folio 57, 8 pages.
- April 7.
La Rochelle. Instructions for M. de la Poippe, commissioned by His Majesty to take possession of the fort and colony of Plaisance, in the Island of Newfoundland. Folio 61, 5 pages.
- April 21,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree ordering inquiry into the extortions committed by the Governors and Commandants of forts held by His Majesty in the islands of America, upon the masters and owners of ships employed in cod fishing. Folio 64, 3 pages.
- April. Grant to Sr. Van Hemscherck. Empowers him to form a company, and grants to him "all the lands and countries which have been or shall be by him discovered, throughout the whole extent of North America, entering above Canada, towards the Pole, in the lands of the interior, and towards the Southern Sea as much and as far as he can reach," &c., &c. He had previously made a voyage of discovery "above and behind Canada." Folio 65½, 4½ pages.
- April 26,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Passport for the vessel called "Le St. Jean Baptiste," of 36 tons burthen, sailing into the North American waters, above Canada. A like passport for the vessel "Le St. Pierre." Folio 67½, 1½ pages.
- April 27.
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Letters of "naturalization" for Sr. Laurens Van Hemscherck, his wife and his children. Was a native of La Haye, and wanted to settle at Dunkirk. Folio 68½, 4 pages.
- St. Germain-
en-Laye. Letters Patent to Sr. Colinet for the establishment of a manufactory of potash and soft soap, in New France. Issued in view of his representing that he had learned the secret of making potash as it was practised in Muscovy, and soft soaps as they were made in Holland. Represented

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1670. that potash was better for washing, and did not wear out linen so much as the sodas of Alicante and that of the coasts of Spain, and was cheaper. He was granted 10 sols per ton of potash, and his product was admitted into France as a product of France. Folio 70½, 4 pages.
- April 2. Voucher to the Treasurer General of Marine for the payment of the salaries of Sr. Talon and his secretary, for the 12 months of 1670, and the first three months of 1671. Folio 73½, 1 page.
- April 3. Voucher to the same for the payment of the sum of 1,600 livres on account of the salaries of two attendants serving about M. Talon's person.
- April 3. Voucher to the same for the salary of Sr. de Courcelles, 1670. Folio 75, 1 page.
- End of Volume 2.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES OF 1671, RELATING TO LES
INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES.

COLONIES, 1671.

Series B.—Vol. 3.

Table. Folio A., 19 pages.

1671.
February 11,
Paris. Statement of expenditure which the King desires and orders to be made by M. Etienne Jehannot de Bertillot, for the gratuities granted by His Majesty to the officers of the troops remaining in Canada, and also to complete the settlement of the soldiers of the companies sent out last year ; gratuities to certain inhabitants of the country, nuns' hospitals, the clergy, and for other extraordinary expenses. Folio 18, 5 pages.
- February 11,
Paris. Order for money for the passage to Canada of 100 recruits, 150 young women and some cattle. 1671. Folio 20½, 1 page.
- February 11. Idem for the pay of M. Talon's Council, 1671. Folio 21, ½ page.
- February 11. Idem for the salaries of M. Talon and his secretary, during the year 1671, and 3 months of 1672. Folio 21½, 1 page.
- February 4. Idem for the salaries and fees of 2 tipstiffs serving Sr. Talon in person, 1671. Folio 22, 1 page.
- February 11. Idem for the salary of M. de Courcelles, 1671. Folio 22½, 1 page.
- March,
Versailles. Letter from the Minister to M. Talon. His secretary has delivered to him the despatches and memorials. Is happy to find that the colony is self-supporting and contributing to the maintenance of the islands. That is the most important point. The King was much pleased with the building of the three vessels this year at Quebec for that trade, and those which are now being built for his own service. Some officers belonging to the troops remaining in Canada have returned to France. His Majesty desires that they should settle in Canada. That would be the way to earn his favor. Has heard with pleasure that of the 165 girls sent to Canada last year, only 15 remain unmarried. Will send out 150 more girls this year. He did well to order that the volunteers should be deprived of the privilege of trading and hunting, if not married within two weeks after the arrival of the girls. Has given orders that the girls who are sent to Canada shall be strong and healthy, and in every way suitable. The King has granted a gratuity of 600 livres to Mlle. Etienne, for the care she took of the others. Has written to M. De Grandfontaine instructing him to take in hand the work of opening up means of com-

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1671. munication between Acadia and Canada; that he is to leave the fishing free to the French, and allow the English to fish on the same footing as they themselves accorded to us, when they held possession of Acadia. Approves of his keeping up a cordial and close correspondence with the English of Boston, and would not object to his allowing some trading to be carried on. Must not make use of expedients in order to enhance the price of beaver. Approves of the decision of the council to relieve dry goods of the duty of 10 per cent, and to charge it upon liquors. Repairs to the belfry at Quebec will cost 3,000 livres. Must encourage the working of the iron mines. M. de la Potardière will return to them for that purpose, after the tests he is now making. His resolve to send M. de la Salle to the south and M. de Lusson to the north, to discover the passage to the South Sea, is a very good one. In these explorations, efforts should be made to discover copper mines, which would attract many Frenchmen from France. Will look into the proposal made to him by Sr. Poulet as to undertaking the discovery of the South Sea, by way of the Straits of Davis or Magellan. Is glad that the Bishop, the clergy, and the Jesuits, are acquitting themselves so well of their duties. Hopes they will give the Recollets a cordial reception. Will grant confirmation of the letters of nobility to M. Souart's nephew when he shall have returned to Canada with his family. Has given orders for the passage of 100 hired men, and grants 14,000 livres for the purchase of cattle, mares and she asses. Is sending the commission as Governor of Montreal for his nephew, Perrot. His Majesty has thought proper, in view of the quantity of land which he (Talon) has cleared, to constitute his estate a barony. This will be an encouragement to others. The King has granted letters of nobility to M. de Hautmesnil. Folio 22½, 23 pages.
- March 10, Order to the Treasurer-General of the Marine to pay to Sr. Patoulet Versailles. 5,200 livres, being the balance of the fund for the levying, passage money, and provisions of 100 hired-men for Canada. Folio 34½, 1 page.
- No date. The Minister to M. de Queilus. Is well pleased with his zeal and persistent efforts for the peopling of the colony and the education of the Indian children. Folio 35, 1½ page.
- No date. The same to M. Colbert de Ferron. M. Talon has sent three vessels from Canada to the islands, and offers to exchange his own for one of the King's ships. Instructs him to ascertain what can be done in the matter. Folio 36, 1 page.
- March 11, The same to M. de Courcelles. Is glad that the settlers are pleased Paris. with regard to the freedom of trade. Cannot permit the price of beaver to be fixed; such a restriction would disgust the merchants. Commerce. Sedentary fisheries. Funds Srs. de Bellinzani and Berthelot wish to invest in them. Leaves it to him and to M. Talon to decide as to what they think it useful to do at Lake Ontario. Is very glad that the soldiers have settled upon Seigniories belonging to their captains. Is happy to hear that, in conformity with the King's wishes, he is living on good terms with the Bishop and the Jesuits. Folio 36½, 7 pages.
- March 11, The same to Mgr. de Pétrée. Is pleased with his zeal for the education of the Indian children. Grants him the same gratuity (6,000 livres.) Folio 40, 2 pages.
- March 11, The same to M. de Grandfontaine. General recommendations. His Majesty has given orders to send out to him 30 young men and 30 young women. Wishes to have a census. Folio 41½, 5 pages.
- March 14, Letters Patent for the erection into a Barony of the Des Islets seignior granted to M. Talon. The King bestows on Talon by these Lettres Patent en-Laye.

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1671. the Boroughs "Royal," "La Reine," and "Talon," as an addition to his Seigniorship Des Islets, with the title of "Baron Des Islets." Folio 44½, 5 pages.
1654. Letters of nobility for Sr. Pierre Philipps de Marigny. Folio 47½, 5 pages.
December, Paris.
- Probably Confirmatory Letters of nobility for Sr. Jean Vincent Philipps de Hautmesnil, son of the preceding, "for services rendered against the Iroquois in New France; on condition that he shall continue to reside in that country." Folio 50, 4½ pages.
1671.
1670. Commission as Governor of Montreal for Sr. Perrot, in pursuance of the appointment made by M. de Bretonvilliers. Folio 52, 2½ pages.
April 20. Paris.
1671. Order to Sr. de Bartillat to pay the sum of 500 livres to Père Allart, which sum is granted to him to defray the carriage of church utensils and ornaments for the chapel now being built by the Recollets in Canada. Folio 54, ½ page.
March 27. Paris.
- St. Germain- Letters from the King to M. de Grandfontaine instructing him to credit Sr. Patelot, then setting out for the Coast of Acadia to inquire as to the means of facilitating communication by land with Canada, and the development of trade. Folio 54½, 1½ pages.
en-Laye.
- March 30. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Patelot, who is setting out for Pentagouet and Port Royale, and thence by land for Quebec. General recommendations. Folio 55, 7 pages.
- June 3. The Minister to M. Talon. Is informed that at the American Islands there is an urgent want of timber for casks and barrels. He must endeavor to send some. Ships going there will easily find a cargo for France. Folio 61, 2 pages.
Tournay.
- July 13, Ordinance of the King prohibiting all merchants and other owners of vessels built in the French Islands, or in New France, to trade in foreign countries, or even to lend the use of their names to foreigners. Folio 62½, 4 pages.
St. Germain-en-Laye.
1663. Commission as Lieutenant-General in Southern and Northern America for M. de Prouville Tracy. Folio 109½, 9 pages.
November 19, Paris.
- End of Volume 3.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO LES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES—YEAR, 1672.

COLONIES, 1672.

Series B.—Vol. 4.

Table. Folio A., 17 pages.

1672. Letter from the King to M. de Courcelles. In view of the state of his health, he permits him to return to France. Folio 34½, 1 page.
April 7. Versailles.

Memorial from the King to serve as instructions to M. de Frontenac. The raids and cruelties of the Iroquois have for a long time paralysed agriculture and the development of the colony. In 1665, he resolved to crush them (which was done by M. M. de Tracy and de Courcelles), and also to people the colony so as to render it self-supporting, and this is in process of accomplishment. The increase of the colony must be the rule and aim of all his conduct. General recommendations. Must treat the Jesuits, who deserve it for their zeal, with a great deal of consideration; but if they should attempt to carry ecclesiastical authority too far, he

1672. must reprehend them with gentleness. He is to protect in like manner the Sulpicians and the Recollets, so as to counter-balance the authority of the Jesuits. Folio 38, 13 pages.
- April 13, St. Germain-en-Laye. Letter from the King to M. de Courcelles, instructing him to have M. de Frontenac recognized in his capacity of governor. Folio 44½, 1 page.
- April 13. Another letter to the same, notifying him of his discharge and begging of him to acquaint M. de Frontenac with the results of his experience in the country. Folio 45, 1 page.
- April 4, Versailles. Ordinance for M. de Frontenac's salary (1,000 livres per month.) Folio 45½, ½ page.
- April 4. Ordinance for M. de Frontenac's voyage (3,000 livres.) Folio 45½, ½ page.
- April 15, Paris. Ordinance for twelve months pay for De Frontenac's company of guards and for their outfit. Folio 46, 1 page.
- May 16, St. Germain-en-Laye. Letter from the King to M. de Frontenac, informing him of the declaration of war against the Dutch. Folio 54, 1 page.
- May 19, St. Germain-en-Laye. "Memorial of clothing and plate belonging to Comte de Frontenac and contained in the packets hereinafter mentioned." Orders given to the receivers and farmers of the King's domains to allow the said 18 packages to pass without hindrance. Folio 54½, 1 page.
- May 17, St. Germain-en-Laye. Letter from the King to M. Talon giving him permission to return to France for the restoration of his health. Folio 58½, 1 page.
- June 4, St. Germain-en-Laye. Letter from the King to M. Talon, telling him that "Monseigneur" will let him know His Majesty's intentions. Cannot undertake to provide for the same expenditure for Canada, this year, as in the past, because of the war.
- June 4. The Minister to M. Talon. He (Talon) is to remain in Canada only until September or October. Approves of his plan of returning by way of Acadia. Will acquaint M. de Grandfontaine with the King's wishes for the increase of his colony. May assure Colonel Temple that, if he retires to the King's lands, as he has proposed, he shall receive not only letters of naturalization, but also great favors. May promise a good reward to the person who shall discover the passage to the South Sea. Must not allow any tobacco to be sown, as it would be injurious to the islands. Very glad to hear that there were 100 births last year, and of the Bishop's promise that there will be 1,100 this year. Would have liked to be informed of the number of marriages of people born in the country. Need not to be surprised at the lull in the fur trade; it is not an evil, for it will oblige settlers to devote themselves more closely to agriculture, to trade and industry. Has had another Abbey bestowed upon the Bishop of Quebec. The little difficulties he had with M. de Courcelles are of no importance, since both are returning to France. Hopes that M. de Queilus will adhere to his plan of founding an hospital at Montreal. Folio 59½, 8 pages.
- June 4. Letter from the King to Captain—instructing him to place himself at M. Talon's disposal, and to execute all his orders. Folio 63½, ½ page.
- June 4. Letter from the King to M. Talon respecting the volunteers of Canada. He is to prevent them from going out hunting and fur trading, in order that the Indians may come to Quebec and Montreal. Folio 64, 1 page.
- June 5. The same to M. de Frontenac respecting the granting of leave to Frenchmen to return to France. Folio 65, 1 page.
- June 5. The Minister to the same, on the same subject. Folio 65½, ½ page.
- June 5. Letter from the King to M. de Frontenac respecting the volunteers of Canada. Folio 65½, 1 page.

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1672.
June 5. Letter from the same to the same, respecting the granting of leave to Frenchmen to return to France. Folio 66½, 1 page.
- June 6. Appointment as Governor of Three Rivers for M. de Varennes. Folio 71, 2½ pages.
- June 4. The Minister to M. de Ferron. Sends statement of funds for Canada, Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 72½, ½ page.
- June 5. The same to the same. Sends to him the packet of despatches for M. Talon, to be given to M. de Frontenac before his departure from La Rochelle. Folio 72½, ½ page.
- June 4. Letter from the King to M. de Frontenac telling him to carry out the decrees having for their object to diminish the number of uncleared grants. Folio 72A., 4 pages.
- June 24. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Answers his letter of 13th, although he thinks he has left La Rochelle. Folio 73, 1 page.
- Decree of the Council of State, relating to La Cie des Indes Occidentales, enacting that the parties who have invested the sum of 489,878 livres in the said company by order of "La Chambre de Justice," shall within fifteen days, deposit in the hands of Mtre. Pierre Pecquot, the receipts of Sr. Mercier, cashier of the said company. Folio 118, 7½ pages.
- April 9.
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree of the Council of State, which empowers Srs. Menjot and Mesnager, parties concerned in "La Cie des Indes Occidentales," to provide for the profitable disposal of the effects of the said company. Folio 121½, 6 pages.
- August 30,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree of the Council of State, which orders that all resolutions, ordinances and other proceedings, which shall be adopted by the Directors General of "La Cie de Indes Occidentales," as to the facts set forth in article 13 of the declaration of May, 1884, shall be executed. Folio 124½, 2½ pages.
- End of Volume 4.

DESPATCHES OF MONSEIGNEUR (COLBERT) RELATING TO
"LES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES."

YEAR, 1673—COLONIES.

Series B.—Vol. 5.

1673.
January 6,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Table. Folio A., 8 pages.
- February 24
May 5,
Véronne. Letter from Colbert to the directors of "La Cie d'Occident." Folio 1, 1½ page.
- May 5. Order for the payment of M. de Courcelles' salary. Folio 4, ½ page.
- May 5. Letter from the King to the Chevalier de Grandfontaine, telling him to return to France. Folio 19½, ½ page.
- May 5. Order from the King. Commission to Sr. de Chambly to command in Acadia, in place of M. de Grandfontaine. Folio 19½, 2½ pages.
- June 13. Letter from the Minister to M. de Frontenac. Has not yet had time to study the contents of his despatch. The King cannot give much assistance to Canada this year, because of the great expense of the war. The colony must support itself in case of war with the Iroquois. Has sent out 60 girls, whom he must get married. Must prevent the settlers from bush ranging. Does not approve of his dividing of the settlers into three orders (*Tiers état*). He is not to call them together. This is what

1673. the King is doing in France, with a view to doing away with the States General, by desuetude. Local Syndics must also be abolished. Must endeavour to get the duties levied while preserving freedom of trade between the settlers. Will send out two Recollet priests, and a like number every year, in order to counterbalance the excessive authority of the Jesuits. The Bishop is not disposed to return to Canada this year. Unlike the ordinary clergy, the Jesuits do not appear to wish to attract the Indians to live with the French and become civilized. He must strive, in concert with the Recollets, to work a change in this matter. Will give Sr. Follin all his patronage for the establishment of a potash manufactory. Folio 25, 8 pages.

June 13,
Paris.

The same to Sr. Follin. Is very glad to learn from his letters that the ashes produced in New France are of good quality, and also that the price is reasonable. Folio 29, 1 page.

End of Volume 5.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO "LES INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES," AND LA NOUVELLE FRANCE.

YEAR, 1674—COLONIES, 1674-1675.

Series B.—Vol. 6.

Table. Folio A., 7 pages.

Say, 12 pp.

1674.
May 12,
Camp devant
Besançon.

Letter from the King to M. de Frontenac in answer to his letter of 18th Nov., 1673. Is pleased with what he writes as to the satisfactory condition of the country. Must confine himself strictly within the limits of his attributes, devote himself to the development of the colony, and follow out M. Colbert's instructions. Folio 22, 1 page.

May 17,
Paris.

The Miniser to the same. State of affairs in Europe. England has retired from the struggle, and the Spaniards have declared war against us. We are concentrating all our efforts upon land, which will probably leave the Dutch the masters upon the sea. They may perhaps attack Canada, but it is probable they will attack the islands only, so as not to divide their forces. Will inform him of their intentions. Meanwhile, he must prepare to receive them. Has exceeded his powers by making police regulations and by appointing town magistrates at Quebec. His authority in relation to the administration of justice, does not go any further than the presidency of the Council. Must allow full liberty to the Council and the judges. Is surprised to learn that there are but 6,705 souls in the country. There must be some mistake, since there were more than that ten years ago. His Majesty thinks it would be better to former compact and accessible settlements, than to scatter the people far and wide. This rule admits of two exceptions: First the necessities of the fur trade; secondly, the menace of occupation by another nation. These exceptions do not apply at the present time. Must not incur any fresh outlay. In as much as the company entrusted the collection of the duty of 10 per cent to Sr. de Villeray, he (De F.) should not have given it to another, as he did, under the pretext that Villeray was acting with the Jesuits; more especially as that gentleman, in view of his abilities, and his enterprising spirit, is deserving of encouragement. Must reinstate him in the office of 1st Councillor. Must see to it that the gratuity he (the

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1674. Minister) is sending for the hospital is applied to the use of the hospital and not to adorn the churches. The King specially recommends Sr. Perrot, nephew of M. Talon, first valet de chambre to the King. Folio 22, 14 pages.

May 16, Camp de Besançon. Order to M. de Bartillat to pay 1,000 livres to the nuns of the Quebec hospital. Folio 30½, ½ page.

1675. (Same Volume, new paging.)

Table. Folio B., 7 pages.

Say, 11 pp.

1675. March 26. St. Germain-en-Laye. Order to pay 8,166 livres to Bishop De Pétrée, in order to enable him to defray charges of board and maintenance of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 7½, 1 page.

March 26. Order to pay 2,400 livres to the Recollets of Canada, to provide for their subsistence this year, and to cover the amount accruing from last year. Folio 8, ½ page.

March 29. St. Germain-en-Laye. Order to the Treasurer General of Marine to pay to M. de Frontenac 20,000 livres, for his salary for the year 1674, and also for the pay of his company of Guards (Carabineers.) Folio 8½, 1 page.

March 29. Order to the same for the payment of 2,000 livres to Quebec hospital, for the purchase of medical stores and other necessities. Folio 9, ½ page.

April 24. Letter from the King to the Attorney General of the Sovereign Council of Quebec, instructing him to make the necessary requisitions for the registration of letters of nobility for Srs. Denis, Godefroy and others. Folio 17, 1 page.

Memorial of arms and ammunition to be sent to Canada, and which shall be delivered to Sr. Héron, or purchased by him at La Rochelle. Folio 18, ½ page.

May 13, Paris. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. It is absolutely necessary, as it was explained to him in the King's letter, that he should be more moderate in his conduct. Through the King's act in effecting the marriage of his son with the heiress of the house of Alègre, M. l'Abbé D'Urfé, the Sulpician, has become his near connection. Begs that he will treat him (the Abbé) with special consideration. Folio 18, 3½ pages.

May 10. St. Germain-en-Laye. Ranking of the councillors of the Sovereign Council of Quebec: Rouer de Villaray, Charles Legardeur de Tilly, Mathieu Damours, Nicolas Dupont, René Louis Chartier de Lotbinière, J. Bte. de Peiras and Charles Denis. Folio 21, ½ page.

May 13. Decree of the Council of State, accepting the offers made by Cavalier de la Salle for the purchase of Fort Frontenac, and his establishment at that place. Folio 25½, 4½ pages.

May 17, Cambrésis. Appointment as Notary at Quebec for Sr. Gilles Ragot. Id. as Recorder of the Council. Folio 31½, 2 pages.

June 7 or May 30, Camp de Lut- ing près de Liège. Instructions which the King has ordered to be delivered to Sr. Duchesneau, Councillor to His Majesty, Treasurer of France and "Général des Finances" in Touraine, whom His Majesty has appointed to go out to Canada and serve in the capacity of Intendant. General recommendations relating to the duties of his office. Folio 43½, 16 pages.

May 30, Camp de Lut- ing. The King to M. de Frontenac, informing him of M. Duchesneau's appointment, and begging of him to facilitate his (Duchesneau's) task. Folio 51½, 1 page.

May 30. Commission as Intendant for Sr. Duchesneau. Folio 52, 5 pages.

May 30, St. Germain-en-Laye. Minister to M. de Frontenac. Fresh instructions respecting his relations with M. Duchesneau. His Majesty did not give credence to the complaints charging him with engaging in trade, but he must avoid everything which might cause it to be suspected. Folio 56, 1 page.

1675.
June 4,
Camp de
Luting.
June 4. Decree of the Council of State ordering that land-roll commenced by Sr. Talon be continued by Sr. Duchesneau. Folio 59, 1 page.
- June 4. Decree of the same ordering that contestations which shall arise in relation to the collection of duties established in Canada, shall be dealt with by M. Duchesneau. Folio 59½, 1 page.
- May 30. Statement of expenditure which the King sanctions and orders to be made for the payment of the salaries, pay and support of the Governors, Majors, Officers, Captains and Soldiers, and for other charges of Canada, during the present year, 1675. Folio 60, 3½ pages.
- May 30. Order to pay to Sr. Duchesneau the sum of 12,000 livres for his salary as Intendant during the year beginning 30th June, 1675. Folio 62, ½ page.
- May 30. Order to pay 3,000 livres to the same for the expenses of his embarkation and the transport of his luggage. Folio 62, ½ page.
- May 30. The Minister to M. de Frontenac, communicating to him the King's order to protect La Cie de la Ferme d'Occident in the collection of the duty of 10 per cent, and one-fourth of the beaver and trade of Tadousac. Folio 62½, 1 page.
- May 11,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree of the Council of State giving permission to Jean Oudiette to purchase all the beaver of Canada, and sell them in France, to the exclusion of all others, during seven years, beginning 1st June, 1675. Folio 63, 4½ pages.
- May 24,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree of the Council of State awarding to M. Jean Oudiette one-quarter of the beaver, one-tenth of the moose and other duties in Canada, with the exclusive power of purchasing the said beaver, and of selling the same in France. Folio 65, 2 pages.
- May 24. Decree of the Council of State releasing the Directors of La Cie d'Occident from the administration of the debts and effects thereof. Folio 66; 3 pages.
- May 24. Resolution of Council awarding to M. Jean Oudiette, for seven years, the rights formerly held by La Cie D'Occident. Folio 73½, 10 pages.
- June 21,
St. Germain-
en-Laye. Decree of the Council of State appointing MM. Bellinzani and Mesnager to direct and manage all matters and business requiring to be settled and wound up, on behalf of La Cie des Indes Occidentales, as well in the kingdom as in the countries wherein their grants lay. Folio 78½, 5 pages.
- End of volume 6.

INDES ORIENTALES ET OCCIDENTALES—YEARS 1676-77-78.

COLONIES, 1676-1678.

Series B.—Vol. 7.

Table. Folio A., 9 pages.

Say, 12 pp.

YEAR 1676.

1676.
April 6,
St. Germain-
en-Laye.

Privilege of establishing a fishery of white porpoise and seal, on the St. Laurence, in favour of Srs. Desgroseliers and Radison. Privilege for 20 years of seal fishing off the Island of Anticosti only, and of porpoise fishing from the said island as far as Montreal. Folio 2½, 2½ pages.

Say, 4 pp.

April 9,
St. Germain-
en-Laye.

Privilege of establishing two saw-mills upon the river St. Lawrence in favour of Srs. J. Bte. Peuvret Du Mesnu. Folio 4, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1676.
April 16,
St. Germain-
en-Laye.

The King to M. de Frontenac. Must settle his little trouble with the Bishop, for the honors rendered to him in church are greater than those bestowed upon the Governors and Lieutenants-General of France. Must maintain his authority firmly in all that relates to military matters, and support the privileges of the Crown, and of the Gallican church. Can and should see to it that justice is duly rendered and order properly maintained, but must allow perfect freedom of action to the Judiciary, &c. It would be beneficial to establish public fairs, to encourage trade and manufactures, and to promote marriages. Cannot believe that there are but 7,832 souls in Canada, having sent over a greater number than that during the last 15 years. Must verify the census, which is to be prepared by M. Duchesneau. Must not undertake to form new colonies except in case of great necessity. Should take it for a maxim "that it is better to occupy a small tract of country and have it well peopled, than to extend farther and form weak colonies, which may easily be destroyed by all sorts of accidents. Must check the habit of coming over to France. Is very glad that he has sent M. Masson to Acadia. Must not require passports from ecclesiastics, unless for going beyond the limits of his command. Must not go beyond his instructions in anything whatsoever. It is his duty to afford protection to the Farmer of the Western Domain. Must not allow any secular or ecclesiastical dignitaries to carry on any commerce or barter, nor their servants or household. Forbids him to grant any trading licenses. Folio 15, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

April 16.

The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Must with prudence take the necessary measures to prevent the ecclesiastical power from encroaching in any respect upon the temporal, which it is somewhat inclined to do. The principal object he must have in view is the growth of the colony and its prosperity. Is anxiously expecting the new census. Must not, unless in case of war, exceed the estimate of expenditure he sends him. Must reduce the old land grants which are neither cleared nor inhabited. Did not pay attention to that order concerning the dispute between Denis de la Ronde and his nephew. Judgment must be in favour of the nephew, and against the uncle. Finds that he is over-ready in advising an increase of expenditure. Approves of the establishment of a provost and of 6 police officers. Insists on greater accuracy in his accounts. Folio 18½, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

April 16.

Letter from the King to M. de Frontenac instructing him to give to the Farmers of the Domain of Canada the enjoyment of their rights under their lease. Folio 23½, 1 page.

April 16.

Order for funds for the salary of M. de Frontenac, and for the pay and maintenance of his company of the Guards. Folio 24½, 1 page.

April 16.

Order for money for the salary of M. Duchesneau. Folio 24½, ½ page.

April 16.

Appointment of Councillor and Attorney to the King at the Provostship of Quebec for Sr. Boulduc. Folio 27, 2 pages.

May 20,
Paris.

The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Is surprised that he has not given answer on all the points, and especially on the Decree ordering that he make an exact declaration of all the grants which have been made, both to communities and to private individuals, with a view to reduce those which are not in conformity with the Decree. Folio 28½, 2 pages.

May 20,
Camp de
Hurtebise.

Commission for the command in Acadia granted to Sr. de Chamblay. Folio 30, 2 pages.

April,
Camp de
Condé.

Letters for the erection of the Island of Orleans into "Le Comté de St. Laurent," in favour of Sr. Berthelot.

YEAR 1677.

1677.
April 28,
Paris.

The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Must endeavor to confine the clergy within the limits of their authority, but must strive to acquire skill in dealing with such matters, by reading those authors who treat of them. The offices of Major of Montreal and of Three Rivers are of a military character, and concern the Governor only. Must endeavor to maintain a good understanding with that official, and to keep strictly within his own attributes. The King is surprised that the population should number only 8,515 souls; but must needs believe it. His Majesty is astonished that, in spite of his orders, he (Duchesneau) should have increased the expenditure under the vague fear of a war with the Iroquois. If, in future, he exceeds the estimates of expenditure, without a cause really justifiable, such overplus must be deducted from his salary. He did well to reduce the Seigniorial dues to the standard of "La Coutume de Paris." In all difficulties, he must send home a statement of the reasons for and against. Must completely abolish the custom adopted by the ecclesiastics of trading, themselves, or through their servants. His Majesty does not approve of his proposal of erecting a fort at Ile Percée, and cannot grant Sieur Jolliet's request for permission to go and settle in the Illinois country with 20 men. Desires to have M. de Frontenac's opinion, before granting letters of nobility to MM. D'Auteuil and Juchereau. Folio 1, 10 pages. Say, 12 pp.

1676.
May 1,
Paris.

The same to the same. Is glad to explain the King's intentions upon four principal points. He (Duchesneau) takes upon himself to recommend to His Majesty officers of every sort, some of them, in fact, being men amenable to the Governor only. This is calculated to give offence to M. de Frontenac. The King is of opinion, with M. de Frontenac, that the trade in liquor does not cause the great evils of which the Bishop complains, and of which he makes a Reserved Case. Has had the question studied and has taken the opinion of MM. Talon and Bouteroue. Before siding with the Bishop and against M. de Frontenac, he (Duchesneau) should have made inquiry, and informed himself fully upon the question, and submitted the evidence to him (the Minister). With all his piety, the King cannot consent to disturb the business of the country, and compel the Indians to go to the English. His (Duchesneau's) intervention, in opposition to the Governor's views, is most prejudicial. Although the Bishop is a good man, he does not hesitate to assume an amount of authority far exceeding that which Bishops exercise throughout the Christian world. His (Duchesneau's) claims respecting honors in the churches are contrary to the customs of the kingdom. The duty of convoking the council devolves upon him, but he is to do it only after having given his reasons, and having consulted with the Governor. As the Bishop assumes too great an authority, it would be well, by the use of skilful expedients, to deprive him of the desire of being present at the council. Folio 6, 6 pages.

1677.
May 1,
St. Omer.
May 1,
St. Omer.

Letters of appointment to the office of Major of Montreal, for Sr. Bizart. Folio 11, 2 pages.

Royal Letters Patent of Nobility, addressed to the Sovereign Council of Quebec, for Sr. Godefroy de Normainville. Folio 11½, ½ page.

May 9,
Calais.

Extinction of all rights and dues of His Majesty for the Recollets, upon the 106 arpents of land and the buildings thereon, which they hold at Montreal. Folio 12, 2 pages.

May,
Condé.

Edict ordering the establishment of the office of Provost in Canada for Sr. Gaultier de Comporté. Folio 13, 3 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1677. Order for the payment of M. de Frontenac's salary, and for the pay and maintenance of a company of carabineers to serve him as guards. Year, 1676. Folio 14, 1 page.

Order for the payment of M. Duchesneau's salary. Year 1676. Folio 14½, ½ page.

April 24, Calais. Order for the purchase of arms and munitions to be sent to Canada during the year 1677. Folio 15, ½ page.

April 24. Order for a gratuity to MM. de Tilley and D'Amours, in consideration of their services in the Sovereign Council, and of the number of their children. Folio 15, ½ page.

April 19, Camp de Cambrai. Order for several items of expenditure in Canada, in favor of sundry religious communities. Folio 15½, 1 page.

Items of expenditure which the King wills and orders to be made, for the payment of the salaries, wages and maintenance of the Governors, Majors, Officers, Captains and Soldiers, and for other charges of the country of Canada, during the present year, 1677. Folio 16, 4½ pages.

Additional outlay caused by replacing the expenditure incurred during the years 1675 and 1676, over and above the moneys provided in the estimates adopted by the Council for the said years, ordered to be applied to the present statement by Decree of the Council. Folio 18, 3 pages.

May 1, St. Omer. Sum total of the expenses of the present Chapter to be paid by M. Oudiette. Folio 19, 1 page.

April 28, Dunkerke. The King to M. de Frontenac. Heaven has blessed his arms. Has taken the cities of Valenciennes, Cambrai and St. Omer, and his brother has won a great victory near Cassel. He (De F.) must have a Te Deum sung. Is not to take part against the Bishop, in the settlement of parish affairs. Will do it himself, and will point out to him that the settlers complain that he acts without consulting them, and refuses them permanent parish cures when the tithes are sufficient to provide for them. Is surprised to learn that the clergy are carrying on a petty trade in furs. Must try every expedient possible to secure the peopling of the colony. Approves of his journey to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of dispelling the suspicions of the Iroquois, and of the establishing of fairs and markets. Will point out to Sr. Duchesneau that he is too eager to follow the advice of the clergy. Must continue to live on good terms with the English. Folio 19½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

May 18, Sceaux. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Must live in harmony with M. Duchesneau. The Bishop has sent him an opinion from the Sorbonne concerning the excesses caused by liquor among the Indians. If the facts were true, this trade must be suppressed; but on consulting MM. Talon, Bouteroue and others, he ascertained that there had been great exaggeration. If, as he believes, the Indians are but little more liable to get drunk than the Germans and the Bretons, he (De Frontenac) must prevent the episcopal authorities from interfering in any way, outside of the church, in a matter which is purely one of administration. Must see that no extraordinary expenditure is incurred, unless in case of open war. Has told the Bishop's vicar that the letters erecting the Bishopric of Quebec must be registered at the parliament of Paris, upon the Letters Patent (which will be issued in pursuance of the bulls) before being registered at the Sovereign Council; for the Council must conform to the Decree which will emanate from the parliament. Folio 22½, 5 pages. Say, 6 pp.

Versailles. June 4. The Minister to M. de la Chesnay. Order instructing the treasurer to remit to him 4,000 livres for the Ursulines and Hospitalières of Quebec. Folio 25½, 1 page.

1677. The same to M. Duchesneau on the same subject. Folio 26, 1 page.
Versailles. The same to M. de Frontenac. Desires to be informed, on the return
June 11. of the ships, whether the company to which he has granted a mining
privilege has any chance of success. Folio 26½, 1 page.
- June 11. The same to M. Duchesneau on the same subject. Folio 26½, ½ page.
May 21, Order to M. Demuin to deliver arms and ammunition to M. de la
Sceaux. Chesnay. Folio 27, 1 page.
- May 13, Memorial to M. Demuin for the arms and munitions he is to send to
Condé. Canada. Folio 27½, 1 page.

YEAR 1678.

1678. The Minister to M. de Frontenac to tell him to have a Te Deum sung
March 20, in celebration of the taking of Ghent. Folio 1, ½ page.
Sceaux. The King to M. de Frontenac. On being informed that the ordinance
May 12, of 1676, which forbids trading expeditions, was being evaded, under the
St. Germain- pretext that it did not apply to the trade of Acadia, has issued two other
en-Laye. ordinances. The Sovereign Council must endeavor to keep the clergy
within their sphere. Must promote the establishment of fixed parish cures,
whenever the settlers insist on it. Keep the latter exercised in the use
of arms; give free scope to the administration of justice, and promote the
amicable settlement of disputes. Trade. Must not engage in trade of any
kind, directly or indirectly, nor even give grounds for a suspicion of doing
so. Approves of his having given orders to Sr. de Marson, commandant
in Acadia, to strive to conciliate the English. Folio 2, 5 pages.
- May 15, Say, 7 pp.
Paris. The Minister to M. Duchesneau. The style of his letters shows clearly
that he has little inclination to live on friendly terms with M. de Fronte-
nac. If the latter has been in fault, he (Duchesneau) has been still
more so. His ordinance on Charivaris cannot be sustained. The fact
which gave rise to the trouble having occurred between the Governor's
valets and the soldiers, he alone was the person to give orders
concerning it; in any other case it would be for the ordinary judge to do
so. His open interference in favor of the Bishop, in the question of intoxi-
cating spirits, is unseasonable, and regrettable. The abuse cannot be
estimated until after a regular inquiry held before the judges. His
partiality for the Bishop and his prejudice against M. de Frontenac are
apparent in everything he writes, to such a degree, that he (the writer)
cannot give it credence on the evidence of mere copies of documents. The
ordinance he has issued concerning the tithes relates to a matter devolving
on the Sovereign Council only, and he ought to know that cures held only
during pleasure are contrary to the canons, the councils, and the laws of
the kingdom. They can be tolerated only on condition of not requiring
the settlers to pay tithes. The matter may, however, be overlooked if
the charge be trifling. The Bishop's assertion that a priest cannot main-
tain himself on less than 600 livres a year, is untenable; there are
more than 6,000 of them in the kingdom who do not receive 200 livres.
If his ordinance is appealed from here, it will certainly be quashed. Must
be recalled, if he does not change his conduct. His appointments of a
judge and an attorney to the King, in Acadia are void. He had no power
to make them. Other instances of exceeding powers. General recom-
mendations. Folio 4½, 10 pages.
- May 12, Decree of the Sovereign Council providing for a meeting of twenty of
St. Germain- the principal inhabitants of Canada to give their opinions respecting the
en-Laye. sale of brandy to the Indians. Folio 9½, 3 pages.
- Say, 4 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1678. Royal Ordinance forbidding barter in Acadia. Folio 11½, 2 pages.
- May 12. Regulations as to the salaries of officers of justice in Canada. Folio 12½, 8 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- May 12. Amortizement for the Jesuits of Canada. Enumeration of their properties, held under gift, or purchased. Folio 18½, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- May 12. Permission to Sr. Cavalier de la Salle to explore the western part of New France. Folio 22, 3 pages.
- May 12. Ordinance for the support of one magazine keeper, one armourer, and one gunner at Quebec. Folio 23, 1 page.
- May 24, Sceaux. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. His Majesty desires fuller information on the question of the liquor trade. Has granted the appointment of lieutenant of the Provost of Canada to Sr. Rouer de St. Simon. Folio 24, 1 page.
- May 24. The same to M. Duchesneau upon the same question. Folio 24½, 1 page.
- May 24. Memorial prepared by order of the King upon the difficulties as to the sale of liquor to the Indians. Reasons for and against. Folio 25, 6 pages.
- May 30, Sceaux. Order to M. de Demuin to forward to Canada all despatches for MM. de Frontenac and Duchesneau, with duplicates in another vessel. Folio 27½, 1 page.
- June, St. Germain-en-Laye. Edict creating the position and office of Lieutenant of the Provostship of Canada for Sr. Rouer de St. Simon. Folio 28, 2 pages.
- June 21, St. Germain-en-Laye. Commission as Engineer in New France for Sr. Martin Boutet. Folio 29, 1 page.
- June 26. Congé for Sr. Prevost, Major of the City of Quebec. Folio 29½, ½ page.
- June 26. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Must extend his protection to Sr. de la Chesnaye, who is going to Canada as an associate of the Farm of the revenue, by reason of the death of his partner, Bazire. Folio 29½, ½ page.
- June 26. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The state of affairs is changed. Can see from all he (the Minister) has written, the line of conduct he will have to adopt towards the English and Dutch. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- End of Volume 7.

INDIES, EAST AND WEST—COLONIES, 1679.

Series B.—Vol. 8.

- Table. Folio A., 2 pages.
1679. The Minister to M. Duchesneau. (An exceedingly severe letter, which appears to me to be the same as that in the Moreau St. Méry collection. Not to be copied. E.R.)
- April 25, St. Germain-en-Laye. The King to M. de Frontenac. Has made peace with the Dutch, the Spaniards and the Empire. Is very glad to hear that all the Indians are living in peace. General recommendations. Folio 5, 6 pages.
- April 25, St. Germain-en-Laye. Memorial of the orders for payments which have been sent to Canada. Folio 10, 1 page.
- May 8, St. Germain-en-Laye. The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Besides the census of the French in Canada, he must also, every year, take that of the Indians, Christian and

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1679. pagan, who settle amongst the French. Must urge upon the Religious Communities and the settlers to adopt Indian children, in order to bring them up in civilized habits, and to encourage the settlement of Indians among the French, in a proportion which must not exceed one-seventh. His claim to be on a footing of equality with the Governor in the matter of honors in church, is ridiculous. Cannot understand how he (Duchesneau) can have made grants in his own name alone, his powers on this point being so clearly defined. He has committed a fault that deserves to be punished and must declare all his grants null and void. Folio 13½, 4 pages.
- May 8. The same to M. de Frontenac. Some recommendations. Folio 15½, 2½ pages.
- May 24, St. Germain-Laye. The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Has had the difficulty respecting the liquor trade thoroughly gone into by the Archbishop of Paris and Père La Chaise. They were of opinion that it should be prohibited. The Bishop has assured the King that he would bring his reserved case within the terms of the Ordinance just passed. Folio 16½, 1 page.
- May 24. The same to M. de Frontenac, on the same subject. Folio 17, 1 page.
- June 10. Memorial for Sr. Duchesneau respecting the making up of the land-roll of Canada. Can make grants only conjointly with the Governor. Acts of fealty and homage can be received only by the council. Has not the power to change the tenure of former grants. Folio 21, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 10. The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Must execute faithfully the King's edicts, which he sends him, and have them enregistered. Folio 25, 1 page.

YEAR 1680.

1680. Table. Folio B., 1 page.
- May 29, Fontaine-bleau. Statement of the expenditure for the year 1681. Folio 3, 4 pages.
- May 29. Power to Sr. Duchesneau to appoint to the offices of bailiffs to the Sovereign Council, and of clerk to the Marshalsea. Folio 8, 2 pages.
- May 31, Fontaine-bleau. Commission as store keeper of Fort St. Louis, Quebec, for Sr. Catignon.
- April 20. Colbert to M. de Frontenac. His Majesty, after having examined all the papers, is of opinion that his conduct is greatly deserving of blame, and that he has abused of his authority. Will maintain him in his office for another year, in the hope that he will alter his conduct. His conduct towards the Council is strange. Has no right to the title of chief or president of the Council. Deserves that an indemnity, taken out of his emoluments, should be paid to the councillors whom he has banished. The proof that he partial to certain coureurs de bois is very strong. Folio 16½, 5 pages.
- June 2, Fontaine-bleau. Colbert to M. Duchesneau. Had better return to France and retire to Tours, if he is not resolved to execute punctually all orders given him. Recommendations. Folio 23½, 2 pages.
- June. Letters of pardon for Sr. Gaultier de Comporté, Provost of Canada, for the part taken by him in a brawl, wherein two men were killed, when he was a soldier in his uncle's regiment in Poitou. Folio 28½, 5 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1681.

YEAR 1681.

May 2,
Versailles.

Table. Folio C., 1 page.

The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Warns him on behalf of the King, that if his animosity against M. de Frontenac does not cease at once, the first letter he shall receive will be that for his recall. Folio 12, 1 page.

May 3.

Statement of expenditure to be incurred for the salaries, soldiers' pay and other charges of Canada, for the year 1682. Folio 12½, 5 pages.

May 3.

The Minister to Sr. de Lubert to notify him that in view of complaints as to the loss resulting to the inhabitants of Canada from the difference in value of coin in Canada and France, he must in future send French money to that country. Folio 17, ½ page.

May 2.

The Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. Has given instructions to M. Duchesneau to inform him of the King's intentions with regard to church matters. Folio 17, ½ page.

July 23,
Versailles.

The Minister to M. Duchesneau. Must not fail to execute the order to make M. de la Chesnay pay over to De Frontenac the balance remaining in his hands of moneys received from M. de la Salle, for the grant of Fort de Frontenac. Folio 18, ½ page.

YEAR 1682.

1682.
May 10,
Versailles.

Table. Folio D., 1 page.

Royal instructions to be remitted to Sr. de la Barre, appointed Governor of New France. Has recalled MM. de Frontenac and Duchesneau, because they could not live on good terms together. He is to extend protection to the Bishop, the Jesuits, the Sulpicians, and the Recollets, whose services are great, without, however, permitting the Jesuits or the others to push their authority farther than its due limits. In protecting the Recollets, he must act prudently, and without compromising himself with the Bishop, who has, in several instances, manifested much animosity towards them. Must see that the curés shall rely for their support on the tithes. The Bishop has always been against fixed parish cures, probably because he wishes to retain a greater authority over the clergy. Must be on his guard against that tendency. M. de Tracy reduced the tithe charge from one-thirteenth to one-twenty-sixth. Must see if it would not be possible without placing too heavy a charge upon the settlers, to restore things to their former condition. He must inquire if it be true, as the Bishop says, that 800 livres is the sum necessary for the allowance of a curé in Canada. In France it is considered to be 200 livres. There must be great exaggeration about it. He is to give the site of the old storehouse in the Lower Town of Quebec to the Bishop, that he may build a chapel there. Does not think a General Hospital necessary for the present. Will, however, look into the matter. In order to strike terror into the Onontagués and Sonnontouans, who have murdered a Recollet priest, he would do well to advance to the foot of Lake De Conty with 500 or 600 men, simply to fill the Iroquois with fear and make them hold us in respect. Must organize the settlers into companies and accustom them to the handling of arms. Is informed that the Boston people are encroaching upon the King's lands in the direction of Acadia. If this is true, must make representations. There is no Governor for the King in Acadia; will see whether Sr. de la Vallière, who is acting in that capacity, is qualified for the office. The King has decided to recall M. Perrot, because of his violence and fits of passion. The quarrels between MM. de Frontenac

1682. and Duchesneau have degraded the administration of justice. Must allow the judges freedom of action. Must punish the coureurs de bois and those who sell brandy to the Indians. Considers that long voyages of discovery are not necessary; must, however, allow Sr. de La Salle to finish the one he has begun. Trade. Raising of cattle. Folio 1, 23 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- May 9. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Gives him notice of M. de la Barre's appointment, and requests that he will cause him to be recognized in his capacity of Governor. Folio 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 10. Instructions from the King to M. de Meules. About the same as those to M. de la Barre. Folio 15, 25 pages. Say, 32 pp.
- May 12. The King to M. de la Barre. Informs him of the appointment of M. de Meules as Intendant. Folio 30, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 9. The same to M. de Frontenac. Orders to return to France. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 9. The same to M. Duchesneau. Orders to return to France. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 12. The same to the Bishop. Notice of the appointment of M. de Meules. Folio 31, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 26, Versailles. The Minister to the Bishop. MM. de la Barre and de Meules have orders to continue to extend the King's protection to him. Must inquire in concert with them into the question of the tithes and the building of churches, for the King does not intend to continue to give assistance any longer. Hopes he will not insist upon the obligation which he has imposed of building the churches of stone, in order to qualify them to be used for public worship. Folio 31, 3 pages.
- End of Volume 8.

Series B.—Vol. 9.

Volume 9 relates to the American Islands only.

REGISTER OF THE ISLANDS AND OF CANADA—COLON- IES, 1683.

Series B.—Vol. 10.

Table. Folio A., as far as "Iles," $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

1683.
August 5,
Fontaine-
bleau.

The King to M. de la Barre. Is very glad to see that he acts in concert and in harmony with M. de Meules. Hopes that the Bishop, incited by their example, will put an end to all the difficulties he has created. Regrets to learn that the Iroquois have refused to go to Montreal, and seem to want war. Must endeavour to avert it, for it would be disastrous for the colony. Is sending out 200 soldiers and some arms. Is glad to hear from him that the Bishop has at last decided upon putting an end to the difficulties he has raised respecting the sale of spirits. Will do his best to prevent the English from settling at Hudson's Bay. Colonel Dongan, Governor of New York, has orders to keep up a good understanding with him. Enclosed is the order for Sr. Perrot's interdiction. If he does not become reconciled with the Gentlemen of the Seminary he will be recalled. Agrees with him in the opinion that Sr. de La Salle's discovery is useless. Folio 1, 7 pages.

August 3,
Paris.

Royal Order suspending Sr. Perrot. Folio 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1683.
August 5,
Fontaine-
bleau.
- The King to M. de Meules. The Iroquois. Shipment of soldiers. Tithes. Support of curés. Must enquire as to a place for meetings of the Sovereign Council. The ante-chamber of the Chateau St. Louis is not suitable. Must find some means of increasing the colony, without increase of expenses. Manufactures. Iron mines. Hemp. Trade of the Islands. Folio 4½, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- August 3.
- The Minister to the Bishop. Is instructed to express His Majesty's satisfaction at his courteous treatment of MM. de la Barre and De Meules. Wishes him to carry out forthwith the establishment of fixed parish cures. Is very glad that the disturbances caused by the sale of liquor to Indians have ceased. Will maintain the order forbidding the emigration of the Huguenots to Acadia or Canada. Folio 8, 2 pages.
- End of Volume 10.

REGISTER RELATING TO CANADA AND THE ISLANDS—
COLONIES, 1684-1685.*Series B.—Vol. 11.*

1684.
January 2,
Versailles.
- Table. Folio A, as far as "Iles," 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Royal Order appointing Sr. Massé Captain of one of the companies of infantry sent to New France, in the place and stead of Sr. Chevalier Aubéry. Folio 1, 1 page.
- April 10,
Versailles.
- Difficulties which M. de Seigneley will be good enough to adjust, in relation to the duties of Governor and Intendant of Canada. On margin: Answers of the King. Folio 13, 4 pages.
- April 10.
- Regulations which the King wishes to be observed for the payment of officers and soldiers of Marine "who are, and shall be hereafter, appointed to serve in New France." Folio 14½, 2 pages.
- April 10.
- Officers appointed for the 200 soldiers of "Le Foly." Folio 15½, 1 page.
- April 10.
- Ordinance by the King forbidding Sr. de la Vallière to take any part in future as Commandant in the country and coasts of Acadia, or give any permission to foreigners to fish in the waters thereof. Folio 16½, 1 page.
- April 10.
- The Minister to M. De Meules. Is writing to the Bishop a letter strongly urging him to employ the Recollets either in the missions, or in the cures, where his priests think they cannot find the means of living. Recollets. Iroquois. Expenses. Duels. Had not the right to issue an ordinance compelling the settlers to procure arms for themselves. Seems anxious to constitute himself a judge in law suits. Regrets to notice the beginning of disunion between him and the Governor. The Governor alone has the right of granting *conges*, he himself has but the right of examining and endorsing them. Privilege granted to Sr. Bergier in Acadia. Regrets the small amount of trade with the Islands. He (De M.) must endeavour to develop it. Fishing and agriculture are really of more importance than the beaver trade. Folio 18, 16 pages. Say, 21 pp.
- April 10,
Versailles.
- Ordinance by the King, ordering that all merchants, or inhabitants of New France, who shall secure furs by barter at Hudson's Bay, Iles Percées or other places, with the exception of Acadia, shall take them to Quebec, and pay one-fourth to the Farmers of the Revenue. Folio 23½, 2 pages.
- April 10.
- Letters of appointment as Governor of Acadia, for Sr. Perrot. Folio 30½, 1 page.

1684.
April 10. Appointment of Sr. Bergier as King's Lieutenant in the Government of Acadia. Folio 31, 2 pages.
- April 10. Statement of Expenditure of Canada, for the year 1683. Folio 32½, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 10. The Minister to the Bishop. The allowance of the curés which he estimates at 500 livres, is much too high. Has given orders to award nothing to curés whose tithes are equivalent to that sum. The King is surprised to learn that he has refused to allow the Recollets to go on missions. Not having priests enough, he thereby deprives the settlers of the consolations of religion. "His Majesty's will is that he so employ them. Has reduced the gratuity to curés from 6,000 livres to 4,000. Will abolish it gradually in three years. Trusts he will allow the Recollets he is sending out to Port Royal, to perform pastoral duties." Hospice of Recollets at Quebec. Folio 34, 4 pages.
- April 8. Royal Order appointing Le Chevalier de Crisacy to the command of a company of infantry in Canada. Folio 36, 1 page.
- April 14. Commission for Sr. de La Salle. Folio 36½, 2 pages.
- The King to M. de la Salle. Has chosen Sr. de Beaujeu to command the vessel "Le Foly," upon which he will embark. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- April 14. The Minister to M. de la Barre. "M. de la Forest will hand him this letter. He is to restore Fort de Frontenac to him, for M. de la Salle, allow him to take charge of all effects possessed by the latter, and permit him to join M. de la Salle at Fort St. Louis des Illinois, with 12 men and some merchandise. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- April 14. The same to M. de Meules, on the same subject. Folio 38, 1 page.
- April 15. Royal Order appointing Sr. De Tonty to command one of the companies of infantry, which His Majesty is sending out on the ship "Le Foly," to serve in America. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- April 15. Royal Order directing that Sr. De la Sablonnière be received in the capacity of Lieutenant in De Tonty's company. Folio 39, ½ page.
- Memorial of what is needed for the expedition against the Iroquois. Folio 39½, 1½ page.
- June 23, Versailles. The Minister to M. de Meules. Is to pay all gratuities in money current in France, without any deduction. Folio 40, ½ page.
- July 31, Versailles. The King to M. de la Barre. Has seen his letter of the 5th June, and his resolve to attack the Iroquois. Can only approve of it, since by the outrage committed on the fifteen Frenchmen, whom they have robbed, and the attack on Fort St. Louis, they themselves have in good earnest declared war. Is sending out 300 soldiers on "L'Emérillon." He must terminate this war promptly, so as to avoid the ruining of the colony. Is writing to his ambassador at London to prevent the furnishing of arms to the Iroquois. The fault he committed by granting more than the number of 25 passports and showing favor to people connected with himself, would seem to be the principal cause of what has been done by the Iroquois. Has incurred outlay at the fort of Quebec and elsewhere, without M. De Meules' participation, though it was one of his (De M.'s) functions. Another cause of this war is the fact that the man Du Luth, who is acting in the interests of a few private individuals only, put to death two Iroquois who had murdered two Frenchmen at Lake Superior. Hopes he will take a large number of prisoners. As they are strong and robust they will render good service upon his galleys. Is surprised to hear that he permits the councillors to absent themselves for the purpose of trading, and that he has given permission to Sr. de la Martinière to trade at Hudson's Bay. Is equally surprised at his declaration to the Council that he was its head,

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1684. when he knows the troubles already caused by that ill-founded claim, which was finally disposed of by the edict of the 5th June, 1675. Folio 40½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 31. The Minister to M. Barillon. Must make every effort to induce the Duke of York to issue specific orders against the giving of help to the Iroquois. Folio 43, 1 page.
- July 31. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. His Majesty wishes him to take action, in concert with M. de Meules, for the establishing of parish cures wherever it is possible to do so. Folio 46, 1 page.
- Versailles.
August 5. The King to M. de la Barre, telling him to give the command of the most important and most advanced posts to Srs. de Montortié and Desnots, who are going out to Canada. Folio 47, 1 page.
- August 5. The King to Sr. de Montortié, instructing him to go out to Canada to serve there under the orders of M. de la Barre. Folio 47½, 1 page.
- August 4. The King to Sr. Du Rivau Huet putting him in command of 150 soldiers, who are going to Canada on board "L'Emérillon." Folio 48, ½ page.
- July 21. Lists (2) of officers of marine chosen by the King to serve on board "L'Emérillon," which His Majesty is having equipped for the voyage to Canada. Folio 48, 1½ page.
- July 24. The Minister to M. Arnoul (at Rochefort), respecting the troops to be sent to Canada. Folio 49, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- August 7,
Versailles. The same to the same. His Majesty has chosen Sr. Audifredy to command one of the companies going to Canada, in the place of le Chevalier d'Osmont. Folio 50, 2 pages.
- April 15,
Versailles. Order from the King giving to Sr. de Tonty the command of a company of infantry which His Majesty is having embarked on board the vessel "Le Folly" for service in America. Folio 52½, ½ page.
- April 15. Order from the King directing that Chevalier de la Sablonnière be received in the capacity of Lieut. of M. de Tonty's company. Folio 52½, ½ page.

YEAR 1685.

1685.
March 1.
Versailles. Table. Folio B., as far as "Iles d'Amérique." 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March. The Minister to Sr. Arnoul. Is ill-pleased with the selection of the men he has sent to Canada. Amongst them were children of 12 and 14. The soldiers he sent had been picked up without discrimination. Other censures. Folio 3, 2 pages.
- March. List of officers accepted by the King for service in Canada. Folio 3½, 1 page.
- March 4. The Minister to M. de Denonville. Folio 4, ½ page.
- March 5. Order from the King selecting Sr. d'Orvilliers to command a company of infantry in Canada in place of Sr. du Rivau Huet. Idem for three other companies. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- March 5. Idem for Sr. de Troye, and five other companies. Folio 5, ½ page.
- March 5. Idem to Sr. de Troye, instructing him to receive Sr. de Montoson in the rank of Lieutenant in his company. Idem for 6 lieutenants in the like number of companies. Folio 5, ½ page.
- March 8.
Versailles. Order by the Minister to Sr. Arnoul (Rochefort) to raise 150 recruits to be sent out to Canada. Folio 5, ½ page.
- March 10. The King to M. de la Barre informing him that, on account of his great age, he is causing him to be replaced by M. de Denonville. Folio 6, ½ page.

1685.

The same to Sr. de Montortié, permitting him to return to France. Idem to Srs. Desnots and Du Rivau Huet. Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

March 10,

Instructions from the King for M. de Denonville. Had chosen M. de la Barre to put an end to the dissensions among the preceding Governors and Intendants. Has recalled him on account of his great age. General recommendations about the same as those to M. De la Barre. The latter has concluded a shameful peace with the Iroquois and alienated the allies, especially the Illinois. He must endeavor to improve matters and restore the prestige of the French by humiliating the Iroquois if possible. Has remonstrated with the English Government about the conduct of the Governor of New York, who is supporting the Iroquois and extending his claims as far as the St. Lawrence. Without attacking the English on their own ground, he may do so in the Iroquois country, if he should meet with them there. Will make representations to the Governor of Boston, if the English should encroach on the lands of Acadia. Sr. de Meules has orders to visit Acadia. Must support the allies and the Illinois, if they are attacked by the Iroquois. Must make a journey towards Michilimakinak, have some new forts built, and restore Fort Frontenac. Must support Sr. de la Salle in his exploring expedition to the Mississippi, although it would be better worth his while to employ himself in developing what is already colonised. Must also give aid to those trading in Hudson's Bay. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 24 pages. Say, 32 pp.

March 10,

The same to M. de Meules. M. de la Barre having been unable to settle the difficulties respecting the parishes he has accepted the Bishop's resignation, and has had the Abbé De Chevrières appointed in his place. There is every reason to believe that they will come to an understanding. He admits that an allowance of 300 livres a year is sufficient for a Curé. If it is true, as M. de la Barre says it is, that the lands are becoming exhausted, he should advise the making of new clearings. Is glad that the Recollets have submitted to what the Bishop required of them, and that he has allowed M. de la Barre to encroach upon his sphere of duty, rather than have difficulty with him, but regrets that he should not have thought proper to follow M. de la Barre on his expedition. Approves of his having built an auditorium for the council, in M. Talon's house, a magazine for ammunition and a dwelling for himself. Is quite willing to receive two Canadian gentlemen in the "Gardes de la Marine" each year, and for this year will accept the two sons of Srs. de La Durantaye and De Bécancour. General recommendations. Folio 18, 10 pages.

Say, 13 pp.

March 10,

The Minister to M. de Meules. Finds his proposal to have those who shall side with the Governor treated as rioters, utterly ridiculous. Should give a little more consideration to what he writes, for no wise man in existence would make such a request. Is surprised that the Lieut.-General should have given his audiences in his own house, in the presence of his family, and that he should have so heavily assessed the judgments given. Has not the right to suspend any officers of the Sovereign Council. The employment accepted by Councillor de La Martinière in the trade of Hudson's Bay, is incompatible with his office. He must make his choice. His Majesty grants to Dame Bolduc one-third part of her husband's wages, and if the latter has been sufficiently punished by his long suspension, he is to be reinstated in his office. Must curb the audacity of those assuming the status of nobility without being entitled to it. Is not pleased with his manner of giving account of the funds and expenditure. Detailed criticism of his omissions in that respect. Folio 23, 9 pages.

Say, 12 pp.

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1685.
March 10, The same to M. Barillon. Must make representations to the King of England, representing that the Governor of New York, contrary to his instructions, has done all he could to prevent the Iroquois from making a treaty with M. de la Barre; has offered them troops, has hoisted his colors in their villages, etc., etc. Folio 27½, 1 page.
- March 10, Decree of the Council of State, enacting that, notwithstanding the Decree of the Sovereign Council of 16th August, 1684, the merchants of Quebec shall enjoy the liberty of selling wine and brandy in the town and elsewhere. Folio 31, 3 pages.
- March 10, Decree of the Council of State enacting that Sr. de la Martinière shall resign, within two months, the post he has accepted in "La Compagnie de Commerce de La Baie D'Hudson." Folio 33, 2 pages.
- March 10, Royal ordinance prohibits the Lieutenant-General of "La Prévoté de Québec" from holding his audiences elsewhere than in the Chamber appointed for that purpose. Folio 34, ½ page.
- March 10, The Minister to the Lieut.-General de la Prévoté de Quebec, respecting his extravagant charges. Folio 34½, 1 page.
- March 10, Reversion of the Office of Chief Clerk of the Sovereign Council for Denis Peuvret, junior. Folio 35, 2 pages.
- March 10, Estimate of expenditure for the year 1685, to be paid by Jean Oudiette, Farmer-General of the duties of 10¼ per cent, and of ¼ of beaver and trade of Tadousac, levied in Canada. Folio 35½, 5 pages.
- March 10, Estimate of expenditure for the year 1685, which the King desires to be defrayed by Louis de Lubert, Treasurer-General of the Marine, for the pay and maintenance of the officers and men. Folio 37, 1 page.
- March 10, Appointment as Clerk of the Provostship for Sr. ———, to replace Gilles Rageot, whose infirmities have rendered him unfit for duty.
- March 20, Versailles. The King to M. de Denonville. Is sending to Canada Sr. Lemaire, Commissary of Marine, to perform the duties of that office under the Intendant, and as his sub-delegate, where need shall require. Will sit in the Council, in the absence of the Intendant. Has orders to accompany the latter if he should undertake any long journey. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- March 20, The Minister to M. De Meules. Has not the power to suspend the officers of justice; but if, as he states, they grossly violate any of the King's ordinances, it may become expedient to grant him that power conjointly with the Governor. Sr. Lemaire must take up his residence at Montreal. Is not sufficiently well informed as to Sr. Du Luth's conduct, and the utility of his stay in the north. Folio 39, 2 pages.
- March 30, Versailles. Statement of expenditure which the King desires and orders to be made by Louis De Labert, for the gratuities granted to the hospitals, settlers and officers domiciled in Canada and for other expenses of the year 1685. Folio 40, 4 pages.
- April 6, Versailles. The Minister to M. de Denonville. Would do well to promise young Desgrazelières that he shall be rewarded with those he brings with him to Quebec. The King will give a reward of 50 pistoles to any and every person who shall succeed in capturing Radisson and bringing him to Quebec. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- April 10, Order from the Minister to Sr. Arnould (at Rochefort), instructing him to allow Abbé de Chevrières, appointed to the Bishopric of Quebec, passage and food for himself and 20 persons of his suite, upon the vessel "Le Fourgon." Id. for the effects of M. de Denonville. Id. for Paul Dazé and his family. Folio 42, 1 page.
- April 14, The Minister to M. Barillon. It was settled last year, respecting the difficulties at Nelson River, that each nation should remain for the time

1685. being, where it was. Notwithstanding this, Radisson, a French subject, acting with the consent of the commandant of Boston, surprised and captured the French post together with its garrison of 30 men. Must demand the issuing of such orders as will prevent similar acts of hostility in the future. Folio 42½, 1 page.
- April 25. Order from the King instructing Srs. Dulast, Cahouet and Chevalier Aubery to return to France, after having handed over the companies they command to the officers who are going out. Folio 42½, ½ page.
- April 30. The Minister to M. de Denonville. Will discharge all soldiers and hired-men now at Ile Oléron, in excess of the number required. Will put all those who are to leave on board "Le Fourgon" and "Le Mulet" forthwith, and take shipping himself with them. Folio 43½, 1 page.
- May 1. Order on the Treasurer of the Marine for Sr. Lemaire's salary. Folio 44, ¼ page.
- Order from the King giving the command of the storeship "Le Mulet" to Chevalier de la Borde. Folio 44, ¼ page.
- May 10, Versailles. Order to M. Arnoul to allow passage upon one of the ships to 4 girls (seculars) who are going out to Canada to instruct the children of the French and the Indians. Folio 44, ¼ page.
- May 14. The Minister to M. Arnoul. Sends him the order on the Treasurer of Marine for the amount required to pay the officers' salaries, the soldiers' pay, and other expenses incurred before the departure of the troops for Canada. Folio 44½, ½ page.
- May 15. The same to M. de Denonville, advising him of the contents of his letter to M. Arnoul. Folio 44½, ½ page.
- May 15. The same to the same. The King being pleased with M. Talon's services, desires that he shall apply himself to the interests of the property he possesses in Canada, and particularly the "Brewery," which the Intendant proposes to take for the building of the palace and store-houses. Folio 45, ¼ page.
- May 15. The same to M. de Meules. M. Talon estimates the cost of his property, "La Brasserie" at 40,000 livres, whilst he estimates it at only 8,000. Must make a new valuation. The King does not wish to purchase the adjacent land, the mill and plant, nor does he, on the other hand, desire to reduce M. Talon's valuation. Folio 45, 1 page.
- May 15. The same to M. l'Abbé de St. Valier. Asks him what he considers the value of "La Brasserie." Folio 46, ¼ page.
- May 15. The same to M. de Meules. Sr. de Villien asserts that M. de la Barre has given his farm of that name to the Attorney General of Quebec. Asks him to enquire about it. Folio 46, ¼ page.
- May 16. The same to M. de Denonville. His Majesty has given orders to Sr. Duguay to fit out for sea the vessels which are to be sent out. Hopes that he will be on his way by the 25th of the current month. Does not wish him to grant passports to the English to enable them to fish on the coasts of Acadia. Folio 46, 1 page.
- May 17. The same to Sr. Arnoul respecting the passage of Marguérite Berger. Folio 46½, ¼ page.
- May 19. Remarks of the Minister on memorial of Cardinal d'Estrées respecting the missions in Canada. M. de la Salle claims to have descended the Mississippi as far as its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico at the farthest limit of la Nouvelle Biscaye. Has not yet returned from his voyage to enter the said river, and hence there is nothing to show that it is practicable. This being so, and the Western Missionaries being under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, no change can be made for the present. The bulls of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1685. the Bishopric of Quebec give that see the right to all that extent of country. Later on a new Bishopric may be created. Folio 47, 2 pages.
- May 24, Versailles. The Minister to M. de Denonville. Is awaiting his departure for Canada impatiently, for the delay may be very prejudicial. Sr. Arnoul will have communicated to him the instructions he received. Folio 48, 1 page.
- May 24. The same to M. Lemaire. Must make every effort to hasten M. de Denonville's departure. Expects that he will furnish an accurate account of all that happens in Canada. Has granted him a gratuity. Folio 48½, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Denonville. Must extend his protection to Sr. de la Héronnière, the new agent of the Farmers General. Has made a new contract with Sr. Brunet for the supply of powder. Id. to M. de Meules. Folio 48½, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to the same. Entreats of him to hasten his departure. Gratuities to be given to De Grozeillers, junior, and to his companions. Folio 49, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to the same. It is asserted that his departure has been delayed only because of obstacles and difficulties created by himself. Folio 49½, ½ page.
- June 16. The same to Sr. Arnoul. Has given orders to the Treasurer of the Marine for the payment of one year's wages to the soldiers who are going to Acadia. Folio 50, ½ page.
- June 16. The same to M. de Meules, upon the same subject. Folio 50, ¼ page.
- June 17. The same to M. de Denonville. No doubt he is on the point of departure. His Majesty will not go beyond what he has granted him for the freight of his luggage. Has given to Sr. Duclos the lieutenancy held by M. de Montauson. Cannot accept the offer made by the officers of 50 écus for the maintenance of each soldier. Has given orders to M. de Meules to supply Sr. Deshayes with a launch to be used in the survey of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Folio 50½, 2 pages.
- June 17. The same to M. de Meules, respecting the work to be done by Deshayes. Folio 51½, ¼ page.
- December 18. The same to M. Perrot. Will send two war vessels next year to the coasts of Acadia, to drive away the freebooters and establish the Sedentary-Fisheries Company more firmly. Must oppose the attempts of the English. Folio 51½, ¼ page.
- End of Volume 11.

REGISTER OF DISPATCHES RELATING TO CANADA—COLONIES, 1686.

Series B.—Vol. 12.

1686. Table. Folio A., 2 pages.
- April 24, Versailles. Commission as Intendant for M. de Champigny. Folio 1, 5 pages.
- May 25, Versailles. Royal Order giving the command of a company of infantry in Canada to Sr. de Lorimier, *vice* Le Chevalier de St. Fleur. Folio 2, ¼ page.
- May 29. Commission as Clerk of the Sovereign Council for Sr. Rageot in the place of Sr. Cheluple. Folio 3½, 1 page.
- May 30. Commission as Major of the City and Chateau of Quebec for Sr. Prevost. Id. at Montreal, for Sr. Bizard. Folio 4, 1 page.

1686.
May 31. Instructions from the King for Sr. de Champigny. General recommendations about the same as those to M. de Meules. The Iroquois having set out to make war on the Illinois, he must declare war against them if he cannot avoid it. M. de Denonville and Abbé de Chevrières having come to the conclusion that 51 parishes were required, with 400 livres for the allowance of each curé, and the tithes producing only 6,196 livres, there remains a deficit of 14,209 livres, which means must be found to make up. Folio 5, 29 pages. Say, 37 pp.
- May 31. The Minister to M. Tronson. Must select 6 priests to go out to Canada. Folio 19, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 31. The same to M. Arnoul. Must send to Canada the munitions requisitioned by M. de Denonville in his memorial; also 6 weavers for a linen manufactory, and 2 tile makers for a manufactory which M. de Meules has begun to establish. Folio 19, 2 pages.
- The same to M. Gaillard, informing him that he has been chosen to go out to Canada in the capacity of a commissary. Folio 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 31. The same to Sr. Tonty. Is surprised to hear that he and M. De la Salle maintain that they are not subject to M. de Denonville's orders. Must, together with M. de la Forest, place himself at the head of the Indians. Is surprised at his claiming the right to prevent the French from trading with the Illinois. Folio 20, 1 page.
- May 21. The same to Chevalier de Callières. Is pleased with the good report as to his conduct, given by M. de Denonville, and with the enlargement of the area of his government. Does not deem it expedient to buy Sr. Perrot's house at Ville Marie. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 21. The same to Abbé de Chevrières. His Majesty is pleased with the course he is pursuing. Has granted 4,500 livres for repairs and works on various churches; 8,000 livres for the cures, but insists upon the country maintaining itself for the future. M. Tronson has been able to send but 3 priests out to Canada this year. He is to publish the ordinances from the pulpit. The title of "Mgr." to be applied to the Governor, but not to the Intendant. Approves of his establishing schools. Folio 21, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 31. The same to M. de Meules. His Majesty has appointed M. de Champigny de Nauroy in his place. Disapproves of his having given currency to card-money, which it is so easy to counterfeit. Approves, however, of his refusing to accept the money of the country and repay it in French money. Has not deemed it expedient to grant the proposed letters of nobility, there being already too many gentlemen in Canada. Does not approve of his proposal of allowing the Councillors to appear in public in their gowns, nor of that as to the purchase of a barque, which must be sold if it should not be useful for war or for some other service. Folio 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 31. The King to M. de Denonville. Has appointed M. de Champigny to the place held by M. de Meules. Will proclaim him. Folio 22, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Meules, notifying him of M. de Champigny's appointment. Folio 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 31. The same to Abbé de Chevrières. Informs him that M. de Champigny has been appointed Intendant. Folio 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 31. Warrant confirming the grant by MM. de la Barre and de Meules, of a building lot in the Lower Town of Quebec to Sr. Bailly. Folio 24, 1 page.
- May 31. Order by the King revoking the permission granted to Sr. Chailly to return to France. Folio 24, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1686.
May 31. Ordinance by the King confirming the power given to M. de Callières to take command from Lake St. Pierre upwards, as far as the Island of Montreal. Folio 24½, 1 page.
- Versailles.
May 31. Regulations as between the Governor General, the Intendant, and the local Governors of Canada, with regard to public ceremonies. Folio 25, 1 page.
- May 31. Royal Memorial to M. de Denonville in answer to his letters of the 20th August, 3rd Sept., and 12th and 13th Nov., 1685. Is satisfied with his administration so far. Parish cures. Must not push education forward to the point of making more priests than are strictly necessary. Large number of conversions to Catholicism. It was this that obliged him to revoke the Edict of Nantes. Many abjurations since. Must labour for the attainment of a like result in Canada. If, amongst the number, he should meet with any who are obstinate and refuse to be instructed, he might billet troops on them or imprison them, taking care also to instruct them, acting therein in concert with the Bishop. Has read his remarks as to the conduct of M. De Meules. Must have as many Indians as possible brought up "à la Française," that they may form but one people with the French. Did well to go to Cataracouy. It is important to retain that post, but nothing must be undertaken of a nature to prejudice the interests of De la Salle. Is astonished at the ignorance of those who built that fort. Provisions must not be carried there by forced labor, for that would create dissatisfaction amongst the settlers. Will open the war against the Iroquois at this post, if war should be inevitable. If it be true that Accoutache has persuaded the Iroquois that the French wanted to attack them, must, if possible, make an example of him. It is better to declare war against the Iroquois than to allow them to annihilate the Illinois or other allies. D'Orvilliers is to hold command at Cataracouy only in the absence of La Salle or De la Forest. If it be true that the Governor of Three Rivers has traded for himself alone, in a place called "La Gabelle," he will be recalled in the case of a second offence. Do not understand why MM. de la Barre and de Meules should have prevented soldiers from marrying. On the contrary, marriage must be encouraged for those of them who are desirous of settling in the country. Powder magazine. Repairs to Chateau St. Louis. Must endeavour to counteract the efforts made by the English to extend the sphere of their fur trade. Is glad to hear that a large crop of wheat is being harvested. Must permit the free export of wheat, and even allow the English to supply themselves, this year, but taking care that it be not made a pretext for buying beaver. Has awarded a gratuity of 300 livres to Joliet, for his chart of the River St. Lawrence. His proposal to discharge the Indians from all their past debts, requires mature consideration. General recommendations. De Villeray. De Lotbinière. De Tilly. Bolduc. Trade of Hudson's Bay. Gratuity to Sr. Pére taken by the English at Hudson's Bay and kept prisoner in England. Sr. Riverin. Folio 25½, 28 pages. Say, 38 pp.
- June 3,
Versailles. Royal Memorial to M. de Champigny. Notifies him of the appointment of Sr. Gaillard to the office of Commissary of Marine in Canada. In view of the complaints of the inhabitants of Quebec against the granting of a building lot to Sr. Bailly, he must consider the said complaints before handing over the deed of grant. Must consider the claims of Sr. de Vilien (?) and Dame D'Auteuil, against the Attorney General, and make choice of a successor to Sr. Bolduc, dismissed from his office. Has sent out fresh letters of appointment, to reinstate Sr. Rageot in the office of Clerk of the Sovereign Council, in the place of Sr. Chénaple with whom he is displeased. Folio 39, 2½ pages.

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1686.
June 3. Renewal of the commission as Governor of Three Rivers for M. de Varennes. Folio 40, 2 pages.
- June 3. Royal Order appointing Sr. Gaillard sub-delegate to the Intendant in Canada. Folio 40½, 1 page.
- June 3. The Minister to M. de Denonville. The King desiring to continue to extend his protection to the Farmers of the Revenue of Canada, wishes him to do all he can to facilitate the winding up of their affairs. Folio 41, ¼ page.
- June 3. The same to the same. The King has issued an ordinance respecting the honors to be rendered to him, but desires that moderation may be observed in relation to the permission to fire salutes on his arrival or departure from places he may visit. Folio 41, ¼ page.
- June 4. Decree of the Council of State, dismissing one Bolduc, King's Attorney in the Provostship of Quebec. Folio 42, 2 pages.
- June 5. Passport for one François Musmac *dit* Maingot and Boyer, his wife. Folio 42½, 1 page.
- June 5. Royal Order addressed to Sr. Lorimier, Captain of Infantry, instructing him to acknowledge Sr. de Graville in the capacity of lieutenant in his company. Folio 43, ¼ page.
- May 31. Memorial of arms, munitions and implements which His Majesty desires may be taken from the arsenal of Rochefort and sent out to Quebec. Folio 43, 2½ pages.
- End of Volume 12.

REGISTER OF DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE ISLANDS OF AMERICA AND CANADA—COLONIES—YEAR, 1687.

Series B.—Vol. 13.

- Second part of the volume.
1687.
February 3, Versailles. Table of dispatches relating to Canada. Folio B., 5 pages.
- February 5. Royal Order authorizing a levy of 50 men, for service in Canada, by Sr. De Subercase. Folio 1, 1 page.
- Letter from the King to M. de Denonville instructing him to see to the execution of the treaty of neutrality between the subjects of His Majesty and those of the King of England in America, concluded on the 16th November last. Folio 1½, 2 pages.
- February 19, Versailles. Passport for 500 muskets, intended for Canada. Folio 2, 1 page.
- February 23. Statement of munitions to be taken from the arsenal at Rochefort, and sent out to Canada. Id. Id. Folio 3, 3½ pages.
- List of officers of the navy chosen by the King to serve on board the ships which His Majesty is having fitted out at Rochefort, for Canada. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- March 1, Versailles. Appointment as "Commandant de La Nouvelle France," failing M. de Denonville, for Sr. ————. Folio 5½, 3 pages.
- March 1. Appointment as Governor of the country and coasts of Acadia, for Sr. de Menneval. Folio 7, 2 pages.
- February 23. The Minister to Sr. de Lubert. Must provide for the bills of exchange covering the extraordinary expenditure which the King is incurring in Canada. Folio 8, 2 pages.
- March 1. Royal Order giving to Sr. de Ramesay command of a company of infantry in Canada, *vice* Sr. Macary. Id. for Sr. d'Orvilliers, junior, *vice* his father. Folio 9, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1687.
March 1. Four (blank) orders for the appointment of officers to command posts in Canada. Folio 9, 1 page.
- March 15. Statement of expenditure for the payment of the salaries, pay and maintenance of the Governors, Majors, Officers, Captains, Soldiers, and of other liabilities of Canada for the year 1687. Folio 9½, 4 pages.
- March 15. Appointment as Lieut.-General of Three Rivers, vacated by the death of Sr. Boyvinet, for M. Chasseur. Folio 11½, 2½ pages.
- March 15. Appointment as King's Attorney in the Provostship of Quebec for Sr. Du Puy. Folio 12½, 1½ pages.
- March 17. Royal Order conferring the command of the troops in Acadia on Sr. de la Boulaye. Folio 13, ½ page.
- March 18. Royal Order regulating the ranking of the captains of infantry companies in Canada. Folio 13½, 1 page.
- March 18. Royal Order to fill up vacancies in the companies of infantry in Canada. Id. to Sr. de Gannes. Id. to Sr. de Beauregard. Folio 14, 1 page.
- March 18. Royal Order enacting that Sr. de Callières is to take command in the absence of Sr. de Denonville. Id. for Sr. Du Plessis. Folio 14½, 1 page.
- March 25. Appointment of Attorney to the King, in the jurisdiction of Acadia, for M. ———. Folio 14½, 2 pages.
- March 25. Appointment to the office of Clerk of the jurisdiction of Acadia, for ———. Folio 15½, 2 pages.
- March 30.
Versailles. Royal Memorial to M. M. de Denonville and de Champigny. List of papers they have sent him. Will pay the 15,000 livres asked for by Abbé De St. Valier, for the purchase of a house for the Bishop to live in. Approves of their course in removing the Recollets from Cataracoüy to make room for Jesuits; but they must re-establish them there as soon as they can. Their policy ought to be to prevent jealousy between the religious orders. The control of the parishes within limits of the Government of Montreal belongs to the Bishop only. Must endeavor to make the Protestant soldiers abjure. Grants 100 écus to each missionary in Acadia. Approves of the measures adopted by M. de Denonville in view of the war with the Iroquois, and of the convocation at Cataracoüy of the delegates of that nation. Desires to be informed of Colonel Dongan's attitude since the treaty of neutrality. Must abstain from hostilities against the English. A commission is to be appointed to define the limits of the territory and the rights of the two nations, in America. The encroachments of the English in the matter of trade with the Indians, can be curbed only by the exercise of skill and activity. Quite admits the usefulness of forts in certain places, but cannot enter into that expenditure. Must not undertake more than one at a time, and of light construction, sufficient to make a stand against the Indians. Approves of orders given by M. de Denonville to Sr. Tonty commanding at Detroit, to put to death all deserters, and of his having sent Sr. Tonty to the Illinois, with muskets to arm them. Is very glad that the latter has descended the Mississippi as far as its mouth. Is anxiously awaiting news of De la Salle. Has given the general command of the troops under M. de Denonville to the Chevalier De Vaudreuil. Approves of his taking Sr. de Callières with him. Officers promoted. Maps of Quebec and of the Island of Orleans by Sr. de Villeneuve. Must make M. Talon's house habitable for the Intendant. Finds the census of the colony unsatisfactory. The poverty of certain noble families is partly the result of their wanting to live like people of rank, without working. Is convinced that letters of nobility must never be granted to any residents of Canada. Cannot approve of the suggestion made to him by M. de Denonville to send the former Bishop back to

1687. Canada, as he does not consider that prelate's character suitable to a new colony. Has given orders to consign Sr. de la Héronnière to the Bastille, to punish him for his insolence. Is very glad to hear that the Quebec merchants have built a ship to carry boards to la Rochelle, and that Sr. Riverin has taken wheat to the Islands. Iron mines. Hemp and flax. The grape vine should be tried within the Government of Montreal. Hudson's Bay. Fort built by Radisson in opposition to French interests. Foreign pirates at Acadia. Establishment of the Sedentary fishery Company at Chédabouctou. Folio 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 39 pages. Say, 42 pp.
- March 30. The Minister to M. de Denonville. His Majesty sends him letters patent for the person of his choice to take command of the operations against the Iroquois, in case he may not be able to act himself. Folio 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- March 30. The same to M. de Champigny. General recommendations. Folio 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- March 30. The same to the same respecting the grant made by M. Duchesneau to M. de Bonaventure at Ile Percée. Folio 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- March 30. The same to M. de Callières. Sends him an order giving him the command of the troops and militia in the expedition against the Iroquois, in the absence of M. de Denonville, and under his authority when present. Folio 39, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to M. de Varennes. The King has been informed that he had been carrying on trade at a place called "La Gabille." Hopes this may not occur again. Folio 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to Sr. Parat, Governor at Plaisance. Folio 40, 3 pages.
- March 30. The King to the same. Folio 41, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 30. Instructions from the King to Sr. de Beauregard, *Capitaine de frégate légère*, in command of "La Friponne," as to the line of action he is to take on the coasts of Acadia. Will go to Canada with Sr. D'Amblymont and thence to Acadia. Will notify M. de Menneval of his arrival, and cruise in the places indicated by the latter, to drive away all foreigners seeking to fish or trade there, with the exception of English ships. Folio 42, 2 pp.
- March 30. The King to Sr. Perrot granting him leave to return to France. Folio 43, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to Sr. de Lubert. He is to pay the sum of 13,520 livres to Sr. Du Jardin, for supplies furnished for the 800 soldiers setting out for Canada. Folio 43, 1 page.
- March 30. Order from the King to Chevalier de la Motte, lieutenant of an infantry company maintained in Canada, instructing him to return to the said country. Folio 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 31. Order from the King to Sr. de Miramont, naval cadet at Rochefort, appointing him to do duty as lieutenant of a company of soldiers maintained in Acadia, under the captaincy of Sr. de la Boulaye. Folio 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 1. Order from the King appointing Sr. de Louvigny to fill the place of lieutenant of a company of infantry maintained in Canada, rendered vacant by the promotion of Sr. de Ramezay. Id. for Sr. de Sabrevois in place of Sr. Chauffoux, discharged. Folio 45, 1 page.
- April 1, Versailles. Order to M. Lubert instructing him to pay 5,830 livres to Sr. Titon, for 500 muskets to be sent to Canada and sold to the settlers. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 1. Statement of canon, arms, munitions and implements, to be delivered from the arsenal of Rochefort and shipped on the frigate "La Friponne," for Acadia. Folio 46, 2 pages.

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1687.
Versailles.
April 3,
April 5.
- Order to Sr. Lubert to have 4 months salary paid at Rochefort to the officers who are to take shipping for Canada. Folio 47, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- Instructions from the King for Sr. de Gargas, chief clerk, chosen by His Majesty for service in Acadia. Will see to the embarkation of the 30 soldiers who are going to Acadia, as also to the shipping of the arms, munitions and implements, and take shipping with them himself. On his arrival will revise the accounts furnished by Perrot. Various recommendations. Folio 54, 6 pages.
- April 6.
- The Minister to M. de Gargas, informing him of his appointment. Folio 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 6.
- The Minister to M. Lubert, informing him that M. de Menneval's salary is fixed at 3,000 livres a year. Folio 57, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- April 6.
- The same to M. de Mauclerc. Sends him a list of officers who are going to Canada. Their provisions will be supplied by the captains of the vessels at the rate of 20 sols per day. Folio 57, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 6.
- The same to Sr. Lubert, informing him of the above order. Folio 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 9.
- The same to M. de Denonville. He is advised that good workmen cannot be induced to go to Canada, unless they are offered higher wages than they are earning in France, and the liberty of returning. Their demands must be granted. Folio 58, 2 pages.
- April 9.
- The same to M. de Champigny, upon the same subject. Folio 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 12.
- The same to the same. Is informed that there is a coal mine on the Island of Cape Breton. Must give orders to load therewith and with oak timber the three store-ships which are to return light from Canada. Folio 59, 1 page.
- April 30.
- The same to M. de Denonville. M. Arnoul has made a successful test of the copper ore which he sent, but the lead ore is worthless. Folio 59, 1 page.
- April 30.
- The King has paid the passage of a man named Quenet, a master hatter settled in Quebec, who is going back to Canada to follow his trade there. Folio 60, 1 page.
- May 11,
Sceaux.
- The same to M. de Champigny. Will give every facility to the manager of the iron works of Bretagne, who is going to Canada to inquire as to the best means of making the mines discovered there productive. Folio 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 11.
- The same to Sr. Arnoul, asking him to give every assistance to the manager of the iron works of Bretagne in his voyage to Acadia. Folio 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 11.
- The same to M. de Menneval notifying him of the mission of the manager of the iron works of Bretagne, begging him to facilitate his labors in Acadia and his voyage to Canada. Folio 61, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 11.
- The same to M. de Denonville. Informs him of the new lease of the Revenue and duties of the Domaine of Canada. Folio 61, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 11.
- The same to M. de Champigny upon the same subject. M. de Villery is the new general manager. Folio 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May.
- Confirmation of the grant to Srs. Augustin Rouer de la Cardonnière and Louis Rouer D'Artigny, junior, of a tract of land two leagues in frontage situated opposite Ile Verte downwards along the river. Folio 62, 3 pages.
1687.
March.
- Letters of naturalization for Sr. Bézard, a native of Neufchâtel in Switzerland, major of the town of Montreal. Folio 63, 3 pages.
- May 27.
- The same to M. de Menneval respecting the manager of the iron works of Bretagne. Folio 64 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

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1687.
May 27. The same to M. de Denonville on the same subject. Folio 65, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 17. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. His Majesty does not consider it expedient that he should go to Quebec. Folio 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 25. The King to M. de Denonville. As the commissioners of the two nations are now in session for the settlement of the differences existing between them in America, he must, in the meantime, maintain a good understanding with the colonial authorities and avoid every cause of complaint. Folio 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 25. The Minister to the same. The King having been informed that a company is being formed in England for the purpose of founding a trading establishment at the great lake, called "la mer douce," he is to resume possession of it officially, and if he can do so prevent, without violence, the proposed establishment. Folio 66 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 25. The same to M. Arnoul requesting him to deliver to the captain of a vessel sailing for Canada, the letter he is writing to M. de Denonville. Folio 67, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 6. The same to M. de Champigny, begging of him to collect certain sums of money. Folio 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- October 13,
Fontaine-bleau. The same to the same, begging him to search the ships sent out by His Majesty in order to seize any contraband merchandise which they may be carrying. Folio 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- November 19,
Versailles. The same to the same. The coal brought from Canada upon "La Bretonne" was found too light for heavy work, but as it was taken from the surface of the mine, he must endeavor to procure some coming from the lower levels. Folio 68, 1 page.
- December 18. The same from M. de Denonville. Must not receive any orders except from him. Folio 69 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 18,
Versailles. List of officers chosen by the King to serve in Canada. Folio 70, 2 pages.
- End of Volume 13.

Series B.—Vol. 14.

Volume 14 relates exclusively to the French Antilles.

DISPATCHES RELATING TO CANADA—YEARS 1688, 1689
AND 1690—COLONIES.

Series B.—Vol. 15.

1688.
January 8,
Versailles. Folio A., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 10 p.p.
- The King to M. de Denonville. Having given full power to Sr. de Barillon, his ambassador extraordinary at London, and to Sr. de Bonrepans, to confer with English commissioners in order to settle and put an end to all disputes and differences between the two nations, respecting their possessions in America, he has in the meantime made a treaty in order to obviate all difficulties, which treaty will terminate on the 11th January, 1699. Must endeavor to keep on good terms with the English, and avoid encroachments and every cause of offence. Folio 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- February 6. The Minister to the same upon the same subject. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 21. The same to M. Parat, Governor of Plaisance. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- The same to the same. Folio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.

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1688.
February 21. The same to M. Dupille (Newfoundland.) Folio 3½, 1 page.
February 21. The same to Sr. de St. Pastour (Newfoundland.) Folio 4, ½ page.
February 21. The same to the parties constituting the Sedentary Fishery Company of Acadia. Is very glad that they should have taken a 12,000 livres cargo to Port Royal, without exacting the payment of what was already due to them. This will have the effect of preventing the inhabitants of Acadia from trading with the English. Is surprised to hear that Perrot continues to carry on a forbidden trade with the English. Folio 4, 1 page.
- The same to M. Perrot. If, after so many marks of favor and so many warnings, he continues his trade with the English, the King will make him feel his anger. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- Letters Patent in confirmation of grants made to the following persons: Berthet, le Séminaire de Québec, Louise de Mousseaux, widow of Pierre Pellerin de St. Amand, Bertrand, Nicolas Dupont, François Poesset de la Couche, Mathieu Amiot de Villeneuve, Jacques Le Bert, Claude Guyon, Antoine and Marguerite de la Chesnaye, Charles Denis de Vitré, Philippe Gauthier de Comporté, René Louis Chartier de Lotbinière, Jean Gobin, François Magdelaine Ruelle, François Pachot. Folio 5, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March 1. Statement of expenditure which the King orders for the year 1688. Folio 7, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- List of officers chosen by the King to command the several detachments of soldiers on the ships which His Majesty is sending to Canada in the present year. Folio 9, 1 page.
- March 1. Order of the King giving the command of a company in Canada to Sr. Galifet de Caffin. Id. for le Chevalier de Bangy. Id. for le Chevalier d'Autresy. Id. for Sr. de St. Martin, to do duty as lieutenant. Id. for Srs. de Bernière and de Bonscours to do duty as ensigns. Folio 9½, 1 page.
- March 20. Royal Order granting leave to Sr. Marin, naval cadet, to return to France. Folio 10, ½ page.
- March 6. Pardon for one Jacques Ouniahoul, an Indian of Lorette. Had killed a man named Chapeau, a tavern keeper of Quebec. Folio 10½, 1½ pages.
- March 8. Royal Memorial to MM. de Denonville and De Champigny. Gratuities granted. Must cease asking for these for all sorts of people, his (the King's) intention being to suppress or restrict those now granted. Has given orders to have the claims of the hospital of Montreal against the estate of the Duke d'Angoulesme and the Royal Treasury, inquired into. The Bishop's presence is necessary in Canada. He has been informed of this and is about to go there, as also Sr. de Laval, who is desirous of returning thither. Is pleased with their conduct during the present war. Will send 300 soldiers out to Canada. Orders will be given to pay the 105,000 livres borrowed by them for the expenses of the war. Gratuities to MM. de Callières and de Vaudreuil for their good conduct. Does not approve of the plan of enclosing Ville Marie in fortifications. The money would be more usefully expended if applied to the Western Forts. Approves of the building of the fort at Niagara, and of the repairs made to that of Cataracoüy. Will send a substitute for Sr. de Villeneuve, engineer, since he does not suit. Fears that the capture of eight canoes by the Iroquois may puff them up with pride and interfere with the making of a treaty of peace. Has received no precise news about La Salle's expedition to the Mississippi. The proposal made by de Tonty of going down the Mississippi in boats is useless, because no assistance could be taken to La Salle in that way. Besides, there may be dangerous rapids in the river. Permits them to revoke the grant made to La Salle and

1688.

others, at distant posts, since it is giving rise to disturbances. The copper ore sent has been examined and found good. They must have a thorough search made. Will inquire whether it would be proper to concede to Sr. de Merville and Chevalier de Préaux, his brother, the grant they have applied for at Lake Temiscamingue. Will send a frigate and 30 soldiers to the coast of Acadia. Is recalling Srs. de Miramont and De Gargas, with whom he is not pleased. Folio 11, 14 pages. Say, 18 pp.

March 8.

The Minister to M. de Denonville. The King is pleased with his conduct respecting the war. Did well to intercept two parties of English who were going to Michilimakinak to stir up the Hurons and Outaouais. Colonel Dongan has been recalled, which will relieve him (Denonville) from the annoyances caused by the insincerity and cupidity of that officer. Would do well, meanwhile, to make him acknowledge our rights over the Western countries. If the English show themselves under arms with the Iroquois, he may treat them as enemies. Cannot send him the 800 soldiers he asks for. Sends 300. The plan of attacking the Agniers and the Onontagnés and of wintering in their country, appears to be the best. The policy of sowing dissension among the Iroquois is a good one. Must humiliate the Iroquois effectually before concluding peace with them. Folio 17½, 7 pages.

Memorial concerning the war to be made against the Iroquois. The easiest way of dealing with the Iroquois would probably be to divide the army in two, one section attacking the Agniers by way of Lake Champlain, and the other the Onontagnés, by way of Lake Ontario. All the villages of the latter must be burnt, with the exception of that of Tariaguin, where the enemies' provisions might be collected and 400 soldiers could be wintered, with another 100 at La Famine, 200 at Niagara and 50 at Frontenac. A somewhat similar plan might be followed in the country of the Angiers. M. de Denonville might return to spend the winter at Montreal, with the remainder of his troops, and renew the attack upon the Iroquois in the spring, in the event of peace not being made. Spending the winter among these Indians appears to be a matter of necessity, in order to prevent them from re-forming and attacking our settlements, etc. etc. Folio 20½, 6 pages.

March 20.

The Minister to M. de Champigny. How he can improve his manner of keeping his accounts. Has exceeded the amount provided for the expenses of the war by 20,000 livres. Must not do so in future. He must make up the excess in one item, by retrenching in another, etc., etc. Folio 24½, 3 pages.

March 8.

Statement of arms and munitions which the King orders to be withdrawn from the arsenal at Rochefort to be sent to Quebec. Folio 26, 4 pages.

March 8.

Royal Order for the return of Sr. de Villeneuve, engineer, to France. Folio 27½, ½ page.

March 8.

Royal Order giving the command of the troops in Canada to M. de Callières, in the absence of M. de Denonville. Folio 28, 1 page.

March 8.

Notice from the Minister to M. de Callières. Folio 28½, ½ page.

March 8.

Letter from the same to M. Parat, Governor of Plaisance. Folio 28½, 4 pages.

March 8.

Statement of coats and other clothing to be sent to Canada for the soldiers maintained there by the King. Folio 30½, ½ page.

March 8.

List of necessary medicines to be sent from France for the troops which are in Canada. Folio 31, 4 pages.

March 14.

The Minister to M. Mauclerc. M. Parat writes that Newfoundland does not produce anything, that everything is very dear there, and that

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1688. it would be well to send some person to cultivate a small island there called Miquelon, where good land is to be found. Folio 33, 1 page.
- March 24. Royal Order to have an ecclesiastic sent to Newfoundland. Folio 33½, ½ page.
- April 10. The Minister to M. Maclerc. Last orders to be sent by "La Friponne." Folio 33½, 1 page.
- April 10. The same to M. de Menneval. Is replacing MM. de Miramont and Gargas by MM. de Soulogne and Des Goutins. Sr. de Beauregard is in command of "La Friponne." He has orders to prevent the English from fishing on the coasts of Acadia, and to act in concert with him (De M.) Sr. Pasquive, engineer, is going out with Sr. de Beauregard. Is informed that the English are to go to Port Royal to recover the amount of their advances to the inhabitants. Must see that they are paid. Will collect proofs of the claims of France on the country between Pentagoët and Quinibiguy, which the English are contesting. Is awaiting a report of what he has done and intends to do. Folio 34, 4 pages.
- April 10. Royal Order for the return of Sr. de Miramont to France. Id. for Sr. de Gargas. Folio 36, ½ page.
- April 10. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Beauregard, Captain of "La Friponne." Will receive on board 30 soldiers, the officer commanding them, and Srs. Pasquine and Goutin. Will place himself in communication with M. de Menneval, and inspect all foreign vessels except the English. Folio 36½, 2 pages.
- April 10. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Pasquine, engineer, going to Acadia. Folio 37½, 4 pages.
- April 10. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Goutin, who is going out to Acadia to perform the duties of judge and writer to the King. Must endeavor to settle all differences as an arbitrator rather than as a judge, in order to avoid ruinous appeals to the Sovereign Council of Quebec. General recommendations. Folio 39, 6 pages.
- April 13. The Minister to Sr. de Beauregard. Remarks on the King's instructions. Folio 42½, 1 page.
- May 14. The same to M. de Denonville. Among the Canadian youths sent by him to serve as naval cadets, is one only 15 years old. They must be at least 18 years old and of acknowledged nobility. Folio 42, ½ page.
- May 20. The same to M. de Champigny. Is very willing to give the letters patent, in ratification of grants asked for by the Ursulines, but wishes to be informed as to the rights of third parties and any possible obstacles. Folio 42½, 1 page.
- April 1. Commission as writer to the King in Acadia for Sr. Goutin. Folio 43, 1 page.
- June 6. Recall of Sr. d'Antrésy, Captain of a company in Canada. Folio 43, 1 page.
- June 17. Order to M. de Denonville respecting the said recall. Folio 43½, ½ page.
- June 17. The Minister to M. de Menneval. Asks him for a report of those who claim to have seigniorial rights in Acadia, particularly as to the children of Le Borgne. Folio 44, 1 page.

YEAR 1689.

1689. Letters of State for M. de Denonville. Id. for M. de Champigny. January 30. Folio 45, ½ page.
- March 20. The King to M. de Denonville. Must have received the ordinance by which he has declared war against Holland. Must be on his guard, though he may have nothing to fear. The Prince of Orange has, through

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1689. rebellion, taken possession of a part of England. He might easily incite the English of Boston and Manatte to undertake hostilities against Canada. Folio 45, 1½ page.

The Minister to M. de Denonville upon the same subject. Folio 45½, ½ page.

- April 30. The same to M. Bégon. Begs him to send out to Canada brickmakers, tilers and potters as requested by certain residents of Canada who have founded a large establishment for that industry. Id. for the fishery establishment of Sr. Riverin. Folio 46, 2 pages.

- May 1. Royal Memorial to M. M. de Denonville and de Champigny. List of documents received. The accident to the Iroquois who were coming to treat for peace is vexatious. Hopes that the Iroquois who escaped from the Hurons may explain the facts in a satisfactory manner and bring about peace. The means of restoring peace by resuming the treaty begun between the English and the French, is no longer practicable, since the revolution which has occurred in England ; besides, the English will soon declare war against France, and we must expect hostilities from the English in America. They will not fail to stir up the Iroquois against us, and this is rendered more probable by the fact that they claim to be masters of the Iroquois country. Must refrain, for the present, from any act of hostility against the English, even if they should incite the Iroquois to make war, or support them. They must endeavor to conclude peace with the Iroquois speedily, or else make war on them with the forces at their disposal. Cannot assist them. Will have the Iroquois who are in the galleys brought back from Marseilles, get them decent clothing, and send them back to their people. Must protect the Illinois and other allies, and make Michilimakinak secure against the attacks of the English. Approves of their having abandoned Fort Niagara, and they will do what they think for the best respecting that of Cataracoüy. Has remonstrated respecting the violence offered to Sr. Castin and the pillage of Pentagoët. The English replied that they did not claim anything at the post of Pentagoët, on the north shore of the river of that name. Since then the revolution has broken off all negotiations. Wants men and money in Europe. Cannot give any for Canada. Cannot adopt their proposal to prohibit the trade in spirits, notwithstanding the trouble caused by it; it would be depriving his subjects in France and Canada of the advantages they derive from it. Moreover, the trade would simply fall into the hands of the English. Has granted the reversion of the offices held by their fathers to Srs. De Bécancour, De Silly and D'Amours. Sr. Cavillier has brought the news of the death of his brother, La Salle, murdered by some of his own soldiers. Approves of Sr. Riverin's plan respecting the cod and whale fishery at the mouth of the river. Is very glad to hear that three saw-mills have been built. Must extend their protection to "La Cie du Nord" in carrying on their trade, and in driving the English out of Hudson's Bay, if war should break out. Company formed by Sr. Hameau for the working of the mines. They will replace Sr. de Villeneuve by Sr. Franquelin, if they think the latter competent. Grant to Sr. Denis. Is quite willing to grant the settlers the privilege of importing negroes to do their work, but they must bear in mind that the climate may kill them, and that then they would have incurred useless expense. Must endeavor to discover means of facilitating communication between Canada and Acadia, the latter country offering more varied opportunities to those out of employment. Folio 47, 17 pages. Say, 25 pp.

- May 1. Royal Order to gather together into villages all habitations which are scattered throughout the colony of Canada. Folio 55, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1689.
May 1. The Minister to M. de Denonville. Le Chevalier de Callières, whom he sent here to give information on the subject of the negotiations for a treaty between France and England, has proposed, in view of the invasion by the Prince of Orange, to take possession forthwith of Manatte and Orange. His proposal may be a good one, but His Majesty will not put it into execution without submitting it to him (De D.) Does not deem it expedient, in the present state of affairs, to grant to Sr. de Varennes, Governor of Three Rivers, the leave for which he asks. Folio 55½, 2 pages.
- May 1. The same to M. de Champigny respecting the expenditure. Folio 56½, 2 pages.
- May 1. The same to Sr. Parat (Plaisance). Folio 57½, 4 pages.
- May 9. Order permitting the proprietors of the sedentary fishery of Acadia to tranship at La Rochelle, the goods they import from Bordeaux to be dispatched to Acadia. Folio 59, 1 page.
- May 9. Statement of what is asked for by Sr. Parat for the fort of Plaisance. Folio 59½, 1 page.
- May 20. The Minister to Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec. The King has granted him 1,500 livres to be expended in the purchase of sacred vessels. Mission of the Illinois. The death of La Salle solves, for the present, the question of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec over the places discovered. The King does not desire to revoke his ordinance of 24th May, 1679, on the trade in spirits. Folio 62, 3 pages.
- May 24. Royal Order instructing M. M. de Denonville and Champigny to give all necessary aid to Sr. Franquelin, who is going to Canada to make a survey of the northern parts of America. Folio 63, 1 page.
- May 24. Confirmation of grants made to several private individuals in Canada: Pezard de la Touche, Augustin Rouer de Cardonnière, Louis Rouer D'Artigny, Louis D'Amours D'Echauffours, René D'Amours, de Clignan-court, The Jesuits, Le Maistre, de Lamothe Cadillac and the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 63½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 24. Statement of expenditure of Canada for the present year. Folio 66, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- May 24. Royal Order. Credentials to Sr. de Vaudreuil as captain to command a company of soldiers of detachment from ships in Canada. Folio 68½, 1 pp.
- May 24. Permission to Sr. de Villeneuve, engineer, to return to his home. Id. to M. de Varennes, Governor of Three Rivers, to return to France to attend to his personal affairs there. Folio 69, ½ page.
- Appointment, in reversion, of Sr. de Tilly, junior, to his father's position in the Sovereign Council of Quebec. Id. for St. D'Amours, junior. Id. for Sr. de Becancourt, junior, to the office of Suveyor-General. Folio 69, 3 pages.
- Order from the King, ordering reception in Canada of an officer of the "Prévôt des Marchaux." Folio 70½, 1 page.
- May 24. Appointment of Sr. de St. Simon, Lieutenant of the Marshalsea, to the office of Provost of the said Marshalsea, to replace Sr. Gauthier de Comporté, deceased. Folio 70½, 2 pages.
- May 24. Royal Order for the reduction of the 35 companies of the detachment of soldiers from the vessels in Canada, reduced to 28. Folio 71½, 1 page.
- May 28. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is sending a new ship to carry munition, arms, and artillery to Canada. The sum of 94,000 livres has been appropriated for the expenses of the war in Canada. After having paid all outlay for purchase and freight, the balance of this sum is to be sent to Canada. Folio 71, 2 pages.

1689.

May 28.

Statement of guns, arms and munitions to be withdrawn from the arsenal of Rochefort to be sent to Canada. Another list. Folio 73, 4 pages.

May 29.

The Minister to M. de Lubert. Will give orders to his clerk at Rochefort to pay to M. Bégon 75,000 livres for the purchase of munitions, etc., etc. Folio 75, 1 page.

May 31.

The King to M. de Denonville, instructing him to return to France. Has need of him for the war in Europe. M. de Frontenac is appointed in his place. Folio 75, 1 page.

June 1.

Letter from the King giving to Sr. de Menneval the command of a detachment of 45 soldiers from the vessels in Acadia. Id. to Sr. Portneuf, the lieutenancy of the said 45 soldiers. Id. to Sr. de Villebon for the command of a like detachment in Acadia. Id. to Sr. Dauphin de Montorgueil for the lieutenancy of the latter detachment. Folio 75½, 1 page.

Royal Order appointing Sr. de Saccardy an engineer in Canada. Folio 76, 1 page.

June 4.

Appointment of Sr. de Callières as commander-in-chief of New France, in the absence of M. de Frontenac. Folio 76½, 3 pages.

June 7.

Instructions for Count De Frontenac. Hopes he will forget his former dissensions in Canada and govern with moderation and wisdom. Will befriend the clergy, but prevent the Jesuits from encroaching upon civil authority. Will inquire whether it is possible to bring the tithes from the 26th back to the 13th bushel, without burthening the settlers too heavily. In 1687, M. de Denonville laid waste the cabins of the Sonnon-touans and burnt their grain. They sent delegates to make peace, but they were sent back because the 5 nations were not all represented; they were returning when they were carried off by the Hurons. Chevalier Andros, who had just succeeded Col. Dongan, told the Iroquois not to make peace, and that he would take them under his protection. New York must be attacked, to deprive the Iroquois of the assistance of the English. Relation of the negotiations with the English to settle the respective possessions of the two nations in Hudson's Bay, Acadia, etc., etc. Will take a general census on his arrival in Canada. General recommendations. Folio 78, 28 pages.

Say, 38 pp.

Memorial touching the rights of the French over the Iroquois nations. That the Iroquois acknowledged French dominion, and submitted to it as far back as 1604 to 1610. That Champlain took possession of their lands in the name of the King. That by the treaty with M. de Tracy, the Iroquois, in 1665-6, placed themselves under the protection of the King of France, and declared themselves his subjects, etc., etc. That a treaty made by the Iroquois with the English in 1684, cannot prevail over vested rights. Folio 91½, 2 pages.

June 7.

Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Frontenac, on the expedition against New York. Has confided the expedition by sea to Sr. de la Caffinière. Will at the same time, make an attack upon Orange; and if this enterprise should succeed, the expedition will go on to Manathe. Folio 92½, 12 pages.

Say, 16 pp.

June 7.

The King to M. de Denonville. Has arranged for an expedition against New York. M. de Callières, who is going to Canada, will inform him of the details and of what is expected of him. Folio 18½, 1 page.

June 7.

The Minister to the same upon the same subject. Folio 99, ½ page.

June 7.

The same to M. de Frontenac. Will find enclosed an order instructing him to intrust the Government of Canada to M. de Vaudreuil, whilst he (De F.) and M. de Callières shall be engaged in the expedition against Orange. Will deliver it to M. de Denonville in order that he may deliver it to M. de Vaudreuil when he is about to return to France. Folio 99, 1 p.

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1689.
June 7. Royal Order instructing Le Chevalier de Vaudreuil to take command in Canada, in the absence of MM. de Frontenac and de Callières. Folio 99½, 1 page.
- June 7. The King to M. de la Caffinière. Has chosen him to command "L'embuscade" and "Le Fourgon," in an expedition, the details and instructions for which, he will receive from M. de Frontenac, who is setting out for Canada, and whom he will join at Campseaux. Folio 100, 1 page.
- June 20. The Minister to M. de Denonville. He will go to Plaisance at the end of August, at which time le Chevalier de Villars, who is going to Newfoundland with 2 vessels, will bring him back on one of them. He can choose either that which is to go to the Mediterranean or that going by the west. Folio 100½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Champigny. Is surprised at his furnishing a statement of the affairs of Canada to the Comptroller General. Must make it to himself (the writer) only. Hears that the Farmers of the Revenue want to compel the settlers to deliver their furs at their stores. Must inquire into the custom on this point, and ascertain whether the restraint would not be too onerous to the settlers. Folio 101, 1 page.
- June 25. Royal Ordinance publishing a declaration of war against the Prince of Orange, and against the English and the Scotch, the abettors of his usurpation. Folio 101½, 2 pages.
- June 30. The King to M. de Frontenac, with the declaration of war against the Prince of Orange and against the English and the Scotch, the abettors of his usurpation. Folio 102, ½ page.
- June 30. The Minister to M. de Frontenac instructing him to enregister the ordinance publishing the declaration of war. Folio 102½, ½ page.
- July 30. Letter of State to M. de Champigny. A stay to all civil actions during 6 months. Id. to M. de Denonville. Id. to le Chevalier de Merville, Captain in Canada. Folio 102½, 2 pages.

YEAR 1690.

1690.
June 1. Appointment as Governor of the fort of Plaisance for De Brouillon, to replace Sr. Parat. Folio 1, 2 pages.
- June 23. Letter from the King to recall Sr. Parat. Folio 1½, 1 page.
- June 23. The same to Sr. de St. Pastour. To proclaim Sr. de Brouillon. Id. to the inhabitants of Plaisance. Folio 2, 1 page.
- June 23. To the officers of the Admiralty at Bordeaux, respecting the departure of Sr. de Brouillon. Folio 2½, ½ page.
- July 1. Appointment as Governor of Three Rivers for Sr. de Ramezay, to replace Sr. de Varennes, deceased. Folio 2½, 2 pages.
- Estimate of expenditure for the year 1690. Folio 4½, 5 pages.
Say, 7 pp.
- July 10. Commission for Sr. Gaillard, "Commissaire en Canada," to serve in the same capacity in Canada. Folio 6½, ½ page.
- July 10. The Minister to M. du Pille for the dispatch of provisions to the troops of Canada. Folio 7, ½ page.
- July 14. Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny.
- July 14. Royal Memorial to MM. De Frontenac and De Champigny. Has been informed of the invasion of the Island of Montreal by the Iroquois, and of the efforts to treat for peace, through the medium of the Iroquois returned from France. Cannot send any reinforcements, nor carry out the proposed expedition against New York. They will act on the defensive, if they should not have a good opportunity to make an attack. Might have the English and the Iroquois attacked by their Indian allies.

1690. Will stir up the Cambas, who have taken Pemequid, to wage war against the English. Hopes their negotiations with the Outaouais, who had made peace with the Iroquois, are concluded, and that they (the Outaouais) will raise the hatchet against the latter. Will avail themselves of the good-will of La Cie du Nord to get Fort Nelson taken by d'Iberville. Leaves it to M. de Frontenac to do what he considers most opportune. Must have the fortifications of Cataracouï undermined, in order that the English may derive no advantage from them. General recommendations. Folio 7, 10 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- July 14. The Minister to M. de Champigny. Has received his letters of 6th July and 16th and 17 of Nov. last, and accompanying statements. Sr. de Merville. De Ramezay. Employment of funds. Sr. de la Touche. Has transferred La Salle's grant in the Illinois country to Sieurs De la Forest and De Tonty. Sr. Riverin's undertakings. Folio 12, 10 pages. Say, 13 pp.
- July 14. The Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. Has received his letters of the 27th and 28th June, 24th July, 2nd August, and 17th Nov. His Majesty could not avoid reducing the gratuities he grants him. Has been good enough, however, in spite of the extraordinary expenditure in Canada, to continue the gratuity of 8,000 livres to the curés. Hopes he will restrain the zeal of the ecclesiastics within the bounds of their duties, so that they may not disturb the consciences of the people about the trade in spirits. Hopes that the good understanding between himself and M. de Frontenac may not be disturbed. Folio 16½, 4 pages.
- July 14. The same to M. de Menneval. It would have been better to preserve the old fort of Port Royale, by putting it into repair, than to build a larger one. The length of this fort must be reduced on the side facing the sea. Must get the Abenakis to attack the English. Sends the necessary order to empower him to make Sr. De Goutins take shipping and compel him to come here and give an account of his conduct. Sr. Du Breuil will replace him as judge. He forgives Sr. De Belle Isle who acted only on Des Gouttin's suggestion. Folio 18½, 8 pages.
- July 14. The same to Sr. Saccardy, engineer at Port Royale. Blames him for not having attended to his instructions respecting the fort of Port Royale. His fort is a great deal too large, and as yet unfinished. It is, therefore, exposed to the attacks of the enemy. Folio 22, 3 pages.
- The same to M. Bégon. Will make the ships leave immediately. Folio 23, 2 pages.
- End of Volume 15.

CANADA DISPATCHES—1691, 1692, 1693—COLONIES.

Series B.—Vol. 16.

- Table. Folio A., 6 pages.
- Table. Folio B., 15 pages. Say, 22 pp.
1691.
February 17, Versailles. Instructions for Sr. de Brouillan, Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, of the fort of Plaisance and the adjacent islands. Folio 1, 12 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- February 23. Order appointing Sr. Lemoine de Longueil to serve in the capacity of Captain of the company of soldiers from the ships of Sr. de Creusel at Quebec. Folio 6½, ¼ page.
- March 7. Statement of coats and other supplies which the King is sending to Canada for the soldiers. Folio 6½ 1 page.

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1691. List of officers of marine to serve on board the ships hereinafter named, which His Majesty is having fitted out at the port of Rochefort for Canada : "Cazardaux," "Du Tast," "De Lorme," "De Sérigny," "De Bonnaventure," "De Quervilly," "Le Dauphin," and "Montorgueil." Folio 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

March 16. Statement of funds, warrants of confirmation of grants and Royal Orders sent to Canada. Folio 7 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2 pages.

List of various orders to retain the officers therein named in their ranking and position, to the number of 37. 4 pages.

March 16. Various Deeds of Grant to the following persons: to Sr. François Genaple de Bellefous, notary at Quebec, a fief at the place called "Les Longues Vues," on the river St. John, between Médoktek and Nashonak, adjoining Gemsek. To Sr. Nicolas Denis de Fronsac, a fief at Miramichi having 15 leagues frontage by 15 in depth, north and south-east of "Rivière à la Truite." To Sr. de Lespinay, a neck of land at the back of his house at Quebec. To Sieur Gobin, merchant, Quebec, a fief of 12 leagues by 10, at La Baie des Chaleurs, from the boundary line of Sr. de Fronsac's grant, towards the north-west. To Sr. Lemoyne D'Iberville, a fief of 12 leagues by 10, upon la Baie des Chaleurs, from the boundary of Sr. Gobin's grant, partly to the north-west, partly to the east, south-east, including therein the river Restigouche, with the points, islands, islets and beach. Folio 10, 4 pages.

Texts of orders to retain various officers in their rank and employments. Folio 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 pages. Say, 12 pp.

April 7,
Camp devant
Mons.

Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. Has heard with a great deal of satisfaction of the ill-success of the English before Quebec, the suspension of invasions by the Iroquois, and the zeal of the allied nations, particularly the Outaouais. Hopes that the situation has not deteriorated since the arrival of Sr. de Villebon, the bearer of this news. Sends them all the help they ask for. Must have the Iroquois harassed by the allied Indians, assisted by Canadians. Will send directly to the Canibas the help they ask for by Sr. de Villebon, who with some Canadians, is going to place himself at their head. Will see that "Le Hazardeux" leaves forthwith for Hudson's Bay, the expedition to which is confided to Srs. Du Tast and d'Iberville. Must continue to bear in mind the proposed expedition against New York, in case it may still be deemed useful. Fort Cataracouï should have been completely destroyed and the munitions, tools, and implements scattered in the woods, unless they could have been carried off. Fort St. Louis des Illinois. Must endeavor to make peace with the Iroquois, without showing too much anxiety to secure it. Licenses. Must do their best to make the Canadians ready for war, and give the lower grade commissions to Canadian gentlemen. Has bestowed letters of nobility on Sr. Hertel, as a reward for his services and those of his sons. Id. to Sr. Denis, who had his arm broken at the siege of Quebec. Gives to Sr. Lemoyne De Longueuil the company to be vacated by Sr. de Croisel, in consideration of his wound and his services, and those of his father and his brothers, and in consideration of the loss of his brother Sr. de Ste. Hélène, who died of wounds received at the siege of Quebec. Has bestowed on his brother de Maricourt the place of half-pay captain, vice Sr. de Laur. Will bear in mind their recommendation in behalf of D'Iberville. They must assist him in his expedition to Hudson's Bay. Grants an annual gratuity of 150 livres to Sr. Denis, whose dwelling was ruined by the English. Will give employment to Sr. Lamothe Cadillac,

1691. gentleman of Acadia, whose house was destroyed whilst he was on board the ship "L'Embuscade," in the King's service. Must represent to the Bishop that he will cease to grant the subsidy to the curés, if he (the Bishop) continues to retard the establishment of permanent parish cures. Folio 16, 12 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- April 7. Royal Memorial to M. de Frontenac concerning Acadia and the attack on Fort Nelson. Has chosen Sr. de Villebon, with Sr. Portneuf as his lieutenant, to direct and command the Canibas. He will choose four or five half-pay officers and about 40 Canadians, whom he will ship at Quebec on board "Le Soleil d'Afrique," commanded by M. de Bonaventure. Instructions for the expedition against Fort Nelson. Folio 22, 6 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- April 7. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Du Tast, half-pay Captain in the Marine, for the expedition to Fort Nelson. Will take command of the vessel "Le Soleil d'Afrique," and "Le Hazardeux," fitting out at Rochefort to carry munitions to Quebec and to escort merchant ships. From Quebec he will sail to Hudson's Bay with "Le Hazardeux" and two vessels to be furnished by La Compagnie du Nord. Will act in concert with Sieur D'Iberville, who has a perfect knowledge of the country and is highly recommended. On his return he will attack the English at Newfoundland, if he thinks he can do it successfully. Folio 24½, 4 pages.
- April 7. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Bonaventure commanding "Le Soleil d'Afrique." Will sail from la Rochelle with Sr. Du Tast. From Quebec he will push on, without delay, to the coast of Acadia, with the officers and Canadians of whom M. de Frontenac will give him charge. Will stop at Chedabouctou and enter la Baie Française. Will take possession of all English vessels he finds there, after which he is to return to France. Folio 26, 5 pages.
- April 7. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Villebon, commanding in Acadia. (Was to sail from La Rochelle with M. de Bonaventure on the vessel "Le Soleil d'Afrique" in order to accompany him to Quebec and Acadia.) Folio 28, 5 pages.
- April 7. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Congratulates him on his glorious victory over the English and on his having managed to keep the Iroquois at a distance and under the influence of fear. The King has granted him a gratuity of 6,000 livres. The plan for an attack upon New York does not appear to have been sufficiently elaborated. Must prevent the officers attached to the troops from contracting unsuitable marriages with peniless girls. Folio 30½, 5 pages.
- April 7. The same to M. de Champigny. The King has not been able to send any soldiers out to Canada, but he is granting the sum of 24,000 livres in munitions, arms and merchandise, to be so distributed as to stimulate the ardor of the friendly Indians and the Canadians. Is granting 20,000 livres for the completion of the fortifications at Quebec. Must not allow merchants or traders to get the Indians into their debt for any sum exceeding 4 or 5 écus. Must make every efforts to live on good terms with M. de Frontenac, the Bishop and the clergy. Folio 32½, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- April 7. Minister to Bishop of Quebec. Parish cures. Gratuities to clergy. Remonstrances from merchants respecting the opposition of the clergy to the trade in spirits. Must keep a watch on the latter and prevent them from disturbing consciences. Hopes he will make them conform to the ordinance, which provides for the suppression of abuses. This traffic is

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1691. is that which is most useful to the kingdom, France having the advantage over Holland and England. The trade is not forbidden in any Christian country, and the use of brandy is in itself very wholesome. It has been carried on for a century in Canada, and if it were suppressed, it would be carried on among the Indians by the English, which would benefit their trade to our detriment. It is of great importance that the clergy should live on good terms with the civil authorities. Must recall Père Petit from Acadia. He meddles with things which do not concern him. He asserts that the settlers could not do without the English, and has been the cause of their troubles. Folio 38, 4 pages.
- April 7. The same to M. de Callières. The King is pleased with his zeal, since he has been in Canada, and particularly at the time of the siege of Quebec. Will remember him should occasion offer. Folio 40, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to Sr. Prévost. The King is pleased with his zeal and with his bravery at the siege of Quebec. Would be appointed King's lieutenant, if grave reasons did not prevent the creation of that office for the present. Folio 40½, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to Sr. d'Iberville. The King, in consideration of the many evidences of his valor and of his noble conduct, has appointed him to the command of an expedition against Fort Nelson. If he should succeed in driving the English out of it, His Majesty will consider it an important service. Folio 41, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to Sr. de Longueuil. In consideration of his noble conduct during the siege of Quebec, the King gives him the command of a company. Folio 41, ½ page.
- April 7. The same to Sr. de Crisacy. The King is pleased with his devotion to duty since he has been in Canada. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- April 7. The same to Sr. de Lotbinière. The King is pleased with his integrity and with his good conduct in the execution of the duties of his office. Will remember him should occasion offer. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- April 10. Letter from the King ordering a Te Deum for the taking of Villefranche, the forts of St. Auspice and Montalban and of Nice. Folio 42, 2 pages.
- April 10. The same to M. de Champigny, on the same subject. Folio 43, ½ page.
- April 13. Minister to M. de Frontenac. Id. to the Bishop, on the same subject. Folio 43, ½ page.
- April 13. The Minister to Sr. Massicot, instructing him to take his dispatches on board the vessel which is about to leave la Rochelle. Folio 43½, ½ page.
- April 25, Versailles. The same to M. de Champigny respecting the freight on government munitions. Folio 43½, 2 pages.
- May 12. The same to M. Bégon instructing him to send a master carpenter to Canada in order to secure masts for the King's service, this article having become scarce here. Folio 44½, 2 pages.
- May 12. The same to M. de Champigny, the same subject. Folio 45, 2 pages.
- May 30. The same to M. de Frontenac. The difficulty between Sr. Phipps and the settlers of New England is not yet settled, and he has gone to London to plead his cause. Thus nothing can be undertaken against Quebec, and he must take advantage of this lull to crush the Iroquois, or hasten to make peace with them. Folio 45½, 1½ page.
- May 31. The King to M. de Frontenac informing him that Baron de la Houtan, who is serving in Canada as half-pay lieutenant of a company, will serve in the capacity of captain. Folio 46½, ½ page.

1692.

1692.

February 27,
Versailles.

The Minister to M. Bégon. The King will send to Canada the ship "Le Poly," under the command of D'Iberville (Capitaine de frégate légère); "L'Envieux," commanded by M. de Bonaventure and a store-ship, whose commander he will choose, etc., etc. Merchant ships. Munitions shipped. Folio 1, 6 pages. Say, 9 pp.

Remarks in relation to arms and merchandise for presents to the Indians, the estimate for which was made at Rochefort. Folio 4, 2 pages.

Memorandum of munitions, arms, and implements to be sent to the Indians of Acadia. Folio 4½, 2 pages.

Statement of munitions to be sent to Acadia for the subsistence of the soldiers who must have returned from the prisons of Boston. Folio 5½, 1 page.

List of arms and merchandise to be sent out in 1692, to be given as presents to the Indians, to be charged to the fund provided in that behalf. Folio 6, 2 pages.

Memorandum of the medicines required for the King's troops in Canada, during the present year. Folio 7, 6 pages.

Statement of arms, munitions, provisions, utensils and other things to be sent to Canada in the present year. Id. for the artillery. Folio 9½, 3 pages.

March 5,
Paris.

Minister to M. Bégon respecting the freight of the furs belonging to the Farmers General. Folio 10½, ½ page.

March 12,
Versailles.

The same to M. Bégon. It is important that the ships should sail before the 10th April. Other instructions on the same subject. Folio 11, 2 pages.

March 15.

The King to M. de Frontenac. Will examine the petition of Sr. Pinault, surgeon major of Three Rivers, and consider whether it ought to be granted. Folio 12, 1 page.

April 1.

The Minister to M. de Brouillan, Governor of Plaisance. Folio 12½, 11 pages.

Not dated.
April,

Royal Memorial to De Frontenac and De Champigny. Continued victories over the enemy in Europe. Hopes that the activity of the allied Indians against the Iroquois may have rendered the latter incapable of invading the colony. It would, perhaps, have been better had they attacked them on their side, so as to overwhelm them. The victory gained over them by M. de Valrenne ought to have been followed up by an expedition in the direction of Orange against the Agniers. Union between them is the condition of success. M. de Frontenac's opinion must prevail ultimately, without recriminations. May be able to send them some troops next year. Slow progress of the work on the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal, in proportion to the amount of money expended. Those who are intrusted with the distribution of presents to the Indians must not accept presents in return. Must prevent abuses in fur trade so as not to divert the Indians from the war. Licenses. They have not made any report respecting Sr. de la Porte Louvigny's proposal to establish a post at Rivière des Miamis, on condition of maintaining 40 soldiers thereat. Does not see any great advantage in this proposal. Licenses granted to les Religieuses Hospitalières of Montreal to assist them in the re-establishment of their house. Licenses asked for by Sr. De la Durantaye. They must make Srs. de la Forest and de Tonty comply with the conditions attaching to their establishment at Fort St. Louis des Illinois. Help for Acadia. Our hopes of success there have not been real-

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1692.

ized. Has received their report upon the proposed expedition against New York. This expedition, if it is decided upon, must be undertaken simultaneously with another against Orange. Funds for the re-establishment of the Chateau de Kébeck. Promotion of officers. Has granted the King's lieutenancy at Quebec to Sr. Prévost—the post of Major of Montreal to Sr. de Gallifet, that of Three Rivers to Sr. De Grandpré, a gratuity of 300 livres to Sr. de Ramezé, 500 each to Srs. de Repentigny and de Monié, 800 to Sr. de Jolliet, teacher of hydrography. They will give to Srs. de la Durantaye and de Cadillac all the assistance possible, in consideration of the good services they have rendered. Letters of nobility for Srs. de Hertel and Denis. Is very glad that the difficulties between the Bishop and the seminary of Quebec are settled. Must inform the Bishop that if he does not establish permanent parish cures, the gratuities to his priests will be suppressed. Sr. De Bosson, captain, discharged at la Rochelle, is returning to Canada. De Noyan and De Lormier are reinstated in their positions. Gold and silver coin, restamped and otherwise. Folio 17½, 24 pages. Say, 30 pp.

Memorial for M. de Frontenac concerning Acadia. In view of the assurances given by Sr. de Villebon that he will take action in the spring, will send the ship "L'Envieux" from Quebec with the necessary supplies for Acadia. Folio 29, 1½ page.

Memorial for M. de Frontenac, in relation to the attack on Fort Nelson. Folio 30, 3 pages.

Versailles,
April.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The King is well pleased with his services. Has received his letters of the 1st and 10th May, 30th August, 2nd and 20th Sept., and 8th Oct. The general opinion is that the restoration of Fort Frontenac is not advisable. It does not appear that the English have prepared themselves for another attack on Quebec. Has his hands free to attack the Iroquois. The Bishop seems to be disposed to establish permanent parish cures. Is informed that Sr. Bizard, major of Montreal, is a man of bad repute. Hopes that the expedition to Hudson's Bay will not be further delayed. Folio 31, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

April.

The same to the same. The King would have had an armament prepared for the expedition against New York, but the affair must be looked into more closely, his report not being sufficiently precise. Must send Sr. Cadillac, who is said to know the localities well, over to France. Has given too much liberty to the prisoner Nelson, who is full of animosity against us, and well qualified to serve the designs of the English against Canada. Must not liberate the said Nelson, if the 53 French soldiers, prisoners at Boston, have not yet been sent back to Port Royal, in exchange for the prisoners returned by Sr. de Villebon to the English of Boston. These 53 French soldiers were arrested contrary to the capitulation granted by Phipps to M. de Menneval. May exchange Nelson for Chevalier D'O. and Père Millet. Folio 34, 3½ pages.

Draft of instructions for Sr. d'Iberville (Capitaine de frégate légère) in command of the ships His Majesty is sending to Canada. Will sail from La Rochelle with the least possible delay, serving as convoy to the merchant vessels which are to carry supplies to Canada. From Quebec he will, with due diligence, proceed to Hudson's Bay at a suitable time to ensure his return during the season. He will take his instructions from M. de Frontenac. If he captures Fort Nelson, he will winter there, sending back his ship "Le Bly," to France, under the command of his lieutenant, Sr. de Lorme. Folio 35½, 3 pages.

1692.

Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Bonaventure (Lieutenant de frégatte légère) in command of the ship "L'Envieux." Is pleased with his conduct in his voyage of last year to the coasts of Acadia, in command of "Le Soleil d'Afrique." Has made choice of him to make the same voyage in command of "L'Envieux." He will sail forthwith from La Rochelle and remain under d'Iberville's orders as far as Quebec. Will sail thence for Acadia with instructions from M. de Frontenac. Will touch at Baie Verte, put himself in communication with the settlers of Beaubassin, and then proceed to Rivière St. Jean. Will return to France by way of Plaisance, where he will make war upon the English, should any opportunity offer. Folio 37, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

April.

Minister to M. de Villebon. Has received his letters together with the notarial act establishing the taking possession of Port Royal, and his memorial. Counts upon his making war upon the English with the utmost energy. If the English should attack Port Royal before the place is put into a state of defence, the inhabitants must withdraw with their cattle into inaccessible places. Folio 40, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.

April.

The same to the same. The above letter will be sent to him by land, on the arrival of M. de Bonaventure at Quebec, so that he may have time to inform the latter at Baie Verte, if he can do so, or at least at River St. Jean, of the state of affairs. Folio 43, 1 page.

April.

The same to M. de Champigny. Has received his letters of 4 March, 10 and 12 May, 7 Sept., and 12 Oct., and the various statements, and memorials. Disposal of funds. Various recommendations. The delays in establishing permanent parish cures seem to be mere pretexts for evading the question. Must manage to agree with M. de Frontenac concerning ecclesiastical matters as in all others, and confine himself to remonstrating. The masts sent by Sr. Hazeur were found to be of good quality. Folio 43½, 15 pages.

July 23.

The Minister to M. le Comte d'Estrées. The King has thought proper to send a squadron to Canada. He has made choice of Sr. ——— to command it. Must not cause any delay, otherwise the expedition would be useless this year, and Canada might be invaded. Folio 51, 2 pages.

July 23.

The same to M. Desclauzeau upon the same subject. Folio 51½, 1 page.

Instructions for Sr. d'Amblymont, commanding the squadron which the King is sending to Canada. Will sail from Brest with "L'Aimable," "le Téméraire," "Le Bon," and 3 fire ships. Is informed that the English squadron will not be strong enough to stand against this armament. Will fit out as fireships the vessels he captures. If the English have not entered the river, he will cruize about the entrance to it and await them. (It is stated in a note that Sr. d'Amblymont having fallen ill, he was replaced by Chevalier Du Palais.) Folio 52½, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.

Memorial for the captain of the ship which is to be detached for Plaisance by Sr. D'Amblymont. Folio 55, 2 pages.

July 23.

The Minister to Sr. D'Amblymont, on the same subject. Folio 55½, ½ page.

July 23.

The same to M. de Frontenac. The King's army has taken the castle and town of Namur, by assault; the fleet has not been equally fortunate. Folio 56, 3 pages.

July 23.

The same to M. de Champigny, respecting the squadron sent to Canada. Folio 57, 1 page.

July 23.

The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Te Deum to be sung in thanksgiving for the taking of Namur. Folio 57½, 1 page.

July 23.

The same to M. de Brouillan. Folio 58, 2 pages.

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1692. The same to Du Guay. Folio 59, 1 page.
 November 8. The same to Sr. Desgrassières. Folio 59½, ½ page.
 November 8. The same to M. de Brouillan. Folio 59½, ½ page.
 November 12. The same to M. de Brouillan. Folio 60, ½ page.
 November 12. The same to Sr. Du Guay. Folio 60, 1 page.
 November 24. The same to M. Bégon. Must make an inquiry concerning the bad quality of the flour and medical supplies sent to Canada. Complaints of M. de Champigny on this subject. Folio 60½, 3 pages.
 December 20. The same to the same. His explanations respecting the complaints as to the flour and medical supplies, are not sufficient. Folio 62, 2 pages.

1693.

1693.
 January 3, Versailles. The Minister to M. Bégon. The King being informed that the English of New England purpose to attack Canada, will send "Le Poly" and two store ships to Canada, in March, with all that shall be necessary. The preservation of Canada may depend upon punctuality in the departure of these ships. Folio 1, 5 pages.
 June 3. The same to Sr. Massiot, respecting the supplies to be sent to Canada. Will decide whether the complaints made as to the quality of the supplies sent to Canada are well founded by the evidence of those whom he is about to send out. Folio 3, 1 page.
 January 7. The same to M. Bégon. Orders respecting ships going to Canada. The welfare of the colony must be considered before the interests of trade. Folio 3½, 3 pages.
 January 14. The same to the same. Must not lose an instant in sending a fast sailing ship of 150 tons burden to Acadia, before the 15th February. This vessel will carry a crew of 53 men, besides the 20 Canadians under M. d'Iberville. Folio 5, 3 pages.
 Statement of munitions, provisions and merchandise to be sent to Acadia. Folio 6, 3 pages.
 January 20. The Minister to M. Bégon. Necessity of a speedy departure. Folio 7½, 4 pages.
 Statement of remittances to be sent to Canada from funds to be provided by His Majesty. Id. medical supplies. Folio 9½, 7 pages.
 Say, 9 pp.
 The Minister to M. De la Vograde. His Majesty having ordered M. Bégon to levy 500 soldiers for Canada, he will receive them at Ile d'Oléron, see that they do not desert, and hand them over to M. Bégon at the moment of their departure. Id. to M. d'Aubarède for Ile de Ré. Folio 13, 1 page.
 January 24. The same to M. Bégon. Must have everything ready for embarkation on the arrival of the ships which MM. Desclouzeaux and Cebéret have urgent orders to send to him. The King desires that M. d'Iberville shall not avail himself of his leave of absence, and that he shall remain at Rochefort to see to the equipment of "Le Poly." Similar orders for M. de Bonaventure when he arrives. Folio 13, 4 pages.
 Statement of munitions to be withdrawn from the stores of the marine at Rochefort. Shipment to Canada. Folio 14½, 1 page.
 January 28. The Minister to M. Bégon. MM. Desclauzeaux and Cebéret write that their ships will be in the roadstead of La Rochelle at the time appointed. Sieur Nelson, an English prisoner who has just arrived, must be sent to the Chateau d'Angoulême, and closely watched. Folio 15, 3 pages.
 January 31. The same to the same. All merchant ships bound for Canada must sail with the escort. Sundry instructions. Folio 16½, 4 pages.

1693. The same to the same, on the same subject. Folio 18, 2 pages.
- February 4. The same to M. Massiot. Hopes that the ship he has chartered at La Rochelle will be ready to sail for Acadia before the 20th February. Folio 18½, 1 page.
- February 7. The same to M. Bégon on the same subject. The prisoners Nelson, Ting and Alding. Nelson is always endeavoring to organize conspiracies. Folio 19, 5 pages.
- February 11. The same to the same. Sr. Des Goutins is returning to Acadia. Instructions respecting the departure of the ships. Folio 21½, 2 pages.
- February 11. The same to M. de Chaulnes. Soldiers to be sent to Canada. Folio 22½, ½ page.
- Memoir to serve as instructions to Sr. de Bonaventure, captain of fire ship, commanding the ship which the King is sending to Acadia, and thence to Quebec. Will land at River St. Jean the 40 soldiers and munitions for Sr. de Villebon. On reaching Quebec will hand over his ship to Sr. de Lorme for the expedition to Hudson's Bay, and return to France with a ship to be intrusted to him by Sr. de Lorme. Folio 22½, 9 pages.
- The same to M. Bégon. Sailing of the ships. Folio 28, 5 pages.
- Royal instructions to Sr. Des Goutins whom His Majesty is sending to the Fort of la Rivière St. Jean. Will take charge of 40 soldiers the King is sending to Sr. de Villebon and forward them to Fort Narouat without delay. Folio 30, 2 pages.
- February 14. Same to M. de Bonaventure, respecting his departure. Folio 31, 2 pages.
- February 14. The same to M. Des Goutins. Will take command of the 40 soldiers and Canadians who are to take shipping with him on M. de Bonaventure's ship, until M. De Frontenac shall replace him by an officer. After which he will go on to Port Royal for the service to which His Majesty has appointed him. Folio 32, ½ page.
- The same to M. de Villebon. Folio 32, ½ page.
- February 14. Royal Order of the King permitting the merchants of Bordeaux to tranship at La Rochelle, without paying duty, goods destined for Canada. Folio 32½, 1 page.
- Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Villebon, commander at Acadia.
- Memorial concerning complaints made against Sr. de Villebon, respecting his project of equipping a brigantine. (The complaints made by Srs. Des Chauffours and de Freneuse were to the effect that Sr. de Villebon and his brothers had sold to the Indians a cargo intended for them; that they had killed their cattle; ill-treated them personally by word and deed, and prevented them from enjoying the land grants made to them; and that they had traded with the English.) Recommendation to Sr. de Villebon : is to treat MM. D'Echauffons and de Freneuse with consideration. His plan of arming a brigantine at Port Royal, to be manned by Acadians, would expose these people to be treated as pirates, so long as they shall continue under the species of neutrality now prevailing as regards their country. Folio 41, 4 pages.
- Memorial regarding the help that M. de Chevry's Company propose sending in future for the support of the inhabitants of Acadia and that of the soldiers. Folio 43, 6 pages.
- February 14. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Must have been informed of the ill-success of the expedition for which he had destined "Le Poly" and "L'Envieux" sent from Quebec to the coast of Acadia. The Indians were

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1693. disgusted because the re-establishment of Fort Pemequid by the English had not been prevented; for this fort interferes with their movements. The English had been informed of our plans by the soldiers whom Nelson had induced to desert from Quebec. Is informed by two men named Petitpas and St. Aubin, of a plan to attack Quebec in the spring. Is sending help and presents to the Indians by Sr. De Bonnaventure, in order to make them attack the English of Boston and divert their attention. M. de Villebon complains that he has been deserted by the Canadians, with the exception of Sr. de la Neuville. Must send him some good officers. For the relief, in due season of Sr. de Villebon and of Quebec, the King is hastening the departure of M. de Bonnaventure. Must send some boats to Sept-Iles to meet the ships. Folio 45½, 8 pages.

February 18. The same to M. Bégon. Has received the memorial written jointly by himself and Srs. d'Iberville and de Bonnaventure. His views are approved of. Has received news of Srs. Desclouzeaux and Cébérét. Their ships are to sail forthwith from Brest and Port Louis for La Rochelle. Hopes there will not be any delay. Folio 49, 2 pages.

February 21. The same to the same. Must notify the captains of merchant vessels that if they are not ready to sail under escort of M. d'Iberville, they will not be permitted to undertake the voyage to Canada. Folio 50, 2 pages.

February 21. The same to M. Cébérét. Sends a statement of munitions, canon and muskets for shipment to M. de Brouillan at Plaisance. Statement. Folio 51, 2 pages.

February 21. The same to M. Du Guay respecting two settlers coming from Plaisance. Folio 51½, ½ page.

February 25. The same to M. Bégon. Is glad to hear that everything to be sent to Canada is now ready. Will have "La Bretonne" and "L'Européen" laden at once on their arrival. Folio 52, 2 pages.

February 28. The same to the same. Has just heard that "La Bretonne" has sailed from Brest, and that "L'Européen" is only waiting for a fair wind. Is glad to hear that M. d'Iberville is ready to sail, etc., etc. Folio 53, 2 pages.

March 1. Order from the King appointing M. de Villien lieutenant to M. de Villebon, to replace M. de Portneuf. Folio 54½, ½ page.

March 1. Order of the King appointing Sr. Levasseur De Néré engineer in Canada, to replace Sr. de Villeneuve. Folio 54½, 1 page.

Order of the King appointing Sr. de la Groix captain of a company in Canada. Folio 55, ½ page.

March 1. Confirmation and ratification of a grant of 17½ feet of land on St. Louis Street, Quebec, in favor of the Recollet Fathers, for the needs of their church and convent. Folio 55½, 1 page.

March 1. Order of the King appointing Sr. de Louvigny captain of a company in Canada. Id. for Sr. LeNeuf De la Vallière. Folio 56, 1 page.

March 1. Idem for Sr. de Lhut in the place of Sr. Desmarets, deceased. Id. for Sr. de St. Martin in the place of Sr. Clermont. Id. for Sr. de la Forest in the place of Sr. Besson. Id. for Sr. de Blainville in the place of Sr. de la Groix. Id. for Sr. de Beaujours in the place of Sr. Dumesnil La Chaize. Folio 56½, 1 page.

Id. for Sr. de Maupéon in the place of Sr. Descloches, deceased. Folio 56½, ½ page.

Id. for Sr. Des Jourdis in the place of Sr. de Maupéon. Folio 57, ½ page.

Id. for Sr. de Grandville, appointed lieutenant. Id. for Srs. de la Gemmeraye, Le Gardeur, De Courtemanche, De Juchereau, De Tonnan-

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court, De la Veranderie, Du Guay, De Villedonné, De la Noue, De St. Ours. Id. as ensigns for Srs. De Boucherville, De la Plante, De Cournoyer Hertel, De la Pérotière, De Montigny, LeNeuf, St. Michel, and De Mondion. Folio 57½, 3 pages.

Id. as ensign for Srs. De la Tresnière Hertel, Denis de la Broqueterie, St. André de la Noue, De Verchères, De Soulanges de Marson, Robineau De Neuville, De Charlé, De la Valterie senior, Du Vivier Berthier, De la Pipardière, Leneuf De la Potterie, De St. Ours, De Longis. Folio 58½, 2 pages.

Id. as lieutenants, for Sieurs De Mentheth, De la Brosse, Le Gardeur, de St. Pierre, De Quatrebarbes, De Bennes, De Foorsan, De Villien, De L'Espinay, De la Corne, De Lamothe Cadillac, De la Mollerie, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, Robineau and De Bécancour. Folio 59½, 2 pages.

Id., in the capacity of lieutenants, for Srs. D'Argenteuil D'Aillebout, Périgny D'Aillebout, Juchereau, Le Gardeur De Courtemanche, D'Esgly, Leneuf De Beaubassin, Clerin, De Montesson de Repentigny, De Bourchemin, le Chevalier de Vaisse, Godefroy De Vieuxpont, De Mongenault, Hertel senior, De Grandpré, Perret, De Catalogne. Folio 60, 2 pages.

March 1

Deed of grant in favor of Sr. Claude De Berme De la Martinière, of the land situated between the Seigniorship of Lauzon and that of Montapine, fief of Sr. De Vitre, same depth. Folio 61, 2 pages.

Id. confirmation of grant in favour of Sr. Charron, of a building lot at Quebec, on St. Pierre Street. Id. in favour of Sr. Ramezay. Building lot on the Platon at Three Rivers.

Id. for Sr. Louis Hamelin at St. Ours.

Id. for Sr. Mathieu D'Amours between Jemsec and Maxoac on River St. Jean.

Id. for St. François Hazeur at the place called "La Grande Vallée des Monts Notre Dame," on the lower St. Lawrence.

Id. to Dame Marie Françoise Chartier, widow of Sr. de Marson, formerly commandant in Acadia, a fief on the river St. Jean, facing that of Sr. D'Amours. Folios 62 and 63, 3 pages.

March 4.

The Minister to M. Bégon. Respecting the ships which have already sailed, or are to sail. The English ships are to sail from Boston only at the end of April or the beginning of May. The French ships must be the first to enter the St. Lawrence. Merchant ships sailing after the men-of-war would almost certainly be captured. Folio 63½, 5 pages.

March 4.

The same to M. de Frontenac. Folio 65½, ¼ page.

March 7.
Paris.

The same to M. de Brouillan. The King was greatly pleased with his account of the attack of the English. Gratuity of 500 livres, as a reward for his services. Contract with Donguy et Cie of Nantes to take out to him munitions, provisions, etc., etc. Folio 66, 7 pages.

Estimate of money to be paid to the officers of the garrison at Plaisance for the year 1693. Folio 69, 1 page.

March 7.

The Minister to M. Bégon. Will take some other ship if "La Bretonne," "L'Européen" and "L'Indiscret," cannot take out all that is necessary for Canada. Folio 69½, 2 pages.

March 11.

The same to the same. Fresh instructions respecting the lading and sailing of the ships for Canada. Folio 70, 2 pages.

March 14,
Versailles.

The same to the same. Is very glad to hear of the arrival of the ships at La Rochelle. Instructions concerning the outfit. Folio 71, 3 pages.

March 14.

The same to M. de Bonnaventure. So soon as he shall have unloaded his cargo of supplies at Acadia and taken on board the furs and other articles, he is to return straight to France, without going to Quebec. Folio 72½, 1 page.

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1693.
March 15. Appointment as King's lieutenant at Plaisance for Sieur Baron de la Hontan, captain of a free company, of the detachment of marine at Plaisance. Folio 73, 2 pages.
- March 15. Appointment as *Juge de la Justice Royale*, newly created at Montreal, for Sr. Migeon de Broussart. Folio 76, 3 pages.
- March 15. Appointment as Clerk of the Royal Court at Montreal for Sr. Antoine Adhémar. Folio 77½, 2½ pages.
- March 15. Appointment as Attorney to the King, Royal Court, at Montreal. Folio 79, 2½ pages.
- Order of the King to appoint Sieur ——— King's bailiff at Montreal. Id. for a solicitor and attorney. Id. for a King's notary. Folio 80, 4 pp.
- March 18. The Minister to M. Bégon. Took leave yesterday of all the officers from Canada who were at Versailles. Hopes that the delay in sailing until the end of the month will enable all the merchant ships to sail with the men-of-war. The soldiers will take shipping on the several vessels, and during the voyage, will be under the command of Chevalier de Vaudreuil. The Abenakis Indians who are here will go to La Rochelle in time for the departure. Folio 82, 3 pages.
- March 16. Leave of absence for Sr. de la Chassaigne. Folio 83½, ½ page.
- March 21. Greatly regrets that Sr. de Bonnaventure has been obliged to stay over. This delay will endanger the success of his voyage. Much displeased to find that "L'Européen" has been found unfit to make the voyage. Folio 83½, 2 pages.
- March 24. Letters of nobility for Sr. Aubert de la Chesnaye, settled in Canada. For services in trade since the year 1655, when he first settled in Canada. Has spent very considerable sums of money for the good and improvement of the country, particularly for the clearing and cultivating of the soil in various places, in building several fine houses and other edifices. Has followed Srs. de la Barre and de Denonville in expeditions against the Iroquois. Has had one son killed, and the five others are all in the King's service. He was a son of Sr. ——— Aubert, Intendant of the fortifications of the city and citadel of Amiens. Folio 84½, 7 pages.
- March 24. List of officers and midshipmen chosen by the King to serve on board "L'Indiscret," which is being fitted out at Rochefort for Canada. De Lorme, de Tilly, de Vaulezor. Folio 88, ¼ page.
- March 25. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is glad to know that the departure will take place at the end of the month. Must ship 500 soldiers, if they should be there, but not more, if the number there should be greater. Folio 88, 1½ page.
- March 28. The Minister to M. Bégon. Sends him his dispatches for Canada. Sieur d'Iberville complains of the fact that there are men amongst his crew who are unfit to endure the hardships they must undergo in a very rough voyage. Must find substitutes for them. Will have two Indians put on board M. de Bonnaventure's ships with MM. de Villien, de Montigny and Des Goutins. Folio 90½, 4 pages.
- March 28. The same to M. d'Iberville. Is glad to hear that he sails with the first fair wind. Has given orders to have the weakly persons on board replaced by others. Folio 92½, 2 pages.
- Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. The news of the invasion of Canada by the English of Boston and New York, and by the Iroquois, has made the King resolve to assist Canada. Economy in expenditure. Must set a limit to the advance in the prices of merchandise. Is surprised at the small amount of work done on the fortifications and at the exorbitant sums spent upon these works. The settlers

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1693. ought to contribute to them either in money, labor, or materials. Gratuities granted. M. de Frontenac's great experience relieves him from the necessity of giving his views on the defence of the colony. Approves of Sr. de Cadillac's scheme of building light vessels on the lakes, in order to bar the passage against the English. Cadillac has given an account of everything relating to the state and condition of New England, New York, and Acadia, the bays, the roadsteads, and the rivers. It will be made use of when the time comes. The chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence must be drawn up, and the information possessed by Srs. Joliet, Franquelin and Cadillac collected. Grants 1,500 livres to Cadillac to indemnify him for losses sustained in the King's service. They must give him the first vacant company. Srs. de Tonty and La Forest must be employed in stirring up the Illinois to take action. Sr. de Villien will be captain of the 40 soldiers sent to M. de Villebon, and Sr. de Montigny his lieutenant. The houses, between Quebec and Montreal, are too far apart, and the grantees have not fulfilled their obligations as to clearing land. The grants must be subdivided if the obligations are not complied with. Permanency of parish cures. Sr. Riverin. Folio 93, 42 pages.

March 28. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. d'Iberville, commander of the ships which the King is sending to Canada. Although Sr. D'Iberville's plan as to Hudson's Bay could not be put into execution last year, the King, at the solicitation of M. M. de Frontenac and de Champigny, has again confided to him the execution of this undertaking. Can sail from La Rochelle before the other ships, so as to have a longer time at Quebec to prepare. Trusts to M. de Frontenac for the instructions to be given him. Folio 114, 6 pages.

Memorial to M. de Frontenac regarding the attack on Fort Nelson. In compliance with his reiterated solicitations the King has resolved to set on foot again the expedition for driving the English out of Hudson's Bay, of which they have usurped the possession in the midst of a period of peace. Hopes that, this time, no delays will cause the enterprise to fail. The assurances of success given by M. d'Iberville, and the testimonials as to his capacity, have caused him to be chosen again. He will command "Le Poly," "l'Indiscret," and a ship belonging to La Cie du Nord. That Company will provide all the provisions, etc., etc. He (De F.) will see to the prompt fulfilment of this promise. Everything taken from the enemy is to belong to the Company, by way of indemnity. The Company will maintain these posts at their own expense. Sr. D'Iberville will transmit a report of his operations. He will return to France with his two ships. Will keep only "L'Indiscret," if he should require to prolong his stay, Sr. de Lorme bringing "Le Poly" back. Sr. d'Iberville, having been prematurely promoted in the navy, because of the services he was capable of rendering, is to remain at Fort Nelson, should his presence there be required. Folio 116½, 7 pages.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The King is well pleased with his services. Is sending abundant assistance, notwithstanding the fact that he is maintaining a war against the whole of Europe. Regrets to see that there is a lack of economy in the expenditure of money. It is not right of him to indulge in bountiful giving, in such critical circumstances. The King has full confidence in him, and pays no attention whatever to the complaints he receives. Must endeavor to remove the ill-feeling prevailing between the Bishop and the Seminary. To maintain that the churches must be built of stone, is only a pretext for delaying the establishment of permanent parish cures. M. de Champigny appears to be better disposed towards him. Must order the arrest of the Dutch

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1693. woman, the widow of Dumont, who was implicated in the desertion of the two soldiers executed at Mont Désert, in order to the discovery of their accomplices. De Lino, who was sent to the Bastile, has been released for want of evidence. Nelson, Ting, and Aldin, will not be liberated until after the release of Perrot's son and the soldiers of Port Royal, detained contrary to the articles of capitulation. Folio 119 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 pages.

March 28. The same to M. de Champigny. Has received the various statements he has sent. Must regulate his expenditure by what he receives, and not by what he is to receive, without reference to omissions, or losses at sea. Remarks upon means of practising economy. Would never have made such an extravagant demand for money, if he had reflected ever so little. Folio 125, 26 pages.

March 28. The Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. The King is much pleased with his conduct in every respect. Sends the decision arrived at by the archbishop of Paris and Père La Chaise, respecting the modifications asked for by the Chapter and Seminary in settlement of last year. Hopes this decision will become a strong bond of peace between them. Hopes likewise that he will soon carry out the fixing of parish cures. Establishment of the Recollets in the town of Quebec. Folio 137 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.

March 28. The same to M. De Villebon. M. de Villien has been appointed lieutenant and captain of a company, and M. De Montigny as lieutenant to De Villien. Must make the authorities at Boston understand that Nelson, Ting, and Alding will not be liberated until the soldiers of the garrison of Port Royal and Perrot's son shall have been released. Folio 139 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.

March 28. The same to M. de Callières. The King is well pleased with his conduct during the last two campaigns, and has granted him a gratuity. Folio 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

March 28. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Is very glad to hear of his arrival at La Rochelle. Must not delay the sailing of the ships, even if the number of 500 soldiers should not be complete. Folio 142, 1 page.

February 25, Paris. Advice given to the King by the Archbishop of Paris and Père La Chaise, concerning the difficulties which have arisen between the Bishop of Quebec, his Chapter, and the Seminary, respecting the Articles adopted last year, and of which the Bishop demands the execution, and the chapter and Seminary a modification. Folio 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.

Memorial of the articles concerning which the Farmers-General (Pointeau Lease) ask Mgr. De Pontchartrain to issue his orders in Canada. Folio 144 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.

Memorial of the Articles concerning which the Farmers-General (Dormergue lease) ask Mgr. De Pontchartrain to issue his orders in Canada. Folio 146, 2 pages.

Say, 6 pp.

Memorial to Mgr. De Pontchartrain by parties residing in France, who are interested in La Cie du Nord. It is expedient that M. d'Iberville should return from Hudson's Bay straight to France, in order to avoid the danger of meeting the enemy in the St. Lawrence. The chief control of the affairs of La Cie du Nord ought to be at La Rochelle. Moreover, all the trade of Hudson's Bay must be carried on directly with La Rochelle, without passing through Quebec. The expenses will by this means be considerably reduced. Of the parties interested in the company, those residing in France hold more than half of the shares. They earnestly urge M. de Pontchartrain to induce the Canadian shareholders to adopt this change. Have reason to believe that the largest shareholders will consent to it. It is not right that the Quebec shareholders should themselves be contractors for supplies. It leads to underhand dealing,

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1693. as was seen in the case of Sr. Pachot, a director of the company, purchasing supplies from his own son. It is ruinous for the company to pay profits of 60 per cent to the merchants of Quebec, and duties to the Farmers-General. Folio 147½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- April 1, Versailles. The Minister to M. Bégon. The contrary winds should have given him time to have mortar and bombs manufactured for M. Iberville. Must insist upon the merchant ships sailing with M. d'Iberville. Should not have employed Sr. de Portneuf, who was cashiered. Folio 150, 5 pages.
- Statement of funds and other expenses of Acadia in 1693. Munitions and merchandise which M. Bégon had to buy for the 40 soldiers in Acadia. Merchandise which M. Bégon had to buy for the Indians of Acadia. Folio 153½, 2½ pages.
- The Minister to M. de Bonnaventure. The King grants him leave to marry, since he has found a suitable match. Folio 153½, ¼ page.
- April 1. The same to M. de Champigny. Will allow Madame Franquelin to go to France with her 8 children. Folio 153½, ½ page.
- April 4. The same to M. Bégon. Is very sorry to hear of the accident to "L'Indiscret." He did well to provide another, and to replace the munitions lost. He will put the officers of "L'Indiscret" on board the "Corossol," and those of the "Corossol" on board the "Fleur de Lys." It is very vexatious that the two Indians should have fallen ill, and it would be still more vexatious should they not be fit to sail. Folio 154, 2 pages.
- April 4. The same to M. de Frontenac. The King instructs him to compel the captains of vessels at Quebec to give each one able seamen, from their crews, to M. d'Iberville. Folio 155, 1 page.
- April 8. The same to M. Bégon. The wind having been favorable for some days, he hopes that all the vessels have sailed. Folio 155, 1 page.
- April 4. The same to the same. Asks for copies of everything he has sent to M. de Champigny. Folio 155½, 1 page.
- April 15. The same to M. de Pontac. Is very glad that M. Gabaret has chosen him to escort, until clear of the capes, the ships which the King is sending to Canada. Folio 156, ½ page.
- April 15. The same to M. Massiot. Is very glad to hear of the arrival at La Rochelle of the merchant ships from Bordeaux and Bayonne, so long detained by head winds. Folio 156½, 1 page.
- April 18. The same to M. de Champigny. M. de Bégon informs him that out of all the ships which the King is sending to Canada, only the storeship "La Brétonne" can load with the masts he has had prepared. The furs will be loaded upon other vessels. Folio 157, ½ page.
- The same to M. de Frontenac. In view of the delays caused by contrary winds, fears it will be too late for the expedition to Hudson's Bay. If such should be the case, will send the commander back to France, or employ him in destroying the English settlements in Newfoundland. Folio 157, 1 page.
- April 18. The same to M. d'Iberville to the same effect. Folio 157½, 1 page.
- April 29. The same to M. de Champigny. Hears that Sr. Fredin, his secretary, is trading in goods of the same kind as those used for the King's service. The same charge is made against the Treasurer. This abuse must be put a stop to. Folio 158, 2 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. de Frontenac. The English squadron attacked Martinique in April; it was shamefully repulsed with considerable loss. There is nothing more to fear for Canada this year. Folio 159, 1½ page.
- June 24. The same to M. De Brouillan. He will transmit to M. de Frontenac with all possible speed, the dispatch announcing the defeat of the English at Martinique. Folio 159½, ½ page.

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1693. The same to M. de Frontenac. Sends him the King's letter informing
Paris. him of the taking of Rose. Folio 159½, ¼ page.
June 24. The same to M. de Champigny. Rejoicings on the occasion of the
June 24. taking of Rose. Folio 160, ¼ page.
June 24. The same to M. de Brouillan. Idem. Folio 160, ½ page.
End of Volume 16.

DISPATCHES—CANADA, 1694, 1695—COLONIES.

Series B.—Vol. 17.

Table. Folio A., 32 pages.

1694.

1694. The Minister to M. Bégon. He requires two ships—one carrying 30
January 6, guns, for Acadia, and another for Plaisance. Folio 1, 1½ page.
Versailles.
January 6. The same to M. de la Boulaye. The King grants to merchants of
Bayonne, who have asked for it, the preference for carrying of supplies
to Plaisance. Folio 1½, 3 pages.
January 6. The same to M. Desgrassières. The expedition to Plaisance will be
given to the merchants of Bayonne. Will inform the Nantois merchants
of this preference. Folio 2½, ½ page.
January 13. Memorial of what is necessary for the security of Fort Louis de Plais-
ance. Folio 3, 2 pages.
January 25. The same to M. Bégon. The King is willing to liberate Sr. Nelson, a
prisoner in the Chateau d'Angoulême, on condition that he shall give
security and sign an agreement binding himself to secure the freedom of
the soldiers from Port Royal who are held as prisoners at Boston. Folio
4, 3 pages.
February 24. Commissions for officers. Folio 5, ½ page.
Statement of munitions to be delivered from the magazines for fort
Acadia. Folio 5½, 2½ pages.
February 24. Royal Order allowing ships from Bordeaux to tranship their cargoes at
La Rochelle, on board of ships sailing for Canada, without paying duty
at the said port. Folio 6½, 1 page.
March 3. The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Acting upon the complaints made
by him as to the bad quality of the goods furnished by the people of
Nantes, the King has made a contract with the merchants of Bayonne,
cancelling that made with the merchants of Nantes. Folio 7, 1 page.
March 10. The same to M. Bégon. The King's intention is that he shall give Sr.
D'Iberville 2 frigates, of 30 and 20 guns respectively, for a service of
the nature of which he will inform him. Hopes that "La Bretonne" is
ready for sea. Gives to Sr. de Bonaventure, who is ill, a lieutenant in
the person of Capt. Chavileau, etc., etc. Folio 7½, 2½ pages.
March 10. The same to M. Desgrassières. Sundry orders respecting the purchase
of provisions and the payment of accounts. Folio 8½, 2 pages.
March 10. The same to M. de Brouillan. Sends him a store ship laden with pro-
visions for a service as to the nature of which he will be informed. Folio
9½, 1 page.
The same to the same. Is delighted to hear that he has repulsed the
English again. Sends him 40 soldiers. Has heard of Captain Baptiste's

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1694. exploits against the English. Has given him an armed corvette for a cruise against the English in the American waters, particularly off Acadia and New England. D'Iberville's proposed expedition against the English of Newfoundland, during the winter. Sundry instructions. The King has given orders for the arrest of Sr. de la Hontan upon his arrival at Plaisance. Charges against the latter. Folio 10, 17 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- Statement of the munitions to be delivered over from the magazines of Rochefort, for Sr. D'Iberville. Folio 18, 1 page.
- March 13. The Minister to M. Bégon. Sundry instructions respecting the sailing of the ships. Folio 18½, 2 pages.
- March 13. The same to M. de Frontenac. Sends him this letter by "La Bretonne" which is sailing for Acadia. More ample instructions will be sent him by the ships going to Canada. The war expenses for Canada will be reduced this year. The expenditure incurred by the King is all for the preservation of Canada, and yet the inhabitants contribute nothing towards it. Folio 19½, 5 pages.
- March 13. The same to M. de Champigny. To the same effect. Folio 22, 6 pages.
- March 13. Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Villebon. Will leave at Rivière St. Jean the presents sent by the King for the Indians at that point. The remainder are to be taken to the Pentagoët River by Sr. de Bonnaventure. Is surprised at the small quantity of land cultivated at Rivière St. Jean, the country being so fertile. Captain Baptiste. Reprehensible conduct of Sr. Beaudouin and Père Petit, curé of Port Royal, towards the settlers who had bound themselves to serve under Captain Baptiste. Folio 24½, 11 pages.
- March 13. Memoria to serve as instructions to Sr. De Bonnaventure, captain of the fire ship "La Bretonne." Will go straight to the entrance of River St. Jean with his ship and that commanded by Capt. Baptiste; will deliver to Sr. de Villebon what is intended for him; will consult with De Villebon as to whether Captain Baptiste shall accompany him to Pentagoët. Will proceed to Baie Verte, in order to deliver the goods intended for the inhabitants of Beaubassin; will then push on as far as Plaisance, cruise off the coasts of Newfoundland, and afterwards return to France, serving as escort to the fishing vessels. Folio 29½, 7 pages.
- March 13. The Minister to M. de Villebon. Hopes that the assistance and presents sent to the Canibas will renew their ardor against the English. Must bear in mind that the fort he occupies was built, and the outlay thereon incurred, only on the faith of his representations as to the great advantages to be derived therefrom. Folio 32½, 2 pages.
- March 13. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Must sail without delay. Folio 33½, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to M. Bégon. Sr. Noël Bailly De Maintenon has begged of him to prevent the woman who has led his son astray, from going to Canada. Folio 34, ¼ page.
- March 17, Paris. The same to M. de Frontenac. Begs of him to send back to France widow Catherine Pierray, who has misled the son of Noël Bailly de Maintenon, in case she should contrive to get out to him in Canada. The father has entered a criminal action against the woman. Folio 34½, ½ page.
- March 17. The same to M. de Champigny, on the same subject. Folio 34½, ½ page.
- March 13. The same to M. Bégon. The King has given command of "La Charante" to Sr. Maret. He must sail before 15th April, and the merchant vessels bound for Canada must sail under his escort. Folio 34½, 1½ pages.
- Articles and conditions granted by the King to Sieur D'Iberville, for the expedition to Hudson's Bay. Is giving him two frigates carrying 20

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1694. and 30 guns respectively. Will send one of them back at the end of the year, if he can. Will put 70 men on the one, and 30 on the other. Will go straight to Quebec; will ship 120 men there; supply them with food, and settle with them as to their share of prize money. Should the English destroy their merchandise, he and his associates shall have the trade of the Bay until 1697, wherewith to indemnify themselves. Should the profit from prizes amount to double the money advanced, the trade of the Bay, together with the forts, etc., etc., shall be restored to La Cie du Nord, etc., etc. Folio 35½, 5 pages.

List of captains serving in Canada. Folio 37½, 1 page.

April 7,
Versailles.

The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Asks for information concerning the complaints of Grignon, a merchant of La Rochelle. He declares that he (de Brouillan) had sold two English ships which had been taken by a vessel which he (de Grignon) had fitted out at his own expense, and that the proceeds were divided up amongst his (De Brouillan's) entourage. Folio 38, ½ page.

April 21.

Memorial from the King to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny, concerning the expedition to Hudson's Bay. Must assist Sr. D'Iberville with all their resources. After the capture of the forts on this Bay, they must take every precaution in order to retain it. Folio 38½, 2 pages.

April 21.

The King to M. de Brouillan. Has ordered three of his ships and a privateer of St. Malo, under the command of Sr. de St. Clair, to cruise in the North American seas. If St. Clair brings his prizes to Plaisance, he must endeavor to provide them with sailors to take them to France, otherwise he will take measures for their safe keeping. Folio 39½, 2 pages.

April 21.

The same to M. D'Iberville. If he is obliged to winter in Hudson's Bay with his ships, he will send news to Quebec by land. Folio 40½, 1 page.

April 21.

The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Sends him the King's letter expressing His Majesty's intentions with regard to the ships he is sending out. Folio 41, ¼ page.

April 21.

Order to the captains and masters of the ships engaged in fishing, instructing them to go to Plaisance at the close of their fishing season, to join the men-of-war there. Folio 41½, ½ page.

April 24.

The Minister to M. Bégon, about the sailing of the ships. Folio 41½, 1 page.

April 24.

List of officers and others who are going to Canada, and to whom the King has granted passage on board "La Charente." Folio 42, 1 page.

Statement of tons of freight room, which the King has granted, on board the ships going to Canada, "if there be room to spare." Folio 42½, ½ page.

April 1.

Commission as captain for Sr. Le Vasseur de Néré. Id. Warrants. Orders. Licenses. Salaries. Letters Patent. Folio 43, 7 pages.

Not dated.

Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. The English are not in a condition to make a general attack on Canada. Have had all the time needed to prepare to take the offensive against the English and the Iroquois. The little that remains to be done to the fortifications of Quebec must be done by the inhabitants themselves. The surplus from the goods sent out by the King is to be sold at the prices current in the colony, in order that the profits may be applied towards the expenses of the war. They must not exceed the amount granted. They are to fix the prices of produce and merchandise, if the settlers or the merchants should allow covetousness to get the better of them. Must discontinue the reward given to Christian Indians, 10 crowns for every enemy

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1694.

killed, and 20 crowns for every prisoner taken. Must employ the soldiers on the works of defence. Instead of doing so, the officers make them work for the settlers, in order that they themselves may reap some part of the profits. General criticism of the expenditure. Many of the abuses would cease to exist if there were real union and good understanding between the Governor and the Intendant, instead of a mere outside appearance of union. Abuse of licenses. Fall in the prices of beaver, and loss resulting to the Farmers of the Revenue from an over abundance. De la Forest and De Tonty. Must not allow them to monopolize all the trade of the upper country. Must replace from time to time all officers employed at distant posts, so as to wean them from the idea of engaging in trade, and in order to familiarise a larger number of officers with the customs of the Indians. Grants. Sr. Franquelin. De Gallifet. More complaints from the Farmers of the Revenue respecting the quality of the beaver. In view of the abundance of beaver, must allow some to be shipped to Holland. Folio 45½, 38 pages. Say, 48 pp.

May 8.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Efforts of the King to meet the expenses of the war in Canada. Recommends economy, but is doubtful of the result, in view of his (De Frontenac's) vehemence in justifying himself. It is his interest to live in union with M. de Champigny. Is glad to learn that the complaints against M. de Villebon had no foundation whatever. Folio 64½, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.

May 8.

The same to M. de Champigny. Recommends economy and union. Folio 68, 11 pages. Say, 14 pp.

May 8.

The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Will take the opportunity afforded by his approaching voyage to France to settle his differences with the seminary. The King is indignant at the conduct of Pères Beaudouin and Petit, who make it a case of conscience for the Acadians of Port Royal to have taken service against the English. The matter does not concern them (Pères B. and P.) and he must remove them. Does not understand why he has made a reserved case against the captains, because they keep back their pay from the soldiers who work for the settlers. It is for MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny to decide what is to be considered equitable between the officers and soldiers. Cannot adopt his proposal to increase the duty upon brandy, in order to create a fund for the support of the hospitals. Will bear in mind his good words in favour of Le Chevalier de Maupéon and M. D'Iberville. Folio 73½, 6 pages.

May 8.

The same to M. de Callières. The King has rewarded him for his services by creating him a Chevalier de St. Louis. Has given orders to have the palisades at Montreal repaired. Must watch over the Christian Indians, whose conduct brought serious disaster upon the expedition against the Agniers. Folio 76, 1½ page.

May 8.

The same to M. de Galifet. Has been told of his bad conduct, his lack of discretion, his levity, his evil devices resorted to in order to serve his own interests and sow dissension among his superiors, and his indecent abuse of his position. Must be recalled if he does not reform. Folio 76½, 1 page.

May 12.

The same to M. Maret. Urges him to set sail with the least delay possible. Folio 77, ½ page.

May 19.

The same to M. Bégon respecting the passage of Catherine Paul. Folio 77½, ¼ page.

YEAR 1695.

1695.
January 22.

The Minister to M. Bégon. Bad quality of certain goods sent to Canada, and deficiency in quality of others. The King, in order to prevent

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1695. a repetition of the like practices, will hold the officers who superintend the loading responsible. Folio 1, 2 pages.
- January 22. The same to M. du Pille. Gives him an order to ship 120 thousand weight of pork to Canada. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 2. The same to M. Bégon. Sends him statement of munitions required for Canada. Must make inquiry as to the number of vessels to sail under the escort of "La Charente." Folio 2, 2 pages.
- February 9. The same to the same. Bad quality of the masts brought by "La Charente." Folio 3, 3 pages.
- February 16. The same to the same. The King has designated the ship "L'Envieux" for the voyage to Acadia, under command of M. de Bonnaventure. Folio 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 16. Statement of provisions required for one year's supply of the 40 soldiers now in Acadia, with an estimate of the expense. Folio 5, 3 pages.
- February 16. The Minister to M. Lubert. Payment of bills of exchange, Canada. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 5. The same to M. Bégon. Does not believe that the merchants who sent out goods have sustained any losses. Their ships may sail before the escort, provided they carry at the least 16 guns each. Folio 7, 4 pages.
- March 5. The same to M. de la Boulaye respecting the affairs of Plaisance. Folio 9, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 9. The same to M. Bégon. Instructions respecting the shipments to Canada, and the ships to go there. Folio 10, 3 pages.
- March 9. Statement of munitions to be sent from Rochefort to Plaisance by "L'Emerillon" and "La Bretonne." Folio 11, 2 pages.
- March 9. The Minister to M. L'Hermitte. Just at present has no other office but that of Major of Plaisance. Folio 12, 1 page.
- March 23. The same to M. Le Peletier. Asks whether M. L'Hermitte is still in receipt of his salary as engineer. Folio 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 23. Statement of the distribution of the sum of 6,000 livres to be paid by Sr. Hardouin, merchant of Nantes, in execution of the contract made with him respecting Plaisance. Folio 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 23. Instructions concerning preparation and loading of the ships bound for Acadia and Canada. Folio 13, 2 pages.
- March 26. The same to the same. Other instructions. Folio 14, 3 pages.
- March 30. The same to M. de Brouillan respecting the contract made with Sr. Hardouin for the revictualing of Plaisance. Folio 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 6. The same to M. Bégon. Must see that the ships sailing for Acadia do not carry any brandy, beyond what is necessary for the officers. Folio 16, 2 pages.
- April 9. The same to the same. Other instructions. Folio 17 2 pages.
- April 13. The same to M. Brouillan. Begs of him to extend full protection to Sr. Hardouin. Folio 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 13. The same to the same. The King, pleased with his zeal, grants him leave of absence to spend the winter in France. General instructions. The King is not at present disposed to undertake the proposed expedition against the English of Newfoundland. Folio 18, 12 pages.
- April 16. The same to M. de Villebon. The King has granted 16,000 livres for the expenses of his government. The warlike spirit of the Indians should be maintained, after the victory gained by them last summer. If they have since accepted overtures from the English, it is simply owing to the dearness of French goods. This must be remedied. The King has ordered La Cie de l'Acadie to sell to them at low prices. The company has exclusive rights only in certain places. The three brothers D'Amours.

1695. Sr. de Bonnaventure should have gone to Pontagoët. He has express orders to go there this year. The fort at the entrance to river St. Jean must be re-established. The expedition against Pemequid which he suggested, must be put off till next year. Hopes that Captain Baptiste will be more fortunate in retaining his prizes, and that he has made friends with his officers and his crew. Asks for more precise information about the conduct of M. de St. Cosme, curé of Mines, respecting the alleged scandal which he caused in the matter of sub-delegate Thériot, by having him put out of church, together with his wife, after the judgment given in his favor by the officers of Port Royal. Has informed the Bishop about it. Folio 23½, 22 pages.

Statement of munitions to be taken from the magazines of Rochefort and shipped on board "L'Envieux" for Fort Naxouat in Acadia. Folio 34, 1 page.

April 16. The same to M. des Goutins. Will hear from M. de Villebon of the King's intentions with regard to his service. Folio 34½, 1 page.

April 16. The same to M. de Thury, missionary. The King is pleased with his zeal and intrusts to him the task of distributing to the Indians of Pentagouët and Quinibiqui the presents he sends them by Sr. de Bonnaventure. Folio 35, 2 pages.

April 16. The same to M. de Villien. Is pleased with the happy issue of his expedition at the head of the Indians against the English. His services and those of M. de Montigny shall be remembered when occasion offers. Folio 36, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Sends him his instructions. Must not carry on any trade. Folio 37½, 1 page.

Memorial to serve as instructions to Sieur de Bonnaventure, commanding "L'Envieux," for the voyage to Acadia. Will sail from La Rochelle with the least possible delay. See that no goods for trading purposes are taken on board by the officers. Will go straight to Pentagouet, from thence to Rivière St. Jean and to Port Royal, if he thinks he is strong enough to attack any English vessels to be found there. Will go to Plaisance by way of the Strait of Canso, taking prizes from the English if he can do so. Will in returning to France serve as escort to merchant ships. Folio 38, 9 pages.

April 16. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Bad conduct of M. de St. Cosme, curé of Mines, who prevented the inhabitants from giving help to the King's officers, and gave offence by denouncing Sr. Thériot, notwithstanding the judgment in favor of the latter. Must give him orders to refrain from interfering in things temporal. Sr. de Thury, missionary at Pentagouet, should have a larger share of the money set aside for the curés of Acadia. Folio 42½, 3 pages.

April 16. The same to M. de Frontenac. The King thinks that the only aim of the negotiations maintained by the Iroquois was to delay and avert his expeditions against them. They must have been put up to it by the English. The proof of their deceitfulness is further shown by their efforts to treat separately for peace, with our Indian allies. Perhaps it would be better to break off negotiations and make war upon them resolutely with the help of our allies. In order to economise money the re-establishment of Fort Frontenac must be put off to a more suitable time. Abuses committed by the officers. Abuses committed by MM. de Villien and de Montigny. Defers to another occasion the task of telling him what passed at the Sovereign Council, in relation to the Bishop's Mandements and the scandal caused thereby. Folio 43½, 12 pages.

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1695.
April 1. The same to M. de Champigny. The King is granting for the war the same amount of money as last year. Should have inspected the accounts of the clerk of Port Royal. Sr. de Villien appears to complain of M. de Villebon simply in order to offset the charges made against himself, to diminish the restraint over him and enable him to carry on more freely an illicit trade, in concert with his lieutenant and the three brothers D'Amours. Folio 49½, 6 pages.
- Statement of munitions and merchandise shipped in France on the frigate "La Susanne Française," in 1693, for Acadia. Folio 52½, 1½ pages.
1694.
October 26,
Quebec. Declaration signed: Villien, De Montigny, De Clignancourt and Des Roches, wherein it is set out that the weights and measures used by Sr. des Goutins for the soldiers' rations are false. Folio 53, 2 pages.
1695.
April 6. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is sending to him the dispatches for Acadia. He is to read for his own guidance the instructions to M. de Bonnaventure. Will hasten the sailing of "L'Envieux" and keep strict watch lest the officers take on board any goods for trading purposes. If they should do so, they will be cashiered without mercy on their return. Folio 54, 2 pages.
- April 20,
Compiègne. The same to M. de Frontenac. Asks him to give a trading license to Philippe Bastien, who was burnt out several times by the Iroquois. Folio 55, ½ page.
- Royal Order warning captains and masters of ships of St. Malo, to sail all together, as a fleet and not otherwise, for the fisheries of Newfoundland. Folio 55½, ½ page.
- Versailles.
April 20. The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Fine he must impose upon the merchant of Bayonne who refused to take on board his vessel 4 barrels of lime for the works at Plaisance. Folio 56, 1 page.
- April 23. The same to M. Du Guay. Enclosing a letter for M. de Brouillan. Folio 56, ¼ page.
- April 23. The same to M. de Brouillan. Will supply Sr. Hardouin with boats. Folio 56½, ½ page.
- April 23. The same to M. des Ursins. Urges on the sailing of "La Charente." The crew is sufficient. Folio 57, 1 page.
- April 27. The same to M. Bégon. Hopes that "L'Envieux" has sailed, and that "La Charente" will sail before the 15th May. Folio 57½, 2 pages.
- May 28. The same to the same. Is surprised to find that "La Charente" and the five ships accompanying her, cannot carry all the munitions. In that case, he must take also the frigate "La Bouffonne." Folio 58, 2 pages.
- List of officers of Canada and other persons to whom the King has granted permission to put on board his ships any supplies they may require. Folio 59½, 1 page.
- May 30. Decree of the Council of State to regulate the receipt and prices of the beaver from Canada. Folio 67, 7 pages.
- June 1. The Minister to M. de Frontenac, respecting the petition of Sr. Gervais Beaudouin, Surgeon Major of Quebec. Folio 70, ½ page.
- June 1. The same to M. Bégon, with a list of those persons to whom the King has granted a passage to Canada upon his ships, and who are to be furnished with provisions by the commissary general of stores for the King's armies. Folio 70½, 2 pages.
- June 1. The same to M. de Champigny. Asks for information on minor details of administration. Folio 71½, 2 pages.
- June 4. The same to M. Bégon. Is astonished to hear that the merchant ships are laden to their full complement, when it was agreed that one-fifth of their freight should be composed of the King's effects. The only remedy

1695.
June 14.

for this state of things is to load another ship, and make the Masters of the said ships pay the freight. Folio 72½, 1 page.

Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. Is astonished that Sr. de Frontenac should waste any more time in idle negotiations with the Iroquois, when the latter are seeking to demoralize the allied Indians. Far from laying siege to Quebec, the English have not even been able to defend themselves against the attacks of the Indians of Acadia, nor to protect themselves from the depredations of a single privateer. Nor are they, this year, better able to operate by invasion. Hopes that taking advantage of the good-will of our allies, he will make an active war upon them, as well as upon the Iroquois. Various instructions. Is impatiently awaiting news from Sr. D'Iberville, and is glad they have reconciled him with the parties interested in La Cie du Nord. Has confirmed the grants of land they have made; but they must find means to reduce those which are only sparsely inhabited. Srs. D'Amours have done nothing upon their grants at River St. Jean, but devoted themselves to trading with the Indians, although they have more than 30 leagues of rich land in a most favorable climate. Petition of Sr. Joliet. Has given the rank of captain of a ship to Sr. de Vaudreuil, that of adjutant in the marine to Sr. de Subercase, and to Srs. de Galifet and de Langloisère authority to take command at Quebec and Montreal respectively, in the absence of the governors, the King's lieutenants, and Sr. de Vaudreuil. They are to make grants to Srs. de Merville and De Grais, who are anxious to settle in Canada. Is weary of writing to them about their misunderstanding. Folio 73½, 30 pages.

Remarks on the examination of a general account of stores in His Majesty's magazines in Canada, from 1st July, 1693, to 1st July, 1694, and a statement of the extraordinary expenditure of the war, from the funds and effects sent out in 1694; accounts and statements sent by M. de Champigny with his dispatch of 24th October, 1694. Folio 88, 15 pages.

Remarks on the accounts of Canada presented by Sr. Rouer de Villaray, for the first and second years of the Pointeau lease. Folio 95, 2 pages.

Trading licenses and permits, commerce, receipt and prices of beaver. History of the question of the beaver trade. Folio 96, 7 pages.

June 4.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. Strongly urges him to live on good terms with M. de Champigny, the Bishop and the Council. People complain of his harshness and violence, and assert that he restricts freedom of opinion in the Council. The matter of his having received 100 pistoles from the Bishop to prevent the performance of the comedy of Tartuffe, has not been explained in a manner to redound wholly to his advantage. Must not permit the ecclesiastics to meddle with things temporal, nor must he fail to consult with them in private before exercising his authority; on the other hand, he himself must be very careful not to interfere in purely ecclesiastical matters. Folio 99, 8 pages.

June 4.

The same to M. de Champigny. Has received his statement, memorials, petitions, etc. Expenditure, retrenchment, instructions. All the troubles of Canada proceed from his misunderstandings with M. de Frontenac. "Your letters and those of M. de Frontenac assert that there is no dissension between you; but the facts prove the contrary to be the case, both in general affairs and in private matters. Thus, you were on bad terms with the Bishop until he fell out with M. de Frontenac, and then you left the latter to act alone in procuring justice for those who appealed to the courts, on the ground of abuse of power, against the Bishop's proceedings. Must endeavor to remedy the abuses in the beaver trade, and

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1695. to reduce the quantity. Must not exclude beaver coming from the Illinois country, for fear of cooling the warlike ardor of those Indians against the Iroquois. Folio 103, 15 pages.

June 4. The same to M. de Callières. Instructions as to what he must do respecting the war, in order to diminish the expenses and reform abuses. Has informed the King of his complaints with regard to the Bishop's pastorals. They shall be looked into. Should have avoided meddling in the differences between the Bishop and the Recollets. Folio 110½, 3 pages.

June 4. The same to M. de Ramesay. The King continues his gratuity of 1,000 livres. Sends him the King's regulations on the discipline and policing of the troops. Folio 112, 1 page.

June 4. The same to M. Le Vasseur. Has received his memorial on the fortifications of Quebec, with the plan of the walls. The King has informed M. de Frontenac of his intentions on the subject. Folio 112, 1 page.

June 4. The same to M. de Subercase. Respecting the regulations on the discipline and policing of the troops. Folio 112½, 1½ page.

June 8. Royal Order instructing M. de Frontenac to send Sr. de Mareuil to France. Folio 115, 1 page.

June 8. The Minister to M. de Champigny. Must give notice to the parties interested that the contestations of the Bishop, Sr. de Mareuil, Desjordy, la Dame Des Brieux, the Recollets and M. de Callières have been laid before the Royal Council. The King has given orders to the Attorney General to go to M. de Frontenac and repeat to him, by way of reparation, the declaration which he has already made in the Council. Should have supported M. de Frontenac in the Council, in order to avoid throwing discredit upon his authority. Folio 115, 2 pages.

June 8. The same to M. D'Auteuil. The King has disapproved of his disrespectful conduct towards M. de Frontenac. Must go and apologize to him before witnesses. Folio 116½, 2 pages.

June 18. The same to M. Bégon respecting the King's freight, which the owners of trading vessels sailing to Canada refuse to carry gratuitously. Folio 119½, 3 pages.

June 18. The same to M. de Frontenac. Is sending the frigate "La Bouffonne" to Canada, to be employed there as he shall think expedient. Folio 120½, 1 page.

June 18. The same to M. de Champigny. Sends him the decree of the Council of State respecting the difficulties to which the Bishop's pastorals have given rise. Pending the decision thereon, he must support the Governor. Folio 121, 1 page.

July 22. The same to M. de Frontenac. Is too ready in granting leave of absence to officers to go to France. They ruin themselves by these voyages, and the King is deprived of their services during a whole year. Folio 122, 1 page.

June 22. The same to M. de Champigny on the same subject. Folio 122½, 1 page.

July 19. The same to M. Bégon. Instructions respecting vessels engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland. Folio 123, 2 pages.

July 9. The same to M. de Brouillan. Sends him a frigate to convoy the vessels which are engaged in fishing at Newfoundland back to France, and to prevent them from going into the Mediterranean, where our enemies are to be met with in great numbers. Instructions to the captain of the frigate the to that effect. Folio 124, 5 pages.

March. Commission as Major of Plaisance granted to Sr. L'Hermitte. Id. of King's Lieutenant at Plaisance to Sr. de Costebelle, *vice* Baron de la

1695.
March 13. Hontan. Id. confirmation of a grant made 14th Nov., 1693, to the Pères
March 22. Recollets of Quebec. Id. of a grant made 18th January, 1694 to Sr.
March 22. J.-Bte. de Hertel. Id. to the same. Id. of confirmation of a grant made
March 22. 16th May, 1694, to Charles Nicolas Joseph D'Amours. Id. of a grant
March 22. made 20th Sept., 1694, to Louis de Gannes, Sr. de la Falaise, in rear of
March 22. Contrecoeur. Id. of a grant made 19 Oct., 1694, to Etienne Volant
Radisson of certain islands in Lake St. Pierre. Id. of a grant made to
the Recollets at Plaisance. Folio 127, 14 pages.
1694.
April 10. Certificate of service for Sr. Saulayège, Lieutenant in M. de Vau-
dreuil's company, to exempt him from vassalage. Id. orders of pro-
motion for M. M. Marien de Costebelle, Rousseau de Villejoin, D'Invil-
liers, De la Valtrie, D'Argeuteuil, Martilly, De Fouville, Dolcanson, De
Boisbriant, De la Durantaye, De St. Ours, De Rouville, Clérin, De la
Perrotière, De la Pérade, Le Neuf, De Saunay, De Noyau and De Baynes.
Permission to go to France given to Srs. De Persillon, De L'Espinay, De
Longueuil and St. Jean. Folio 133½, 8 pages.
1695.
May 1, Deed of Grant to Henri Porcal, an inhabitant of Plaisance. Id. to
Compiègne. François Dufont, an inhabitant of the same place. Id. to Claude Thomas
de Beaulieu. Id. to Jean Milly. Id. to Antoine Lamontagne. Id. to
Petzy Tompiet. Id. to François Vrigno. Id. to Sr. Cautian. Id. to
Ambroise Bertrand. Id. to Philippe Zemary. Id. to Pierre Gilbert. Id.
to Jean Tastel. Id. to Jean Chevalier. Id. to Thomas Piet. Id. to Frs.
Bertrand. Id. to Etienne Deshayes. Id. to Sr. Cazerot. Id. to Vidal
Paris. Id. to Pierre Serro. Id. to Jean Ozelet. Id. to Louis Beaufls.
Id. to Augustin Doné. Id. to M. de Brouillan. Folio 137½, 9 pages.
- May 5, Commission as ship captain for M. de Vaudreuil, commanding the
Compiègne. troops in Canada. Id. granting to M. de Subercase, captain and major in
Canada, the rank and position of adjutant of the marine. Folio 141½, 4
pages.
- Commission of ensigns on board ships sent 5 May, 1695, to certain
officers. Folio 144, 1 page.
- May 6. Letters of State for Sr. Maleray de Noiré de la Mollerie. Order for the
second ensigncy which shall become vacant, for Sr. de Vaudreuil, junior.
Id. for Sr. Sémillion de Pessac. Permission to Sr. Herbin to go to France.
Order to permit Sr. de Galifet to command the troops in the absence of Sr.
Prévost or of Sr. de Vaudreuil. Id. to permit Sr. de Vaudreuil to take
command of the troops in the absence of M. de Frontenac. Promotion
for Sr. Charcornacle. Leave of absence for Sr. de Valrennes. Commis-
sion of comptroller of the marine and of the fortifications at Quebec, for
Sr. Noël. Order permitting Sr. de la Langloiserie to command the troops,
in default of and in the absence of MM. de Callières and de Vaudreuil.
Folio 144½, 5 pages.
- June 1. Certificate as naval cadet in the Rochefort company for Sr. Galifet,
major at Quebec. Leave of absence for Sr. D'Esglys. Appointment as
special lieutenant to the Provostship of Quebec, for Sr. Du Puy. Id. of
King's attorney to the Provostship of Quebec for Sr. de Grandville. Ex-
tension of leave to Sr. de la Chassaigne. Order instructing Sr. de Rousse,
lieutenant *en pied*, vice Sr. De Quatrebarbes, to proceed to Canada. Certi-
ficate of service for Sr. Clérin. Folio 147, 4 pages.
- End of Volume 17.

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REGISTER OF DISPATCHES RELATING TO CANADA—YEARS
1696 AND 1697—COLONIES—YEAR 1696.*Series B.—Vol. 19.*

1696. Table. Folio A., 21 pages. Say, 28 pp.
- January 25. The Minister to M. De Brouillan. Petition of Sr. Michel Poussin.
Versailles. Folio 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 1. The Minister to M. De Mauclerc, respecting the ships about to sail to
Canada, Acadia and Hudson's Bay. Folio 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- February 22. The same to M. Bégon, upon the same subject. Will have the store
ship "Le Profond," which is selected for an attack upon Fort Péméquid,
fitted out for war. The King is resolved to re-establish the fort at Rivière
St. Jean. Must raise from 300 to 400 recruits for Canada. The King
has granted "Le Dragon" and "Le Wesp" to Sr. D'Iberville, for Hudson's
Bay. Folio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- February 22. Statement of additional provisions to be shipped for special service, on
the vessels "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond." Folio 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Id. Munitions,
etc., etc. Id. munitions to be delivered to M. de Villebon for the re-
establishment of the fort at the entrance of Rivière St. Jean. Statement
of expenditure for the said fort. Id. of munitions for the fort at Plaisance.
Id. of what is required for the chapel of Fort St. Louis at Plaisance. Folio
4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- Order giving the command of the fort of Plaisance to Sr. L'Hermite.
Id. certificate of service for Sr. de Soulanges. Id. commission as cap-
tain for Sr. De Falaize. Folio 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 3. Statement of expenditure for 60 additional soldiers in Acadia. Id. of
the expenditure of 4,000 livres for the usual presents to all the Indians of
Acadia, for the year 1696. Folio 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- March 4. Order of the Minister to the Farmers General to enable the merchants
of Bordeaux to tranship their goods upon the ships of La Rochelle bound
for Canada. Folio 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Deed to Sr. Henry Laurial, a settler in Newfoundland, of the land held
by him in the said place. Id. for François Dufault, Claude Thomas Beau-
lieu, Jean Milly, Antoine Lamontagne, Jeanne Chevalier, Charles Mayer,
François Vrigneaux, etc., etc. Folio 11, 12 pages.
- March 15. Appointment as Clerk and Notary at Plaisance, for Sr. Barat. Folio
17, 2 pages.
- March 24. The Minister to M. Bégon. Statement of munitions applied for by M.
de Champigny. Folio 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- Statement of munitions to be withdrawn from the magazines of
Rochefort for the fort of Naxouat. Folio 19, 2 pages.
- March 28. The Minister to M. Massiot. Urges him to notify the captains and
masters of merchant ships to hold themselves in readiness to sail with the
men-of-war, at the end of April. Folio 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 28. The same to M. D'Iberville. Recruiting of seamen. Has sent a list of
officers. Sr. de la Grange will command "Le Wesp." Folio 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 28. Memorial to serve as instructions to M. D'Iberville, commanding the
King's ships "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond." Will go to the coasts of
Acadia, touching at Baie des Espagnols to take in water, seek intelli-
gence, and ship a few Indians. Should he learn that the English ships are
at la Baie Française he will go and attack them there; if not, he will go to
Pentagouet to organize the attack upon Péméquid. Will decide when at
that place, whether he is to go and discharge his munitions, etc., at Rivière
St. Jean, before going to Péméquid. Will communicate his instructions

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1696. to Sr. de Bonnaventure, commanding "Le Profond," and consult with him. Will destroy fort Péméquid, if he should take it. Must endeavor to be at Plaisance within the first fifteen days of July. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 pages.
- March 23. The Minister to those interested in La Cie de l'Acadie. The King cannot grant them the whole value of the prizes which may be taken by "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond." Will give one-fourth. Folio 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 28. The same to M. de Villebon. Has sent 60 soldiers to fort Naxouat, under the command of Captain De Falaize, and ensign De Falaize, his brother. Will keep Sr. de Neuville or Des Isles, delegates from Canada. M. de Villien will return to Canada, and will be replaced by a man to be appointed by M. de Frontenac. M. de Montigny before returning to Canada, will accompany M. D'Iberville to Péméquid, should there be occasion for him to do so. The King is sending him what is needed for the fort at the entrance of Rivière St. Jean. The fort of Naxouat is to be maintained still, notwithstanding the restoration of the fort at the entrance of the river. It would be well that the Indians should be accompanied on their expeditions by some French officers and soldiers, to direct them and accustom themselves to their ways. Must endeavor to convince the Acadians of Port Royal that they will be supported, and that in the meantime they must keep fair with the English, but only so far as is expedient for their own preservation. Will deal with the brothers D'Amours by remonstrating with them and inducing them to attend more to the development of their grants and less to ranging the woods. Folio 25, 15 pages.
- March 28. The same to M. de Villien. The King's intention is that he shall accompany M. D'Iberville to Péméquid, with M. de Montigny and 20 soldiers, after which he will return to Canada, seeing that he has not been careful to keep on friendly terms with M. de Villebon, and that he has engaged in trade. But for his services he must be cashiered. Folio 32, 2 pages.
- March 28. The same to M. de Montigny. Will place himself at M. D'Iberville's disposal and take command of 60 Indians at Péméquid, after which he will return to Canada. Folio 33, 1 page.
- March 28. The same to M. de Frontenac. Is fitting out as war vessels two large store-ships, which will carry out to him from 300 to 400 soldiers. The King has accepted his reasons for sending two men-of-war to Acadia, instead of one only. If this expedition against Péméquid should succeed, it will be of great assistance in deterring the English from invading Canada. The question of the re-establishment of Fort Frontenac is still under consideration. Will make war on the Iroquois in the meantime. The superabundance of beaver has given rise to remonstrances on the part of the Farmers-General. Shall be informed of the measures adopted by the council with a view of remedying this state of things. Folio 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- March 31. The same to the same. The King is resolved to attack the English settlements at Newfoundland, by land and by sea. The expedition by sea is entrusted to M. de Brouillan, and that by land to M. D'Iberville, who undertakes it at his own expense. The latter will take with him 60 Indians from Acadia, together with M. de Montigny, and he is authorized to take 80 Canadians and some officers. Must facilitate this levy. D'Iberville has appointed MM. D'Auteuil and de Maricourt to work at this levy. De Sérigny has undertaken to drive the English out of Hudson's Bay. D'Iberville will defray all expenses. Folio 36, 4 pages.
- March 31. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. D'Iberville for the expeditions against Newfoundland. The King is confident that he has provided for

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1696. the subsistence of the men whom he is to command in his expedition. Orders addressed to MM. de Frontenac and de Villebon for the levying of the Indians and Canadians required by him. During the period of the expedition, he will have command of Plaisance and of all the posts of which he shall take possession. Will destroy all the English fortifications, etc., etc. Folio 38, 4½ pages.

March 31. Commission empowering Sr. D'Iberville to take command in the absence of Sr. de Brouillan, in the Island of Newfoundland, and at the fort of Plaisance. Folio 40½, 2½ pages.

April 1. Commissions and orders of the King for Srs. de St. Ovide, de Costebelle, Rousseau, de Villejoint, and de Falaize, in the Island of Newfoundland. Folio 42, 1 page.

April 3. The Minister to the Farmers General. Is giving orders to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny not to allow any beaver to be received, until the arrival of the ships about to sail during the coming month. Bills of exchange. Folio 42½, 1 page.

April 4. The same to M. Bégon. The ships "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond" being, he infers, ready to sail, sends him the dispatches required by M. D'Iberville, who commands them. Expects that "Le Wesp" and "Le Dragon," granted to M. D'Iberville, will be ready at the same time. M. de Falaize and his brother De Gannes will take shipping with their 60 soldiers for Acadia on "L'Envieux" and "Le Profond." Soldiers for Newfoundland. Sends orders for the fitting out of the store ships "La Charante" and "La Gironde." Folio 43, 6 pages.

April 4. The same to M. Le Camus. Orders have been given to remit 5,040 livres to St. Malo for the payment of the allowances and pay of the officers and 30 soldiers for Newfoundland. Folio 44½, 1 page.

April 4. The same to M. de Brouillan. Sends him the King's instructions respecting the intended expedition against the English of Newfoundland. Has given the command of the third company to M. de St. Ovide, his nephew. Folio 46, 4 pages.

Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Brouillan, respecting the expedition against the English of Newfoundland. Will go straight to Plaisance, wait for M. D'Iberville, who is going to Acadia first and then to Quebec, with 80 Canadians returning to that place. Will give the latter 100 of his soldiers. They must destroy the English settlements, and take the people to France, whence they will be sent back to England. The expedition concluded, he may return to France, and M. D'Iberville will take command at Newfoundland for the winter. The goods taken from the enemy shall be equally divided between the King, the ship-owners of St. Malo, and M. D'Iberville. Folio 48, 5 pages.

April 4. The same to M. D'Iberville. Sends him two Instructions, one concerning the expedition to Péméquid, the other concerning that to Newfoundland. Must settle with M. Bégon about the products of his last voyage, before his departure. Folio 50½, 3 pages.

Memorial for Sr. de Sérigny, lieutenant of the marine, commanding the ships bound for la Baie du Nord (Hudson's Bay.) Relies upon his personal experience and the instructions he will receive from his brother, M. D'Iberville, who is undertaking the expedition at his own expense. Must destroy the English forts without leaving a vestige of them standing; will send the prisoners to France, or even to England, if there should be an opportunity to do so. Folio 52, 2 pages.

April 4. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Will take command of "L'Envieux," when M. D'Iberville has disembarked at Plaisance, if that should be found

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1696. necessary, and then M. Du Gué will take command of "Le Profond." Id. Orders to that effect. Folio 53, 2 pages.
- April 4. The same to M. de Frontenac. The enormous quantity of beaver (in the market) compels the King to seek a remedy for this state of things. Meantime he must suspend the receiving of beaver until the arrival of the ships, and cease to give out trading licenses. Folio 53½, 2 pages.
- April 4. The same to M. de Champigny upon the same subject. Folio 54½, 2 pages.
- April 7. The same to the same. He will send to M. de Brouillan, by "La Bretonne" the lime and planks he requires. Folio 55½, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to M. de Brouillan, upon the same subject. Id. Passport. Id. Letters of State for Sr. de Vaudreuil. Id. Order for the passage out to Canada of Marie Chamois. Folio 56, 2 pages.
- April 18. The same to M. de Brouillan. Is surprised to find that he is not pleased with the orders for the command of the expedition. Cannot lay claim to take command in a place where he is not to be present. Folio 57, 4 pages.
- April 18. The same to M. D'Iberville respecting the settlement of accounts with His Majesty in regard to the taking of Fort Bourbon, in 1694. Folio 59, 2½ pages.
- April 18. The same to M. de Camus, respecting certain merchandise intended for Plaisance, which he was to have shipped on the vessels of Sr. de L'Esperance. Folio 60½, 1 page.
- April 25. The same to M. de Bonaventure. Must give permission for the shipping at Plaisance of 500 quintals of cod-fish for la Cie de l'Acadie. Folio 61, ½ page.
- May 1. Commissions, warrants, and orders. Folio 61½, 2 pages.
- May 2. Minister to Bégon. Freight of Sr. Duplessis Faber. Folio 62½, ½ page.
- May 11. List of officers of the detachment of marine serving in Canada, to whom His Majesty has given permission to return to France. Folio 62½, 1 page.
- May 12. The Minister to M. Bégon respecting the freight of certain persons. Folio 63, 3 pages.
- May 15. Deed of gift at Newfoundland for Sr. Commer, an Englishman. Id. confirmation of grant in Canada for Jean Gélinas, Pierre Boucher de Grandpré (fief), Jacques Hertel de Cournoyer, François Hertel de la Frenière, Pierre Noël Le Gardeur, François Desjourdy, Thibadeau, inhabitant of Port Royal (a fief upon the River Kouaskouaiche, between the Désert Mountains and Majais), Bernard D'Amour des Plaines, Des Goutins, upon the River St. Jean, Jacques François du Bourchemin de l'Hermitte, on the River Ouamaska, Chartier, an inhabitant of Acadia on the River Escondet, adjoining Sr. de Bourchemin's grant. Folio 64½, 5 pages.
- May 20. Certificate of services for Sr. de Noyan, and leave of absence for one year. Appointment as councillor for Sr. De la Chesnaye. Folio 67, ½ page.
- May 26. The Minister to M. Bégon. Necessity for the speedy sailing of "La Gironde" and "la Charente." Instructions as to their cargo. Folio 70, 4 pages.
- May 26. Royal memorial for MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. The breaking off of negotiations for peace with the Iroquois, their incursions and their cruelties, show clearly that they were only seeking to gain time in order the better to prepare themselves, by accumulating food supplies, and endeavoring to seduce our allies, particularly the Outaouais. In

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1696. view of the defection of some of the Indians, and for other reasons, he refrains from giving any positive orders. They must do as they think proper. Cannot long continue to defray the expenses of the war in Canada. The defection of the allies teaches a lesson which shows us how little dependence is to be placed upon the Indians. It would be better to engage less in hunting and trading, and give more attention to agriculture, and to confine themselves more to the settlements. Superabundance of beaver. Unsettled state of that trade. The good beaver are to be found in the north, and the south western trade has increased the proportion of poor quality beaver. The taking of Fort Nelson will remedy this evil somewhat. If the parties interested in La Cie du Nord do not do what is necessary for the preservation of these posts, he must negotiate with M. D'Iberville. Has decided, for the present, to abandon Michilimakinak and all the western posts, with the exception of those of the Illinois country, on condition that no beaver is to be brought in, so that all the French may take part in the war. The practice of ranging the woods must be abolished, and a return made to the former custom of allowing the Indians themselves to bring their furs to Montreal. Meanwhile, only beaver of good quality must be accepted. Various instructions. Folio 72, 26 pages.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The King is pleased with his services. Has decided to suppress trading licenses altogether. Will himself fix the period for the return of the *coureurs de bois*. Must abandon Fort Frontenac; it was in order to avoid hurting his feelings that the King did not state this to him explicitly. Promotions of officers will be made directly by the King. Folio 84½, 11 pages.

May 26. The same to M. de Champigny. Has received all the statements he sent. Superabundance of beaver. Cannot be all disposed of in less than 10 years. There are 4 millions of livres worth of them. Must examine into the hospitaliers' proposal, for the establishment of manufactures and the diverting into their dam of the waters from the neighboring rivers. Must examine the petition of Sr. Serreau de St. Aubin, of River St. Jean, Acadia. Sr. Lebert and other Canadians, who are in a position to do so, must make haste if they want to purchase letters of nobility, and avail themselves of the extensive creation of nobles ordered by the King, conditioned on the payment of a moderate sum, otherwise it will be too late. Folio 90, 15 pages.

May 26. Ordinance of the King forbidding the payment of salaries to Canadian officers during the time of their absence in France. Folio 97½, 2 pages.

May 26. Decree of the Council of State providing that should La Cie du Nord fail to accept Fort Bourbon, taken by Sr. D'Iberville, His Majesty will deal with it in pursuance of the offers made by the said D'Iberville. The parties interested in la Cie du Nord not being in a position to avail themselves of His Majesty's orders and take part in Sr. D'Iberville's expedition to Hudson's Bay, which the latter carried out on their refusal, His Majesty has, nevertheless, empowered Sr. de Frontenac to call a meeting of those interested in the company to enable them to say whether they intend to take possession of the said posts, and to maintain them; and failing the acceptance of these offers, and giving full satisfaction respecting their resources for carrying on the trade, and maintaining the said posts, Sr. D'Iberville's proposals are to be accepted. Folio 98, 3 pages.

May 27. The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. Has recommended him to the King for the cross of a knight of St. Louis. Did not deem it expedient to create one specially for the officers in Canada, but desired to be reminded

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1696. of it at the next promotions. The confidence which MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny have in him should enable him to mollify the ill-feeling between them. Folio 99½, 1½ page.
- May 27. The same to M. de Callières. Was very glad to receive his observations concerning the war in Canada. Folio 100, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to M. de Subercase. Is expecting to be informed by him of the execution of the regulations respecting the policing and discipline of the troops in Canada. Folio 100½, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to M. Le Vasseur de Néré. Has received the plans and profiles of the fortifications of Quebec and a statement of the expenditure to be incurred. The works erected hitherto are of too great extent, and are moreover defective. Must not fall into the same mistakes. Folio 101, 1 page.
- May 28. The same to M. de Champigny. Advances asked for by officers on leave. Folio 102, 1 page.
- June 1 and 6. Leave for one year to Sr. de Soulanges. State Letters to M. de Champigny. Folio 102½, ½ page.
- June 6. The Minister to M. de Champigny. Asks him to inquire whether it is true, as Nelson, who was a prisoner in our hands says, that the English of New England have liberated at Boston the French prisoners who formed part of the garrison of Port Royal. Should his inquiries confirm what Nelson says, his sureties will be discharged. Folio 102½, 2 pages.
- June 13. The same to M. de Brouillan. He will hand over the frigate "La Bouffonne" to Sr. Estournel, who will bring the vessel back to France. Folio 103½, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to M. Des Ursins. The enemy has gone to sea, and he must hasten his departure. May carry freight for private parties and place it between the decks, but must warn the shippers that it will be thrown overboard in case of an attack. Folio 104, 1½ page.
- June 20. The same to the same. Must take on board of his ship at Quebec all the beaver belonging to the company. Folio 104½, 1 page.
- July. Certificates of service and state letters to MM. De Ramezay, De Valrennes, De Frontenac and De Sérancourt. Folio 105, 1 page.
- March 17. List of the officers of marine chosen to serve upon the ships hereinafter named : on "L'Envieux," D'Iberville, Du Gué, De Lawzon, De Maison-neuve, Du Tast, De Bienville; on "Le Profond," De Bonaventure, Des Moulières, De St. Abre, Duplessis des Boulets, De la Ronde St. Denis. Folio 105½, 1 page.
- March 17. List of officers of the marine selected for service on board the store-ships hereinafter named : on "La Charente," Des Ursins, De la Ronde, Dubois and De la Maronnière; on "La Charente," D'Escoyeux, Des Chapelles Putro and Saccardy. Folio 106, 1 page.
- September 22. Certificates of service and State Letters for MM. de Valrennes and de Champigny. Folio 109, ½ page.
- September 26. The Minister to M. Bégon. The King has resolved that "L'Envieux," "Le Palmier" and "L'Atalante" shall be fitted out for an expedition against Newfoundland, and shall sail in February. The English frigates taken by D'Iberville and Des Ursins must be kept for the King's service. Must have them valued, so as to credit one-fourth of their value to La Cie d'Acadie, as agreed upon. Folio 109, 1½ page.
- September 29. Same to same. The store-ships "La Gironde" and "La Charente" will probably go again to Canada. Must consider whether it would not be better to fit them out merely as store-ships, and have them escorted by a war frigate. Folio 110, 2½ pages.

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1697.

1697.

- January 8. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is informed that the 30 recruits, intended for Plaisance, were mere children, that some of them are dead, and that the others are not in a fit condition to go through the winter. Must raise 100 fresh recruits for Canada. Folio 112, 1 page.
- January 9. The same to the same. Munitions for Plaisance. Folio 112½, 1½ page.
- January 12. The same to the same. Masts received from Canada. "L'Atalante" must be replaced by "Le Wesp," if the latter does not draw more water than the other. Folio 113, 2 pages.
- January 14. List of officers selected for service on board the ships hereafter named: On "L'Envieux," D'Iberville, Du Gué, De Tilly, De Lauzon, De Maison-neuve; on "Le Palmier," De Vêrigny, De Bécancour, Duplessis des Boulets, De Ste. Hermine; on "L'Atalante" or "Le Wesp," De Chastrier, De Marillac, and De Vaulezar. Folio 113½, 1 page.
- January 16. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is having money remitted to him for provisions and for the levy of crews, for the ships going out with D'Iberville. May send also "Le Profond," fitted out as a store ship. Must have "La Loire" prepared to make the voyage to Canada. Folio 114, 1 page.
- January 19. The same to the same. Instructions respecting the preparations for sailing. Folio 114, 1½ page.
- January 23. The same to the same. Approves of his manner of proceeding in the levying of recruits for Canada. Folio 115½, 1 page.
- January 25. The same to the same. The King has granted the ship "Le François" to M. Beaubriand L'Evêque, who is intrusted with the duty of relieving Plaisance. He must make haste in order that he may be able to sail with "L'Envieux." Folio 116, ½ page.
- January 30. The same to M. de Maclerc. Same subject. Folio 116, ½ page.
- January 30. Statement of merchandise, provisions and munitions to be sent to Canada. Folio 116½, 5½ pages.
- January 30. Memorial of what is required for Fort St. Louis de Plaisance. Folio 119, 3 pages.
- January 30. The Minister to M. Bégon. Sends him 60,000 livres for the purchase of provisions, etc. Folio 119, 1½ page.
- January 30. Another statement of munitions for Plaisance. Folio 121, 1 page.
- January 30. The Minister to M. Bonnaize. Orders him to levy seamen for the two ships commanded by M. De Beaubriand L'Evêque. Folio 121½, ½ page.
- January 30. The same to M. de Brouillan. He is to give a release of the Spanish ship taken at Plaisance. Folio 122, ½ page.
- February 2. The same to M. Bégon. Is pleased with his diligence. The King approves of his replacing "L'Envieux" by "Le Pélican." Folio 122½, 1½ page.
- February 5. List of officers chosen to serve on board the following ships: on "Le Pélican," D'Iberville, Du Gué, De la Salle, Villeneuve de Luire, De Grandville and De Bienville; on "Le Palmier," De Sérigny, De Bécancour, De Tilly, Chebanet De la Ruffinière, De St. Hermine, De Maltot; on "Le Wesp," De Chastrier, Desmalets, De Vauleyar and De la Ferté. Folio 123, 1½ page.
- February 6. Articles and conditions granted to Sr. de Beaubriand l'Evêque for the succours to be taken to Newfoundland. Folio 124, 10 pages.
- February 6. The Minister to M. Bégon. Expenditure of funds for Acadia. Folio 128½, 1½ page.
- Statement of munitions to be delivered from the King's magazines at Rochefort for the Fort of Naxouat in Acadia. Folio 129½, 5 pages.

1697. The Minister to M. Bonnaize. The King having granted Sr. Du Merier
February 6. Desvaux license to fish at Plaisance, he is to allow him to raise 20 sea-
men. Folio 131½, 1 page.
- February 13. The same to M. de Brouillan respecting a captain arrived from Plais-
ance. Folio 132, 1 page.
- February 13. The same to Bégon. Will ship provisions for 10 months on board "Le
Pélican," "Le Palmier," "Le Wesp" and "Le Profond." A speedy de-
parture needed. Folio 132½, 4 pages.
- February 13. Royal Order authorizing the transshipment in the roadstead of La Ro-
chelle of goods for Canada and Plaisance. Folio 134½, 1 page.
Regulation for the discipline of soldiers going to Plaisance. Folio
135, 4 pages.
- Appointment as King's Lieutenant at Montréal for the Marquis de
Crisacy. Folio 137, 3½ pages.
- February 13. The Minister to M. de Costebelle. Must go to Rochefort in order to be
ready to sail with the ships early in March. Folio 138½, 1 page.
- February 16. The same to M. de Brouillan. Avails himself of the sailing of the
vessel "Le Comte de Toulouse" to inform him that he will soon be re-
lieved. Folio 138, 1 page.
- February 20. List of detachments of the free companies of infantry of the marine,
selected to ship and serve on board of "Le Pélican," "Le Palmier," "Le
Wesp" and "Le Profond." Folio 139½, 1 page.
- The Minister to M. Bégon. Is glad to hear that the ships are ready to
sail. Folio 140, 2 pages.
- February 20. Statement of munitions to be shipped on board "Le Profond" bound
for North America. Folio 141, ½ page.
- February 20. The Minister to M. Beaubriand l'Evêque, respecting the difficulties the
latter said he had met with in levying the sailors he required. Folio
141½, 2 pages.
- February 20. The same to M. de Bonnaize, telling him to assist Sr. de Beaubriand in
levying sailors. Folio 142½, 1 page.
- Order of the King to the officers of the Admiralty at Grandville, to the
same effect. Folio 143; ½ page.
- The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Is informed that the English intend
making a great effort to recover their position at Newfoundland. Must
compel the fishing vessels to refrain from fishing elsewhere than at Plais-
ance; and the beach must be divided up with a view to the interests of all.
Folio 143, 2 pages.
- February 23. The same to M. Bégon. Is glad to hear that the fitting out of the ships
is far advanced. Hopes that "Le Profond" may be ready to sail at the
same time with the rest. Folio 144, 1 page.
- February 26. Certificate of service for MM. de Vaudreuil and de Soulanges. Folio
144½, ¼ page.
- February 27. The Minister to M. Bégon. The King has chosen Sr. de Monic, adju-
tant at Rochefort, to take command in the absence of M. de Brouillan.
Instructions. Folio 144½, 1½ page.
- February 27. The same to M. de Monic, informing him of his appointment at Plais-
ance. Folio 145½, 1 page.
- February 27. The same to M. de Beaubriand. Orders he has given to facilitate the
levy of the sailors he requires. Folio 146, 2 pages.
- February 27. The same to M. de Gastines upon the same subject. Folio 147, ½ page.
- February 27. The same to M. de Lagny. The King has permitted the entrance into
France of herring from the catch of foreign vessels, during the present
Lent, in view of the failure of the herring catch of the Dieppe fishermen.
Folio 147½, ½ page.

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February 27. The same to M. de Brouillan. Has made a contract with Sr. de Boubriant to take out to Plaisance the help intended for it, upon the same conditions as those of last year with Sr. de Lespine. Those who had this contract, have made many complaints against him; hopes they may not be renewed. Folio 147½, 2 pages.
- February 28. List of officers who will serve at Plaisance during this year's campaign. Folio 148½, 1½ page.
- February 27. Order to settle any disputes which may arise among the officers who will serve at Plaisance. Folio 149, 1 page.
- 28 February. Authority to Sr. de Monic to take command at Plaisance, under the Governor's orders, and as chief in his absence. Folio 149½, 2½ pages.
- March 1. Various orders and warrants of promotion for the officers who are to serve on board the ships going to Plaisance. Folio 151, 2 pages. pages.
- March 6. The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The English are preparing to attack Plaisance and Quebec. It is not yet known whether the English of old England will contribute to this expedition. Must bring down all the help possible from the upper country. Folio 152, 4 pages.
- March 6. The same to M. de Villebon. Informs him of the intentions of the English. Will keep M. de Frontenac informed of all that he can learn about the movements of the English. Instructions for the defence of Acadia. Folio 154, 4½ pages.
- March 6. The same to M. Thury, missionary among the Abenakis Indians at Pentagouët. Sends him, by M. De la Ferté, a dispatch for M. de Frontenac, and another for M. de Villebon. Must see that they are delivered with all speed, and have M. de la Ferté escorted to Quebec. Folio 156, 4 pages.
- Memorial to serve as instructions to Sieur de Gabaret, commanding the frigate "Le Neptune." Will take on board Srs. de Bécancour and De la Ferté, officers of Canada, and a man named Jean Meunier. Will set sail immediately and go straight to the harbor of Monts Deserts in Acadia. Will deliver to Sr. Thury, missionary, the dispatches for him and M. de Frontenac, and if the missionary should not be at the coast, or cannot be found, he will have the dispatch taken to M. de Frontenac by M. de la Ferté. Will make inquiries about the movements of the English and return straight to La Rochelle. If he should be attacked by a ship stronger than his own, he will throw his dispatches overboard. Folio 157½, 4 pages.
- March 6. Say, 5 pp.
The same to M. Bégon. Repeats to him the instructions he has given to M. Gabaret. Will give him a pilot from among the four persons following, who are well acquainted with the coast of Acadia: Cologne, Thomas Chauveau, Pierre Fesson, Mathurin Poireau. Folio 159½, 3 pages.
- March 6. Say, 4 pp.
The same to M. de Brouillan. Sends him a regulation respecting persons going to fish at Newfoundland. Folio 161, 1 page.
- March 9. The same to M. de Frontenac. Sends him by the ships sailing for Plaisance, the duplicate of a dispatch which he sent him by special ship bound for Pentagoët. Folio 161½, 1 page.
- March 9. The same to M. de Villebon. Id. Sends him munitions. Statement of funds for Acadia. The English have liberated M. de Villien and the 25 soldiers under his command. Folio 162, 2½ pages.
- March 9. The King to M. de Brouillan. Has heard with a great deal of satisfaction that he has made himself master of Fort St. Jean and of the posts occupied by the English at Newfoundland. Plaisance will certainly be attacked. Hopes that he may force them to retreat in utter confusion,

1697. as they have had to do every time they have attacked him. Folio 163, 2 pages.
- March 9. Order to permit fishing at the Bay of Plaisance. Folio 163½, 1 page.
- March 9. The Minister to M. de Brouillan. Has heard by M. de St. Ovide, his nephew, of the taking of St. Jean. The King is now sending "Le Pélican," "Le Palmier," "Le Wesp," and "Le Profond," under M. de Sérigny, who will deliver over the command to M. D'Iberville, his brother, as soon as he shall come up with him. If he should not have returned from his expedition, De Sérigny is to remain in command. The same course shall be pursued if any mishap should have happened to D'Iberville. Various instructions. Folio 164, 13 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- March 9. The Minister to M. D'Iberville. The King is sending him 4 ships under the direction of his brother, who has orders, if he should not have returned to Plaisance, to go for him, by sea, if he can do so without danger. De Sérigny will give him his instructions for the expedition with which the King is intrusting him, but if, for any reason, they do not meet in time, his brother will carry out the King's plans himself. Is well pleased with the part he has taken in the expedition against the English at Newfoundland. Folio 170½, 3 pages.
- March 9. Instructions for Sr. D'Iberville. Will take command of the ships as soon as this instruction shall be delivered to him. Will go to the entrance of River St. Jean, in order to deliver the munitions there. Will attack the ships which are sailing from Boston, should he have the opportunity and strength to do so. Will return to Plaisance, and direct his course, at a suitable time, to Hudson's Bay. If he should be at Plaisance at the time of an attack by the English, he will assist M. de Brouillan in driving them away from there, after which he will go straight to Hudson's Bay, without going to Acadia. After having taken Fort Bourbon, he will appoint his brother, or another person, Governor of that post, and return to La Rochelle by way of Newfoundland. He will choose from among the Canadians who have accompanied him to Newfoundland, those whom he thinks best qualified for his expedition. Folio 172, 14 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- March 9. Instructions for M. de Sérigny. If he should not meet his brother at a suitable time, he will himself carry out the expedition which his brother is intrusting with, following out the instructions given. Folio 178½, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 9. The Minister to Sr. de Muy. Not doubting but that he is back at Plaisance, the King thinks it well that he should return to Quebec. Will bring back to Quebec only the Canadian soldiers left him by MM. de Brouillan and D'Iberville. Folio 180½, 1 page.
- March 9. The same to M. de Sérigny. Sends him his instructions, those of his brother and the packets for MM. de Brouillan and de Villebon. Folio 181, 1½ pages.
- March 9. The same to M. de Monic. The King has made choice of him to take command at Plaisance, under M. de Brouillan, and in his place when absent. Folio 181½, 2 pages.
- March 9. The same to M. Bégon. Will deliver to M. de Sérigny his instructions and the packets to be confided to him. M. de Gastines informs him that the Canadians, returned from the prisons of England, have left St. Malo for La Rochelle. They must be put on board the ships and employed in the King's service. Folio 182, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March 13. The same to M. de Brouillan. He will allow the ship "Le Français" (which the King has granted to M. de Beaubriand, to escort the ships

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1697. carrying assistance to Plaisance), to go out of that port at any time, either for fishing or for cruising. Folio 184½, 1 page.
- March 13. The same to M. D'Iberville. If he should happen to capture any English ketches on the coasts of Acadia, he will give one to M. de Villebon to use as a transport for materials. Folio 185, ½ page.
- The same to M. de Villebon. The King orders him to send back from Plaisance to Acadia the men taken there by Guyon, on behalf of M. D'Iberville. Admits the force of the reasons which have prevented him from working at the restoration of the fort at the mouth of River St. Jean. Sr. de Villien. Presents to the Indians. Folio 185, 5 pages.
- March 13. The same to M. de la Coste. Has received his letters with the reports of the review of the two companies of Naxouat. Sr. des Goutins has orders to return to Acadia to resume his duties there. Will give him the effects in his possession, together with inventories, and return to France on board the same ship. Folio 187½, 1½ pages.
- March 13. The same to M. Bégon on the same subject. Folio 188, ½ page.
- March 13. List of officers chosen to serve on the ships the King is fitting out at Rochefort and Brest, namely: "L'Aimable," "Le Brillant," "Le Phoenix," "Le Fleuron," "Le Fortuné," "Le Superbe," "Le Constant," "Le Bizarre," "Le Just," "Le Téméraire," "Le Terrible," and the fire ships "Le Dangereux," "L'Indiscret," "L'Impertinent" and "L'Eveillé," bound for the American Islands, under the command of Admiral Magnon. Folio 188, 7 pages.
- March 16. The Minister to M. Bégon. Instructions respecting the ships of the various expeditions. Folio 191½, 1½ page.
- The same to M. de Bonnaize. Cannot permit the ship-owners of Grandville to send their ships to fish on the banks of Newfoundland. Will give permit for Plaisance only, in view of the fact that the English have made a plan to seize all the vessels found on the banks. Folio 192, 1 page.
- The same to M. de Brouillant. Is informed that some Spaniards are desirous of going to fish on the shores of Newfoundland. Must seize their ships and send them to France, even though they should hold passports under the treaty *de bonne correspondance*. Folio 192, ½ page.
- The same to M. D'Iberville. Will deliver up "Le Profond" to Sr. Du Gué, so soon as he shall have intrusted to him "Le Pélican." Folio 192½, ½ page.
- March 20. Order of the King to M. D'Iberville. Is to deliver up "Le Profond" to M. Du Gué, &c., &c. Folio 193, ½ page.
- Marly. Decree ordering Sr. Hardouin to pay to three sailors left at Plaisance soldiers' pay. Folio 193, 3 pages.
- March 27. Minister to M. de Sérigny. Has received his letter asking for explanations. The King's intention is, that M. D'Iberville, or—failing D'Iberville—he himself, shall execute the orders as to Hudson's Bay, even though a settlement may not be effected at Fort Bourbon, and nothing done beyond destroying it. He will easily succeed in this with the forces at his disposal, since they exceed those D'Iberville had when he drove away the English and when he himself was driven away from it. The difficulty is rather to know whether, with the men he has, it will be expedient to abandon this fort, or to preserve it. If this occurs he will bring the English away, without destroying anything, etc., etc. Folio 194½, 4 pages.
- Versailles. List of officers chosen to serve on the following ships: "L'Amphitrite,"
March 29. "La Gironde," "Le Neptune." The Canadian officers who served on these ships were MM. Champigny de Noroy, de Bécancourt and Vincelot. Folio 196½, 1 page.

1697. Leave for one year, to attend to his affairs in France, for Sr. de Langloiserie, Major of Montreal. Folio 197, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- April 1.
- April 3. The Minister to M. de Brouillan respecting certain seamen's families. Folio 197, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 3. The same to M. Massiot, on the same subject. Folio 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 9. Order to M. de Beauharnais de la Boische, commissary in ordinary of the marine, to ship at Brest on board "Le Superbe," and perform the same duties for the squadron under the Marquis de Nesmond. Id. Appointing Sr. Normand de Mésy to serve on board the ship "L'Aimable" of M. Magnon's squadron. Folio 198, 1 page.
- Order to grant to la Cie de l'Acadie one-tenth of the prizes taken by "Le Pélican," "Le Palmier," "Le Wesp," "Le Profond," "Le Violent" and "Le Neptune." Folio 198 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 15. Commission as captain of a company in the detachment of the marine in Canada, vacant by the death of le Chevalier de Crisacy, for Sr. Du Luth, half-pay captain. Folio 199, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- The Minister to M. Bégon. Was glad to hear of the sailing of the ships bound for Plaisance. It is vexatious that "Le Français" and "L'Européen" did not sail at the same time. Must send another ship which will take to Canada all that could not be put on board. All these belated vessels must sail under Admiral Magnon's escort until clear of the capes. Folio 200, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- April 17. The same to M. de Changillaume. Is surprised that the ships bound for Plaisance were not able to carry all the munitions. This, it appears, was caused by freight which the officers and merchants of La Rochelle found means to stow away. Must make an inquiry. Folio 201, 1 page.
- April 21. Instructions from the King to M. le Marquis de Nesmond. Gives him a squadron to go and fight the English, who have decided to retake Newfoundland and to attack Plaisance. If he should not find them at the latter place, he will meet them either at St. Jean de Terre-neuve or in the St. Lawrence. If he should gain a decided victory over them, he is to go to Pentagoët, where he will be joined by 1,500 men under the command of M. de Frontenac or M. de Vaudreuil. With these he will besiege Boston, and push on as far as he can, going even to Manatte. If he should take possession of that place, the Canadians will return by land, going up the Hudson, or by sea as far as Pentagoët, and thence by land. The prisoners he takes may be put on board ships taken from the English and sent straight to England. If events do not turn out as favorably as it is hoped, he will do what his judgment and his zeal for the King shall dictate. Folio 201 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- Memorial respecting the expenditure to Boston. The Canadians and the Indians will meet at Pentagoët about the 20th July. The ships must be there on that date, so as to be able to sail for Boston during the last days of the month. The Canadians will embark on board the ships, and the Indians, if they prefer it, will go to Boston in their canoes with Sr. Castin and the Abbé De Thury at their head, as was done at Pemquit. Description of the harbor of Boston, the city and neighboring places. Minute details on the management of the operations. The Indians with 100 Canadians, will take the right side of the Bay and post themselves on the Island of Serrington, which belongs to a man of that name, a master boiler-maker and the richest citizen of Boston. The Island of Charleston is half a league from there, and at this point the first attack of the Indians is to be made, whilst Boston is being attacked by the troops from the land side by way of the peninsula. The ships will enter the Bay on the left side, between terra firma and Nelson's Island, in a little cove where

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1697. there is a large village, two short leagues from the city. 900 Canadians and 300 soldiers will be disembarked there, etc., etc. Folio 208, 13 pages.
- Marly.
April 11. The King to M. de Frontenac. Has had 1,500 men, soldiers and militia-men, collected for him at Quebec, with the intention of sending them by land to Pentagoët, so soon as he shall have been notified by M. de Nesmond. The intention is to attack Boston and perhaps Manatte also. If he can lead the troops himself, and thinks proper to do so, he will take supreme command on the arrival of the ships at Pentagoët; if the contrary be the case, he is to entrust them to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Ramezay, and these latter will be under the orders of M. de Nesmond. M. de Subercase must be among the officers chosen to perform the duties of major to the troops. Folio 214, 3 pages.
- April 21. The King to M. de Vaudreuil. If he should command the Canadians who are to join M. de Nesmond's squadron at Pentagoët, he will serve under the latter. Folio 215½, 1 page.
- April 21. Order to Sr. L'Hermitte to embark on board M. de Nesmond's squadron. Letter to M. de Bonnaventure instructing him to take command of "Le Superbe." Folio 216, ¼ page.
- April 21,
Versailles. The Minister to M. Bégon. Must work night and day so that the ships which are to be commanded by M. Magnon, and the two others which are going to Canada, may be ready before the end of the month. Twenty midshipmen will be embarked on these ships. Will instruct M. Perrinet to put M. Perrot into this company of midshipmen. M. De Richebourg has orders to send Sr. Nicolas Péron, pilot, who is well acquainted with the seas of Canada, to Rochefort. Folio 216½, 2 pages.
- April 21,
Marly. The same to M. de Frontenac referring him to the King's dispatch enclosed. Folio 217, ½ page.
- April 21,
Versailles. The same to M. de Nesmond. Instructions respecting his sailing. Will see that Sr. de Bonnaventure embarks on "L'Amphitrite," which is about to sail for Canada, and M. Perrot on M. Du Magnon's ship. The latter knows Boston well, having spent a considerable time there. M. de Beauharnais will also embark with him, in the capacity of commissary of the marine. Must not delay his sailing a single day, waiting for the merchant ships. By the last news there were still several English ships in the Downs and at Spithead. Folio 217½, 4 pages.
- April 21,
Versailles. The same to M. Bégon. M. de Magnon's ships will join at Brest those of M. de Nesmond, which are being fitted out at that place. Must hasten their sailing. Has been warned that the English, who are uneasy about this armament, are determined to prevent it from sailing. It is well that M. du Magnon should remain under the impression that he is going to the islands, and that M. de Nesmond goes to Rochefort only to cover his passage as far as Cape Finisterre. Folio 219½, 2 pages.
- April 22.
Marly. Order to Sr. de Bonnaventure to embark on "L'Amphytrite." Folio 220, ¼ page.
- April 24,
Versailles. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is glad to hear that M. du Magnon's ships are leaving the river this very day. M. de Nesmond writes that he will sail without fail on the 27th. Folio 220½, 2 pages.
- April 27. Royal Memorial to MM. de Frontenac and de Champigny. Is glad to hear that the Outaouais who, according to the last news, had made an alliance with the Iroquois, have betrayed them, that they have killed several of them and seized their furs after they had been hunting together. This shows the little confidence these Indians deserve. Is glad of the victory he has obtained over the Onontagne's and Onneyouts. Reduced to want by the destruction of their grain, they must sue for peace, in

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spite of the English. In treating, it will be well to make them declare afresh their dependence upon His Majesty. Peace was broken only on account of the *coureurs de bois*, who interfere with these Indians in their trade with the tribes from above. This he must prevent in future, and refrain henceforth from meddling in the quarrels of these Indians. "Peace must be secured, and the houses grouped together. They must not allow the French to extend themselves any further towards the upper country, in order that the colony may be able to fortify itself within its own limits, below rather than above Quebec, and particularly in Acadia, and that the Indians may be at liberty to bring in their furs." Account of the preparations made to frustrate the plans of the English against Plaisance, and other places, and to take the offensive in their colonies at Boston and Manatte. The forts of Michilimakinak, of St. Louis des Illinois and Frontenac may still be allowed to exist, but the soldiers must be prevented from carrying on any trade there. Is willing to allow Sr. Le Sueur to continue his works at the copper and lead mines on the Mississippi, which he says are very rich. Will make a grant to him only on condition that they shall confirm the accuracy of his reports, and that he shall not engage in any trade. Various instructions. Folio 221½, 30 pages.

Say, 37 pp.

April 28.

The Minister to M. de Frontenac. The King has expressed complete satisfaction with his expedition against the Iroquois. If the King reserves to himself the appointment of officers to vacant places, it does not proceed from a want of confidence in him. Will, nevertheless, consider most seriously any suggestions on his part. The English do not range the woods, they leave that to the Indians, and let them bring their game to their settlements. This is what they have always done at New York, New England and Fort Bourbon, when they were in possession. He must endeavor to deprive the *coureurs de bois* of the means of plying their vicious trade. If they attempt to go to the English for that purpose, the Iroquois will not fail to harass them and disgust them with it. It would perhaps do better to attack the Iroquois, who are nearer to Orange, in order to injure the English more directly. The King has awarded him the Cross of St. Louis. Upon his recommendation, M. de Bonnaventure has been appointed captain of a light frigate. Folio 236½, 8 pages.

April 27.

The same to M. de Champigny. Retrenchment in the expenditure. Must manage in such a way that the King's effects may be sold at prices such as will leave a profit, in order to lighten by so much the cost of the war. Does not see any necessity for expenditure incurred for the journeys of the Indians from Acadia to Quebec, since they receive their presents straight from France. Must remind the Bishop again of the necessity of no longer delaying the establishment of permanent cures. If this is not done, the allowance of 8,000 livres will be suppressed. La Cie du Nord. The King will give promotion to his sons later on. Sr. Sarrazin. The King is sending Captain de Beaucour to Canada to replace M. de Villien, captured by the English, and held prisoner at Boston. Folio 240, 15 pages.

April 28.

The same to M. de Frontenac. Le Sueur's mines. The King approves of his having decided in favor of M. de Ramezay, Governor of Three Rivers, in his difficulty with the officers as to the command. M. de Villien not being on good terms with M. de Villebon, he will be appointed to serve elsewhere than in Acadia, on being liberated. Folio 248, 4 pages.

April 28.

The same to M. de Champigny respecting Le Sueur's mines. Folio 250, 2 pages.

April 28.

Order to settle the rank of M. de Ramezay. He will take command over all the other captains on any expedition. Folio 250½, 1 page.

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April 23. Ordinance for the preservation of the posts of Michilimakinak, St. Joseph des Miamis and Frontenac. Folio 251, 3 pages.
- The same to M. de Callières. Has given an account to the King of the good report made of him by M. de Frontenac, in relation to the expedition against the Iroquois. The pension of 2,000 livres is continued to him. Folio 252½, 1 page.
- April 28. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. To the same effect. Folio 253, 1 page.
- April 28. The same to M. de Ramezay. To the same effect. Folio 253½, 1 page.
- The same to M. de Villebon. Begs of him to co-operate with M. de Nesmond. Folio 253½, 1½ pages.
- April 28. The same to M. de Brouillan. Informs him of M. de Nesmond's expedition. Will allow Major l'Hermitte, who will serve under him as engineer, to accompany him. Folio 254½, 1 page.
- April 28. Letter from the King to M. de Nesmond respecting what he must do in Acadia. The situation in Acadia. Will help by the protection afforded by his ships, in the re-establishment of the fort at the entrance to River St. Jean, if the English should not have made themselves masters of fort Naxouat. Various instructions. Folio 255, 5 pages.
- April 28. The Minister to M. de Nesmond. The King's instructions respecting Acadia must not delay his expedition against Boston. He can bring fascines from Acadia for the siege of Boston. Folio 257, 1½ pages.
- April 28. The King to M. De Magnon. With his 5 ships he will accompany the squadron of M. Nesmond, placing himself under that officer's orders. Will instruct Des Ursins to follow. Folio 257½, ½ page.
- The Minister to M. du Magnon. Will find enclosed, under seal, the King's final orders respecting his destination, which he is to open only when he has reached the open sea following M. de Nesmond. Folio 258, 1½ page.
- April 28. Order to Sr. de Beaucourt to take the command of M. de Villien's company. Permission to M. de la Gauchetière to return to France. Folio 258½, ¼ page.
- April 28. The Minister to M. Bégon. Various instructions respecting the sailing of the ships. Père Marest, Jesuit, taken by the English at Hudson's Bay, is going to Canada. Folio 259, 5 pages.
- April 28. The same to M. des Ursins. If he is not yet ready with his two ships, he must have them worked at night and day. If he does not sail with M. du Magnon, he will certainly be taken by the English. Will part from the squadron at Plaisance, and proceed to Quebec. Folio 261, 2 pages.
- April 30. Leave of absence for one year for Sr. de la Motte Cadillac, second lieutenant of a warship, captain of a company. Commission as teacher of hydrography at Quebec, for Sr. Jolliet. Folio 261½, 2 pages.
- May 1. The Minister to M. Bégon. Various instructions respecting preparations, and sailing of the ships. Folio 262½, 3 pages.
- May 1. Order and commission as captain of a company of soldiers of the detachment of the marine in Canada, for Sr. Desjordy Moreau, half-pay captain, *vice* le Marquis de Crisacy, made King's lieutenant at Montreal. Folio 254, 1½ page.
- May 4. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is surprised to find that up to the very eve of the day of the ships' sailing, the Treasurer's clerk has not yet received the money provided for Canada. He must obtain it at once, cost what it may. Folio 264½, 1 page.
- May 8. The same to M. de Champigny. Will find enclosed a petition from Sr. Olivier, a resident of Montreal, who has escaped from the hands of the Iroquois. The King thinks it proper that he should grant passages to his wife and children to join him in France. Folio 265, ½ page.

1697. The Minister to M. Bégon. M. de Nesmond must have arrived at La Rochelle, and very likely has already sailed from there with M. du Magnon and the ships for Canada. Regrets that the flour for Canada was not ready for the sailing. It is a mishap which may have serious consequences, and it will be better to load a ship to join the squadron. Folio 265, 2 pages.
- May 11. The same to M. de Baubriand. Has given orders to M. de Richebourg to allow the ship he has fitted out at Nantes to sail. Folio 266, 1 page.
- May 12. Commission as captain, &c., &c., for Sr. de St. Martin Viabon. Folio 266½, ½ page.
- May 29. The Minister to M. Bégon. Approves of his having given a small vessel to the agent of la Compagnie de l'Acadie, to carry the cargo he gave orders to send. Folio 267, 1 page.
- June 15. The Minister to M. de Nesmond. Sends a ship to notify him of the sailing from Portugal of 18 English ships laden with salt, under the escort of a great war-ship. This salt is for the English fishermen on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, which your people have abandoned. This fleet was making port in Ireland at the moment his fleet sailed. Would do well to fall upon them at Newfoundland, &c., &c. Folio 267½, 5 pages.
- June 15. The same to M. de Pointis. Is surprised not to have received any news since his departure. Hopes he has been able to execute his plans, and joined M. de Nesmond at Plaisance with his prizes. It would be better to join with him, and return only at the latter end of the season, otherwise he would run the risk of being taken. Folio 269½, 2 pages.
- June 15. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Surg., in command of the frigate "La Nérey." Will go straight to Plaisance, and if that post has been taken by the English and he cannot learn exactly where M. de Nesmond is, sail along the coasts of Acadia, in order to meet him, and deliver the despatches committed to his care. Folio 270½, 2 pages.
- July 3. The Minister to M. Bégon. M. de Bécancour having a special knowledge of the coasts of Acadia, the King has put him in command of the vessel he had loaded with goods for "La Cie de l'Acadie." Folio 271½, 1 page.
- July 17. The same to M. de Nesmond. Eight men-of-war left England on the 29th June. Gives him notice of this that he may be on his guard against a surprise. Folio 272, 1 page.
- July 17. The same to M. du Brouillant. Sends him a packet which he will deliver to M. de Nesmond, wherever he may be. Hopes he has succeeded in repulsing the enemy if Plaisance has been attacked. Folio 272½, ½ page.
- End of Volume 19.

REGISTER OF ROYAL ORDERS AND OTHER DISPATCHES
RELATING TO CANADA, PLAISANCE AND ACADIA, FOR
THE YEARS 1698-1699—COLONIES, 1698-1699.

Series B.—Vol. 19.

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1698.
January 1. The Minister to M. Bégon. Asks for information respecting the value and the cost price of the masts brought from Canada by "La Gironde." Folio 1, 1 page.

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1698. The same to the same, respecting the price of powder supplied to
 January 15. La Cie de l'Acadie. Folio 1½, ½ page.
- Memorial respecting the questions to be put to the two soldiers of de
 Feuquerolles company, who were at the River Mississippi with the late
 M. de La Salle. Folio 1½, 2 pages.
- January 22. The Minister to M. Bégon. The King has selected the ship
 "L'Envieux" to go to Acadia under the command of M. de Bonnaventure.
 Folio 2½, ½ page.
- January 29. The same to the same. Will permit those interested in La Cie de
 l'Acadie to ship their salt and merchandise upon "L'Envieux," next after
 the loading of the full complement of munitions intended for that coun-
 try. Folio 3, 1 page.
- Application of the money intended for the re-establishment of the fort
 at the entrance to River St. Jean. Id. statement of things necessary for the
 victualling and maintaining of Fort Naxouat. Id. rigging and sails for
 the barques and boats of the said forts. Folio 3½, 8 pages.
- The Minister to M. Bégon. Has sent him 6,000 livres on account of
 remittances to be made to Canada. Must examine the statement sent
 him by M. de Champigny. Folio 7, 1 page.
- February 12. The same to the same. Instructions. Folio 7½, 1½ page.
- February 26. The same to M. de Brouillant. Complaints laid against him by the
 merchants of St. Malo and Grandville. They accuse him of having
 granted, for a consideration in money, the exclusive right to the shore at
 Ile St. Pierre. Folio 8½, 1 page.
- February 28. The Minister to the Farmers of the Domaine d'Occident. It is their
 interest to take the beaver of la Cie de l'Acadie, so as to avoid compe-
 tition. It is the same as to those brought from Hudson's Bay by M.
 D'Iberville. Folio 9, 1 page.
- February 26. The Minister to M. Bégon. "L'Envieux" must be ready to sail between
 the 15th and 20th of March. M. de Bonnaventure says that there is an
 abundance of fine and good masts in Acadia. For the present, it will be
 better to continue this trade with Canada. Folio 9½, 1½ pages.
- March 5. The same to the same. Flour for Canada. M. D'Iberville's beaver.
 Folio 10½, 1 page.
- March 5. The same to the commissary of stores. Begs of him to act promptly
 in the purchase and delivery of the flour required for Canada. That of
 last year was of very bad quality. Folio 11, 1 page.
- March 12. The Minister to M. Bégon. Statement of funds for Acadia and their
 application. Folio 11, 6 pages.
- Presents for the Indians of Acadia. Folio 14, 2 pages.
- March 12. The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. Is informed that he has enlisted at
 Paris, for Canada, under circumstances which would injure him, young
 men of good family who are being punished in the prisons of the officialty.
 Must give them their discharge immediately, otherwise he would lose the
 reward of his services. Folio 15, 1 page.
- March 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Order from the King to have a
 Te Deum sung, in thanksgiving for the peace concluded with Spain, Eng-
 land, Holland and the Empire. Folio 15½, ½ page.
- March 12. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Asks for explanations as to his re-
 fusal to sign the roll of rations supplied to the store-ship "Le Profond."
 Folio 16, 1 page.
- The same to M. du Brouillan, respecting one of Sr. de Beaubriant's
 ships taken for the King's service. Folio 16, ½ page.

1698. The Minister to the Sénéchal de St. Malo. Explanations given by M. de Brouillan in answer to charges made against him by the merchants of St. Malo. Folio 16½, 2 pages.
- March 12. The King to M. de Frontenac respecting the Te Deum in thanksgiving for peace. Strasbourg is reunited to France, and the Rhine becomes the frontier. Folio 17, 2 pages.
- March 12. The Minister to the same. The English have undertaken not to assist the Iroquois, nevertheless he must endeavor to make peace with them. Commissioners will have to fix the boundaries of the possessions of the two nations in America. His ordinance to prevent the execution of M. de Champigny's judgment respecting Sr. Aubert's prize is illegal. Folio 18, 3 pages.
- March 12. Letter from the King to M. de Champigny respecting peace. Folio 19½, ½ page.
- The Minister to the same. Same subject. Folio 19½, 1 page.
- March 19. The same to M. Bégon, respecting the transport of Canada beaver belonging to the King. Folio 21, 2 pages.
- March 26. The King to M. Villebon respecting peace. Folio 22, 1 page.
- March 26. The Minister to the same. The English, by the treaty, retain nothing in Acadia. The frontier will be the Quinibiqui, and its waters will be free to both nations. Various instructions. Folio 22½, 13 pages.
- Say, 17 pp.
- March 26. The same to M. de Thury. Has received the letter he wrote from Quebec. Is glad of the good feelings with which he has succeeded in inspiring the Indians of Western Acadia. Folio 29½, 1 page.
- March 26. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Is expecting the news that he has sailed upon "L'Envieux." Folio 30, 1 page.
- Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Bonnaventure. Will take on board of his ship Sr. L'Hermitte, and a master mast-maker with whom he will explore all the coasts of Acadia. At Chibouctou he will land the fishermen, workmen, merchandise, etc., etc., of La Cie de l'Acadie; at Pentagoët, the presents for the Indians, which he will deliver to his colleagues, MM. de Thury and de Chambaux; at River St. Jean, the provisions, munitions and materials, for Fort Naxouat and for that which is to be re-established at the mouth of that river, etc., etc. Folio 30, 6 pages.
- Say, 8 pp.
- March 26. Letter from the Minister to Sr. L'Hermitte, and Royal Memorial to serve him as instructions. Will explore all the coasts and harbors of Acadia, and gather information respecting both the settlements in existence there and those which might be made, for fishing and agriculture, as well as for the working of the timber. Will particularly examine the Bay of Chibouctou, in order to ascertain what advantages the place affords as a harbor and post of defence, with a view to creating a permanent settlement. Will do the same as to River St. Georges, Pentagoët, Pesmacody, St. Jean, Port Royal, La Hève and Chédabouctou. He will also go to La Baie des Chaleurs, and look for serviceable timber. Folio 33, 5 pp.
- March 26. The Minister to M. Bégon. Various instructions. Must prevent D'Iberville's Canadians from embarking for Acadia with M. de Bonnaventure. They are engaged for the voyage to Hudson's Bay. Folio 35, 3 pages.
- Decree of the Council of State. Awards to Sr. Aubert the prize he took and brought to Quebec. Confirms the decision of MM. de Champigny, de Lotbinière, de Peyras, de Villeray and du Pont, and cancels the delay of judgment of M. de Frontenac. Folio 37, 3 pages.

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1698.
April 30. The Minister to M. Bégon. Has given orders for the passage to Canada, with M. D'Iberville, of Pierre and J.-Bte. Talon, two Canadian soldiers. Folio 38, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 1. Warrant for pension for Sr. de Valrennes, captain in Canada. Folio 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 1. Commission as captain for Sr. de la Valtrie, to replace Sr. de Valrennes, Id. for le Chevalier de Pinsens Despiet. Id. for le Chevalier de Champigny, in the place of Sr. de Lespinay. Id. Commission as Comptroller of the Marine in Canada, for Sr. Le Roy de la Potherie, in place of Sr. Noël. Id. Commission as commissary of artillery in Canada, for Sr. Gaillard. Id. Order to provide against disputes which may arise between MM. de Vaudreuil and de Crisacy. Id. Order to provide against any dispute respecting the command, between M. de Grand Pré, Major of Three Rivers, and the captains of infantry. Id. Order instructing Sr. Noël to resume at Rochefort the duties he performed in Canada. Id. Order to confirm, in favour of Sr. de Riouville, the choice made by M. de Frontenac. Id. for Sérillion de Pessat. Id. for De Beaumont, in place of his brother. Id. for D'Auberville, in the place of Du Luth. Id. for De Monginault. Id. for Langis. Id. for De la Pipardière. Id. for Herbin. Id. for Du Vigneau. Id. Congé for Fournier Du Figuier. Id. Permission to Cottentré to resign his lieutenancy. Id. to De L'Espinay. Id. Permission to remain in France (at Brest) in the same rank, to D'Auberville. Id. for De Quatre Barbes. Id. for Du Buisson, to serve in the place of Cottentré. Folio 39, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- May 27. The Minister to D'Iberville. His offers for Hudson's Bay trade for two years accepted. Has ordered Bégon and Desclauzeau to prepare "L'Atalante" and a store-ship strong enough to withstand the ice. Folio 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 19. Offer to the King by D'Iberville for the Hudson's Bay trade. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- April 30. Acceptance of Lemoyne D'Iberville's offers. Folio 47, 4 pages.
- No date. The Minister to Bégon. The King has decided to send to Hudson's Bay "L'Atlante," fitted as a storeship and the galiot "La Ville d'Embsden," fitting out at Brest. Folio 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 7. The same to the same. Funds for Canada. Purchases and expenditure for Newfoundland. Folio 49, 3 pages.
- May 7. Statement of clothing and provisions for three companies at Plaisance. Folio 50, 1 page.
- May 7. The Minister to Bégon. Will send to Canada Sr. Le Beuf, on behalf of the Farmers of the Western Domain. Folio 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 14. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Folio 51, 1 page.
- May 19. Congé to Rousseau de Villejoin. Same to De Noyan.
- Idem midshipman's certificate at Rochefort for De Vaudreuil, junior.
- Idem Order confirming the choice made by De Frontenac of De Vaudreuil, junior, for the ensigny in the detachment commanded in Canada by his father. Folio 51, 1 page.
- May 21. The King to De Frontenac and De Champigny, replying to letter dated Oct. 19, 1697. Hopes they have concluded peace with the Iroquois. If such is the case, they must abandon the forts of Missilimakinat, Miamis and Frontenac. The same must be done as regards that of the Illinois, if Tonty and La Forest can only maintain it by trading. The Compagnie Du Nord is dissatisfied with the delay of the Bishop in establishing his cures. Has found the grants they have made too extensive. Would not have granted letters of nobility to Sr. Hertel, had he known of his

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1698. poverty. The establishment the Ursulines wish to found at Three Rivers is unnecessary. Is glad to receive the good report they make of the services of De Subercase. Folio 51½, 20 pages. Say, 25 pp.
- No date. Statement of grants made to various individuals in Canada. Folio 61½, 1½ page.
- May 21. The Minister to De Frontenac. The King is dissatisfied with the extraordinary expenditure for fortifying Quebec, when no danger was apparent, but is pleased with his activity in placing himself in a condition to join De Nesmond. He (De Frontenac) seems too ready to believe those who for greed are sustaining the party of bush traders. Must stop the excessive production of beaver, without allowing himself to be influenced by the idea that the Indians would carry their furs to the English. Cannot understand how he came to suspend the judgment rendered by De Champigny in the Aubert affair. His violence only does him harm. Folio 64, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- March 21. Same to De Champigny. In view of the probable continuation of the war with the Iroquois, the King has granted the same amount of funds for Canada. Is surprised that he has advanced 3,000 livres to the Ursulines, for an endowment at Three Rivers, on account of monies which the King will not give them. The expenditure of the country is excessive. Is surprised to find but 300 soldiers employed in expeditions, out of 1,400. The King would willingly encourage the fisheries, but thinks he must not undertake to send salt. The missionaries must explain to the Indian allies that it is to their own interest to carry their furs to Montreal, so as to obtain merchandise at a lower price. The Bishop would be better employed in establishing his parishes, than in working for the new establishment of the Ursulines. Folio 70, 15 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- May 16. The same to the same. Instructions on the subject of the shipping and classification of beaver. Folio 77½, 4 pages.
- May 21. Memorial of Farmers of the Pointeau lease, respecting the beaver to be brought to France this year. Folio 79½, 3 pages.
- May 21. The Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. Is glad to hear of his arrival at Quebec, and of the disposition of the clergy towards peace and unity. Has done well in interposing between De Frontenac and De Champigny, to mitigate the consequences of the misunderstanding between them. Begg him to bring to a conclusion the matter of established parish holdings. The King has given the position of councillor, vacant by the death of D'Amours de Freneuse, to Riverin, on condition that he pays 1,000 livres to the family of the former; has refused letters patent for the establishment of the Ursulines at Three Rivers; must not entertain the subject again. Folio 80½, 3 pages.
- May 21. The same to De Callières. The King is well satisfied with his services and his zeal; but he has, to say the least, shown want of vigilance in allowing traders, coureurs de bois, and merchants, with their goods, to go with De Tonty to Michilimakinak. Folio 82, 3 pages.
- May 21. The same to De Subercase. Has shown temper in his difficulty with the commissary; his employment will be changed if he does not use more moderation. How he must proceed in the review of the troops, and the signing of the rolls. Folio 83½, 2 pages.
- May 21. The same to De la Touche. The King has referred to De Frontenac and De Champigny his complaints against De Subercase. Folio 84, 2 pages.
- May 21. The same to De Frontenac. M. Sauger, one of those interested in the Ferme d'Occident, has been chosen to proceed to Canada, in order to deal

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1698. with the difficulties daily occurring as to the collecting of the dues of the said Ferme. Folio 85, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 21. The same to De Blénac. Will take M. Sauger on "Le Poly," and give him board during his passage. Folio 85 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- No date. The same to Bégon. M. Riverin. Will give passage on "Le Poly" to Abbé Bergère, and to Madame de Champigny and her servants. M. and Mme. de Vaudreuil will embark on "La Gironde." Folio 85 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 25. Sundry orders. Folio 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 28. The Minister to Bégon. Folio 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- The King to the Marquis de Coutré. Has chosen him for the command of the ships going to Canada with provisions. Will bring back the beaver of the Ferme and the effects to be delivered to him by De Champigny. Folio 87, 2 pages.
- May 28. The Minister to De Champigny. The Fermiers Généraux finding themselves overstocked with a prodigious quantity of beaver, ask the King to be freed from their obligations. Has accepted the proposal of Louis Guigue, who claims to have found a way to dispose of the stock of beaver, while continuing to receive as in the past, but at other prices and under a different classification. Sr. Sauger goes to Canada for the purpose of explaining the change. Must gather the merchants and settlers together to receive his explanations. Folio 88, 5 pages.
- May 28. The same to the same, on the subject of a claim of Sr. Aubert. Folio 90, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 4. The same to Bégon. Instructions respecting Plaisance. Du Brouillant has asked to be allowed to pass this year in France; De Monic will perform his duties until his return. Folio 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- May 28. Instructions from the King to Comte de la Galissonnière, commanding the frigates "La Thétis" and "La Renommée." Is satisfied with his services of the last war, and gives him the command of "La Thétis" and "La Renommée" to go to Plaisance. He will make the circuit of Newfoundland, drive off all vessels he finds fishing on our coasts, except the English, in as much as the treaty as to the limits is not signed. Will return to France, serving as escort to the vessels bound for the Mediterranean, until clear of the Straits. Has sent a squadron of seven frigates to the Azores under the command of the Chevalier de Coëtlégon, for the purpose of destroying the pirates. Folio 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- No date. Order to Le Roy de la Potterie, head writer of the marine, to go to Canada, there to perform the duties of Controller. Folio 94, 1 page.
- June 4. The Minister to D'Iberville. Has given M. Bégon the list of officers who will command "L'Atalante," and "La Ville D'Emben." Has also orders to fit out "La Badine," which he will command himself. Folio 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 4. Memorial to serve as instructions to De Brizacier, chief writer of the marine, performing the functions of commissary to the frigates "La Thétis" and "La Renommée." Folio 95, 6 pages.
- June 4. The Minister to De Monic. Will replace Du Brouillant (who remains in France to re-establish his health), as commandant in the Island of Newfoundland. His orders to De Brizacier and to the Marquis de la Galissonnière. Folio 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 4. Certificate of service for Chevalier Le Poupet de la Boularderie, and furlough for De la Corne. Folio 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 11. The Minister to De Costebelle. It is not on account of any dissatisfaction with him that De Monic has been made commandant in Newfoundland. The King will reward his services on some other occasion. Folio 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

1698.
June 11. The Minister to De Champigny. Will make a suitable grant to Pierre du Vaux, a gentleman of Anjou, who goes to Canada with his family. Folio 99½, ¼ page.
- The same to De Sérigny. Has ordered M. Bégon to give him 50 sailors to take back the vessel "Le Palmier" to France. Will take to Quebec the Canadians who are at Fort Bourbon, with the exception of those that D'Iberville may wish to leave there. Will return to La Rochelle. Folio 99½, 1 page.
- June 11. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 99, 3 pages.
- June 18. The same to De Villemarceau, on the subject of a grant at Plaisance. Folio 101½, ½ page.
- June 19. The same to Bégon. On the subject of a packet to be delivered to De Vaudreuil if he is still at La Rochelle. Folio 101½, ¼ page.
- June 18. Deed of gift to Sr. Barat, a piece of land at Plaisance. Folio 101 *bis*, 1 page.
- June 19. The Minister to De Vaudreuil. The King deposes him to receive as Chevaliers de St. Louis : MM. de Frontenac, De Callières and De Crisacy. Folio 102, ½ page.
- June 25. The same to D'Iberville. Does not understand why M. Bégon has not given him the two Canadians who made the voyage of the Mississippi with the late De la Salle. Asks him to take with him M. Le Vasseur, who served with La Salle and has held various positions in Canada. Folio 102, 1½ pages.
- Statement of beaver brought from Hudson's Bay Fort, taken by D'Iberville from the English, in 1697, and delivered to the agent of the Farmers of the Revenue at La Rochelle, from March 25th to April 12th, 1698. Folio 103.
- July 2. The Minister to Bégon. Various instructions respecting the armament of certain vessels. D'Iberville. Le Vasseur. Folio 103½, 2 pages.
- July 9. The same to the same. Id. Folio 104½, 4½ pages.
- July 9. Statement of munitions to be delivered from the magazines at Rochefort for shipment on board the frigates "La Badine" and "Le Marin," commanded by D'Iberville, *capitaine de frégate légère*. Folio 106, 9 pages.
- July 9. The Minister to D'Iberville. Has given orders to M. Bégon to give him the 150 men he wants for "La Badine," and to M. Chamillard 130 men for "Le Marin." MM. Sougé and Berthier de Mornay will serve on board his vessels. Folio 110½, 2 pages.
- July 9. The same to Massiot. Various instructions touching the arrival and departure of certain vessels. Folio 111, 1 page.
- July 23. Memorial to serve as instructions to D'Iberville. By reason of his services in the taking of Fort Bourbon in 1695 and 1697, of that of Pemkin on the coast of Acadia and the English colonies in the Island of Newfoundland, and other enterprises and discoveries he has accomplished, the King confides to him an expedition to explore the mouth of the Mississippi, the attempts to discover which have up to the present been attended with so little success. The King gives no directions, judging it better, in view of the confidence he has in him, to leave him sole control. If he is first on the spot, he can build a fort and give the command to such of his officers as he may choose, &c., &c. Folio 111½, 6 pages.
- November 19. The Minister to M. Massiot. Is glad to hear of the return of "La Ville d'Emden" from Plaisance. Folio 114½, ¼ page.
- November 19. The same to Bégon. Id. Folio 115, ½ page.
- November 19. The same to the same. On the return of M. De Bonnaventure from

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1698. Acadia, they will, together, prepare a memorial on the facilities and difficulties of procuring masts in that country. Folio 115, 1 page.
- November 31. The same to M. De Bonnaventure. Is happy to learn that he has returned, and pleased with the account he has given of his voyage. Folio 115½, 1 page.
- December 3. The same to Bégon. Must refit "L'Envieux" and prepare "La Gironde" for a voyage either to Acadia or Canada, to load with masts. Folio 116½, 1½ page.
- December 3. The same to Massiot. Is pleased with his diligence in saving the beaver skins on board the vessel "La Monon," wrecked on Oléron Island. Folio 117, ½ page.
- December 3. The same to De Sérigny. Is glad of his return and of the report he makes. Gives an order to the Farmers of the Revenue to make him a payment on account of his furs, to enable him to pay the Canadians in his service. They shall be employed pending his departure. Folio 117, 1 page.
- December 3. The same to Sr. Du Gué. Id. Folio 117½, ½ page.
- December 10. The same to De Brizacier. Is pleased to hear of his return from Plaisance and with the report he makes. Folio 118, ½ page.
- The same to De Contré Blenac. Id. Return from Canada. Folio 118, 1 page.
- December 10. The same to Massiot. Is glad to learn of the return of "L'Atalante." It is true that the beaver and furs she has brought belong to D'Iberville. Folio 118½, ½ page.
- December 17. The same to Bégon. The Canadians brought over by De Sérigny are engaged by D'Iberville at 30 livres a month, until their return to Quebec. Folio 119, ½ page.
- December 24. The same to the same. Instructions on the same subject. Folio 119, 1 page.
- December 24. The same to De Sérigny. Has given an order to the Farmers of the Revenue to let him have the sum he claims. Folio 119½, 1 page.
- December 24. The same to M. Des Ursins. Is glad of his return and of the report he makes. Folio 120, ½ page.
1699.
January 21. The same to Bégon. Is surprised to find that the masts received by "La Gironde" from Canada are of poor quality; must get some from Acadia. Folio 121, ½ page.
- January 28. The same to the same. Must prepare the frigates "Le Nieuport," "L'Emporté," "Le Poly," and "La Thétis"—the first for Acadia, the others for the islands. A freight ship is needed for Plaisance and a frigate to chase the pirates. Folio 121½, ½ page.
- February 4. The same to the same. Provisions and clothing for the garrisons of Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 122, 1 page.
- February 11. The same to the same. Will speak to the King of the surplus of funds for Acadia; also an indemnity to the surgeon of Acadia. Folio 122½, ½ page.
- March 4. The same to the same. Another store-ship must be sent to Acadia. She will return with masts. Folio 123, 1½ page.
- March 11. The same to the same. Various instructions respecting the fitting out and departure of vessels, provisioning of garrisons of Acadia and Plaisance, &c., &c. Must take proceedings against De Bonnaventure to punish him for his malversations during the last war. Folio 123½, 6 pages.
- March 11. Statement of what is to be bought for the Fort of Plaisance out of the funds for the fortifications of the place. Statement of munitions for the said place. Statement of munitions for the fort of the Lower River
- March 18.

1699. St. Jean. Statement of what is asked for on behalf of the Indians of the Peninsula of Acadia. List of persons to whom the King has granted passage to Acadia on board the storeship taking out provisions for the garrison : De Villien ; De la Tour and valets ; Du Breuil, Procureur du Roi ; Cachoïs with 8 fishermen ; Jacques Michel ; Pierre Bion and 4 servants. Folio 126, 6 pages.

The Minister to Bégon. Various instructions respecting vessels going to Acadia and the maintenance of the garrisons. De Villebon proposes there shall be sent to 12 Indian chiefs of Acadia twelve hats ornamented with feathers of all colours, 12 shirts of lace, and arms of the best quality, instead of presents in money. De Thury proposes to gather all the Indians of the Peninsula in a village, and asks for great help ; will give only 2,000 livres for this purpose. Folio 128½, 3 pages.

March 18,
Versailles.

The Minister to De Villebon. The King has had "Le Nieuport," commanded by De Courbon St. Léger, fitted out to make war upon the pirates. He takes out the provisions for Acadia, presents for the Indians, and a party of carpenters to cut timber : ash, elm, and other kinds, for His Majesty's arsenals, to be loaded in a storeship that will be sent out later. Folio 130, 3 pages.

March 18.

The same to Des Goutins respecting the carpenters he is sending to Acadia to cut timber. Folio 131½, 1 page.

March 18.

The same to De Costebelle, respecting the vessel "Nieuport," setting out to make war upon the pirates. Folio 132, 1 page.

Memorial to serve as instructions to De Courbon St. Léger. Will go to Chibouctou to deliver the effects of the Compagnie De la Pèche Sédentaire de l'Acadie. Will make war upon the pirates in La Baie Française as well as on the other coasts of Acadia. Will drive away the English schooners fishing in the roadsteads, or drying their fish therein ; without otherwise molesting them if they obey his orders. Folio 132½, 4 pages.

March 25.

The Minister to Bégon. If he thinks the season too far advanced to send carpenters and sawyers to Acadia, will postpone their departure until the autumn. Folio 134, 2 pages.

March 25.

The King to De Frontenac. If on receiving this letter, he is engaged in hostilities with the Iroquois or the English, they must at once cease, such being the agreement between the King of England and himself. The King of England has sent similar instructions to Comte de Bellamont, with whom he must act in concert in putting an end to hostilities and disarming the Indians. Folio 135, 3 pages.

April 1.

The Minister to Bégon. Various instructions respecting Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 137, 5 pages.

April 1.

The same to De Frontenac. The conference to regulate the boundaries of the two nations in America is opened in London. It opened with the question of the sovereignty over the Iroquois ; and reference was made to that of Hudson's Bay. Is sorry De Champigny has not been able to make the settlers consent to the new price of beaver. The failure to execute the King's orders, has placed him under the necessity of issuing a warrant to compel the Farmers of the Revenue to pay the bills of exchange drawn on him last year. He must strive to convince the settlers that the proposed changes will affect them but slightly, and that it is their manifest interest to accept them. Folio 139, 3 pages.

April 1.

The same to De Champigny. Has not done what the King expected him to do, and what the general interest of the country dictated, in not applying himself resolutely to securing acceptance of the changes adopted in the price of beaver. Folio 140½, 3 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

- 1699,
February 24. Decree of the Council of State regulating the price of beaver in Canada. Folio 141½, 4 pages.
- Appointment as Procurer du Roi in Acadia, for Du Breuil. Folio 143½, 2 pages.
- April 5. Appointment as Clerk and Notary in Acadia for Jean Chrisostôme Lopinot. Folio 144½, 1 page.
- April 8. Decree of Council of State ordering grantees of land in Acadia to produce their titles. Folio 145, 1 page.
- April 8. The Minister to Sr. Fontenu. The King has named him commissioner to enquire into the state of Newfoundland, and as to whether masts can be obtained there. Folio 145½, 1 page.
- April 8. The same to Du Brouillan. Regrets to hear of the bad state of his health, but as Plaisance has for two years been without a Governor, he will be replaced by another if he cannot go to his post this year. Folio 146, ½ page.
- April 10. The same to Bégon. Will give a passage to Jean and Nicolas Thiery, Canadian settlers, and Leave to De Tainville, ensign of De Villien's company. Folio 146½, ½ page.
- No date. Instructions to Gabaret de la Motte, commanding the storeship "L'Avenant," which the King is fitting out at Rochefort for a voyage to Plaisance. Will take out to Plaisance the munitions for that post. Will do the same for River St. Jean. Will deliver at Chibouctou the effects of La Compagnie d'Acadie. Will place himself at the disposal of De Fontenu to load a cargo of masts and other timber, &c. Folio 146½, 3 pages.
- April 15. Instructions to De Fontenu, Commissaire Ordonnateur de la Marine, on the subject of the mission intrusted to him at Plaisance and Acadia. Will review the troops at Plaisance, examine the fortifications, take account of the resources of the country, proceed to Port Royal, assemble the settlers to obtain from them a declaration as to what they would contribute for the re-establishment of the fort, the tithe of a curé, &c. Will examine the complaints of De Villebon against Le Borgne, la Tour and Du Gast, whom he charges with having negotiated with the English; also the complaints of Des Gautins against De Villebon, &c., &c. Folio 148, 13 pages. Say, 17 pp.
- April 15. Ordinance of the King, enacting that the rations of soldiers missing from the roll of the companies at Plaisance, are to remain in the store-houses as being to the good, instead of being appropriated by the officers. Folio 154, 1 page.
- April 15. Memorial from the King to the Governor of Plaisance. Various instructions on the subject of the subdivision of beach lots, the fortifications, the reduction of the number of soldiers constituting the companies, &c. Folio 154½, 8 pages.
- April 15. The Minister to De Costebelle. Various instructions. Has done well to inform him of the abuse committed by officers in appropriating the rations of soldiers missing from the companies. It would be well for the people to do something in the way of cultivating the soil, so as not to be at the mercy of the merchants. Will give him leave next year if his illness continues. Folio 158, 5 pages.
- April 15. The same to De Villemarceau. Cannot at present grant him the beach he asks for. Folio 160½, ½ page.
- The same to De Villebon. Should have written the memorandum asked for upon the boundaries of the possessions of the two countries, whilst the matter is being dealt with in London. Was right in not meddling with the English who appear to desire to re-establish themselves at Péméquid, but

1699. must forward complaint to Boston. Will take measures to put an end to the proceedings of the clergy, but they complain greatly of the disorderly conduct of his brothers, and of his partiality towards them. Has learnt with horror of the conduct of De Neuville. The King has been surprised to hear that passports have been given by La Borgne to the English. The fort on the lower St. Jean river is to be abandoned when that of Port Royal shall have been completed. Is glad of the return of Captain Baptiste. Will bear him in mind when an opportunity occurs. Will have the charges against La Tour and Dugas examined into. De Villien goes to Acadia. The King will not grant him his leave until next year. Folio 160½, 10 pages.
- April 15. The same to Des Goutins. Various instructions. Folio 165, 6 pages.
- April 15. The same to De Thury. The King has granted him 2,000 livres for the establishment of a large Indian village near Chibouctou. Is pleased with his zeal. Folio 167½, 1 page.
- April 20. Commission as Governor and Lieutenant-General in Canada for De Callières. Folio 168, 1 page.
- April 22. The Minister to Bégon. Various instructions. Folio 168½, 1 page.
- April 22. The same to De Brouillan. His health and the length of his absence compel the King to appoint his successor at Plaisance. Will give him another post when his health is restored. Folio 169½, 1 page.
- April 22. The same to De Sérigny. Has given orders to make ready "L'Atalante" to go for the King's goods at Hudson's Bay. Must do the same as to his own. Folio 169½, ½ page.
- April 27. The King to De Callières. Repeats what he has written to De Frontenac on the subject of the entente between the two Crowns to put an end to hostilities with the Iroquois, pending the decision of the commission sitting in London. Must come to an understanding with De Bellamont. Folio 170, 3 pages.
- April 28. Commission as captain of a company of the detachment of the marine in Acadia for De Villien. Folio 171, 2 pages.
- May 17. Leave for nine months for De Galifet, Major of Quebec. Same to Le Verrier. Permission to go to France and serve at Rochefort, for De Bayne. Folio 172½, ½ page.
- April 18. De Monic, adjutant of marine at Rochefort, to command in chief at Plaisance in the absence or default of Du Brouillard. Folio 172½, 2 pages.
- May 19, Marly. Letters erecting into a Barony the land and Seigniorship of Longueuil, in Canada, for Charles Le Moyne. This document enumerates the services of "the late Charles Le Moyne," settled in Canada in 1640, and of his sons. Minute details as to the settlement of Charles Le Moyne of Longueuil, *filz*, "the present Baron." Folio 173½, 7 pages.
- May 20. Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Is glad to hear of the departure for Plaisance of the storeship "L'Avenant." Must hasten the departure of those going to Canada. De Subercase. Passage of 4 Recollets. Folio 176½, 2 pages.
- May 20. The same to De Monic. Will find enclosed his commission as commandant at Plaisance. Folio 177½, ½ page.
- No date. The same to De Sérigny. The King does not judge it expedient to send any vessel to Hudson's Bay, but the "Atalante." If he desires to secure the goods his brother has left there, he had better equip a frigate, of which the King will give him the command, with a crew of 60 men. Awaiting the return of D'Iberville to ship off the Canadians who are at Rochefort. Folio 177½, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1639.
May 27. The Minister to De Callières. The King has appointed him Governor of the colony. Hopes he will act in harmony with the Intendant, and that he will forget his little difficulties with the Bishop and others. Folio 200½, 3 pages.
- May 27. The same to De Champigny. Has been surprised at the outlay for card-money. Does not believe him to have been reduced to that extremity. Must reduce the number of soldiers. Hopes de Callières will put an end to the abuses committed by the captains with regard to the soldiers' pay. The King expresses his satisfaction at the disinterestedness of Sieurs De la Durantaye, De Longueuil, Du Luth, and De Maricourt, in that respect. Must, after next year, reduce gradually the allowance to the curés, and commence the establishment of fixed parish holdings. His proposal not to write any more letters in concert with the Governor, is unacceptable; the practice is an excellent one. Statement of charges and expenses. Instructions and information. Folio 201½, 19 pages.
- May 27. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is happy to hear from him of the sentiments of piety and religion in which M. De Frontenac breathed his last. Hopes he will fix some of the parish holdings this year. Permits him to build churches of stone and hold the patronage, when the Seigniors will not do it. Is glad to hear of the good understanding existing between him and the former Bishop. Hopes he will decide to have mass said in the chapel of Lower Town. Complaints against the Recollet priest of Plaisance and those of Port Royal. Folio 210½, 7 pages.
- May 27. The Minister to De Callières. Mission of De Villebois, sent to Canada by the Fermiers du Domaine d'Occident in order to discuss and settle with the people the prices of beaver. Folio 213½, 1 page.
- May 27. The Minister to Mgr. the former Bishop of Quebec. Is happy to hear, by his letter, of the perfect union and good understanding existing between himself and his successor. Feels certain that it will not change. The King is unable to grant him the succour he asks to sustain the mission he is sending to the Mississippi. Folio 214, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to De Villeray. Grants him 400 livres a year for life, by way of indemnity for the land taken for the fortifications. Folio 215½, ½ page.
- May 27. The same to D'Auteuil. Has received the minutes of proceedings of the council with regard to De Frontenac. The death of the latter has terminated the incident. Folio 215½, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to De la Touche, respecting a difficulty he had with De Callières before his elevation to the post of Governor. De Callières has orders to sustain him in the discharge of his duties. Folio 216, 1 page.
- May 27. Order of the King discharging certain individuals of Quebec from liability for the payment of a sum of 1,589 livres, for munitions furnished them from the King's magazines, to enable them to pursue the pirates. Folio 216½, 2 pages.
- May 27. Royal Order revoking the permission given to Le Sueur to explore for mines. It would be made a pretext for trading. It is not clear that the mines are of any great value. Distance and transport would render the work too costly. Folio 217½, 2 pages.
- May 27. The Minister to De Sérigny. Will receive on board two men whom the Farmers of the Domaine are sending to Hudson's Bay. One of them will winter there; the other will return with him. Folio 218, 1 page.
- May 27. Order to the Commander of Fort Bourbon to receive at the fort M. ———, sent out by the Farmers of the Domaine. Folio 218½, ½ page.

1699.
May 27. The Minister to Bégon. Will give passage to the missionaries sent by the Superior of Les Missions Etrangères to Jacques Poitevin, currier, his wife and three children; also to Charles Michel L'Huillier *dit* Chevalier. Various instructions. Folio 219, 4 pages.
- No date. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Decoyeux, commissioned Lieutenant of the Marine, commanding the store-ships "La Seine" and "La Jeanne," which the King is sending to Canada. Will take to Quebec munitions and provisions, and bring back the 113 masts and other cargo to be delivered to him by De Champigny. On his return will convoy the fishing vessels, in order to protect them against pirates. Letter from the minister accompanying these instructions. Folio 220½, 3 pages.
- May 27. The Minister to De Champigny as to an irregularity in his accounts. Folio 222, 4 pages.
- May 27. The same to Decoyeux, instructing him to receive on board and admit to his table M. De Villebois; also M. de Monic, whom he will leave at Isle St. Pierre. Id. to De Monic. Folio 223½, ½ page.
- May 28. Appointment as Governor of the Island of Montreal for De Vaudreuil, commanding the troops, and as Commander of New France, in default of De Callières. Folio 224, 3 pages.
- May 28. Brevet rank of commandant of troops for De Ramezay, Governor of Three Rivers, in the place of De Vaudreuil; and commission appointing him to a company. Folio 225, 2 pages.
- May 28. Appointment as Governor of Three Rivers for Provost, Lieutenant of the King at Quebec, in the place of De Ramezay. Folio 226½, 1½ page.
- May 28. Commission as Lieutenant of the King at Quebec, for the Marquis de Crisacy, Lieutenant of the King at Montreal. Folio 227, 1 page.
- May 28. Appointment as Lieutenant of the King at Montreal for De Galifet, Major at Quebec. Folio 227½, 1 page.
- Appointment as Major at Quebec for De Langloiserie, Major at Montreal. Id. of Major at Montreal for De la Vallière. Folio 228½, 2 pages.
- Warrant confirming grant of a building site at Quebec for Sr. Frérot. Folio 228½, 1½ page.
- May 28. Warrant confirming a grant to François de Champigny de la Chevroitière, of the islets and beach in front of his Seigniori, to the Chenal des Basques. Folio 229½, ½ page.
- May 28. Warrant confirming a grant to Louis Hamelin (part proprietor of the Seigniori of Grondines) of the isles and islets in front of his land. Folio 229½, ½ page.
- May 28. Warrant confirming a grant *en fief* to René Louis Labert, *fils*, of a piece of land measuring two leagues in front and the same in depth, situated in rear of the lands named St. Gabriel and St. Ignace, belonging to the Jesuits and the Hospital Sisters, Quebec. Folio 230, 2 pages.
- May 28. Warrant confirming a grant to Pierre Lessard, of a tract of land one league in front and of like depth, situated on the river St. Lawrence near Isle St. Jean, contiguous to the lands of Demoiselle Du Tartre, Sr. De la Chesnaye and François Bellanger. Folio 230½, 1 page.
- May 28. Warrant confirming grant of a parcel of land six arpents in front, in the banlieue of Quebec, between St. Jean and St. François, adjoining the lands of the late Nicolas Bonhomme and Jean Gloria. Folio 231, 1 page.
- May 30. The Minister to De Callières in relation to the promotion of De Vaudreuil, De Ramezay, De Crisacy and others. Id. to M. de Champigny. Folio 231½, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1699.
May 30. The Minister to De Vaudreuil. Informs him of his appointment to the post of Governor of the Island of Montreal. Id. to De Ramezay. Id. to Provost. Id. to De Crisacy. Id. to De Galifet. Id. to De la Vallière. Folio 232½, 8 pages.
- May 30. Royal Order appointing Sr. Raimbault to the office of Notaire Royal in the Island of Montreal. Folio 240½, 1 page.
- June 1. The Minister to Bégon. Sends him his Canadian dispatches. Hopes the storeships are ready to put to sea. Folio 241, 1 page.
- June 1. The same to De Langloiserie. The King has caused the whole staff to leave Montreal for Quebec. Has given him the rank of Major at the latter place, with increased allowances. Folio 242, ½ page.
- June 3,
Marly. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to De Sérigny, commissioned Lieutenant of Marine, commanding the King's frigate "L'Atalante." Trusts in his ability and experience for the voyage he is going to make to Hudson's Bay. It is agreed that, for this year, the trade of the Bay is to be shared between the Fermiers and D'Iberville, unless the latter prefers to retire. Folio 42, 3 pages.
- June 4.
Versailles. The Minister to De Monic. Is informed that there are at Plaisance deeds and papers concerning Acadia, taken to that place by one Comault, formerly Notary at Port Royal. Will send them back. Folio 243½, ½ page.
- June 17. Order instructing Sérigny to restore Fort Bourbon to the English.
(In the margin is this note: "This order was returned and was not executed." E.R.) Folio 243½, 1 page.
- June 15. The Minister to D'Iberville. The King has decided to send immediately the frigate "La Renommée," with a store-ship, to the Mississippi to revictual the garrison he left there, and take out the Canadians whom his brother has brought back from Hudson's Bay, these people being more useful than others in such enterprises. He will command the frigate, for he will be better able to decide than others which is the more advisable, to abandon or to retain the post. Du Guay will follow his advice as to what he should take out. He (D'Iberville) will decide whether the Spaniards he brought with him are to be employed. Folio 244, 2 pages.
- August 5. The same to Du Guay. D'Iberville is of opinion that his departure should not be delayed, seeing that the fort is victualled for only seven months. Will take with him "La Gironde," and the two feluccas D'Iberville has asked for. Folio 244½, 2 pages.
- August 5. The same to D'Iberville. Sent orders to Acadia directing payment to be made for the ship Sr. Damours D'Echauffours had given him to carry De Villien, and which has been taken by the English. Did not know he had Dechauffours' power of attorney to receive payment. Orders given to Du Guay to prepare vessels for sea. Is waiting for the chart of the coast of Florida, which he is to send. Folio 246, 2 pages.
- August 9. The same to Du Guay. Must be ready to sail early in September. Has given the command of "La Gironde" to Chevalier de Surgères. Folio 247, 1 page.
- The same to D'Iberville. Has been handed a chart of a river that runs north and south, from the vicinity of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of which certain French refugees in England, intend to settle. What river is this? Does he know it? Folio 247½, 1 page.
- August 26.
Marly. The same to Du Guay. Has sent to him 10,000 livres for the purchase of provisions, also various statements, and the roll of officers, soldiers and freebooters, &c., whom D'Iberville left at Biloxi, also the statement of the sums D'Iberville paid to the freebooters of St. Domingo. Folio 248½, 3 pages.

1699. Munitions of war for Fort Biloxi. Folio 249½, ½ page.
- August 26. The Minister to D'Iberville. The King has made him a Chevalier of St. Louis, together with De Surgères, who made the voyage of the Mississippi with him. Folio 250, 1 page.
- August 26. The same to the same. The King had given to Le Sueur leave to work the mines in the country of the Scioux, which permission he revoked. He is permitted to go there again by way of the mouth of the Mississippi, and take up two boats. Will take him on board with his men. Folio 250½, 1 p.
- August 26. The same to Du Guay, on the same subject. Folio 251, ½ page.
- August 26. The same to the same. Various instructions. Folio 251½, 3 pages.
- September 2. The same to D'Iberville. Various instructions. Folio 253½, 2 pages.
- September 8, Fontaine-bleau. The same to Du Guay. Sundry instructions relating to victualling. Folio 254½, 1 page.
- September 8. The same to D'Iberville. Will render account to the King of what he states with regard to the settlement which the English and French refugees may have made in Florida. Folio 255, 1 page.
- September 15. The same to Du Guay. Will give suitable wine to D'Iberville, so that he may not have to stop at Madeira or at the Azores. Sr. Rémy, engineer. Order to give shipping to De Rancour, Chief Clerk. Folio 255½, 3 pages.
- September 15. The same to D'Iberville. Will do well not to leave La Gironde behind. If he cannot get suitable wine, may stop at Madeira. Sundry instructions. The King of England has given positive orders that the goods taken at Hudson's Bay by the English Company be paid for. Relies on his getting through with this affair at once. Folio 256½, 3 pages.
- September 15. The same to the same. Will receive on board his vessels the missionary who is being sent to Arkansas by the Superior of *Les Missions Etrangères*, as he can thus, more easily than by way of Canada, join the missionaries already there. Folio 257½, ½ page.
- September 15. The same to the same. Will admit on board his vessel Sr. De Ramonville and his valet, whom he will treat with consideration. Folio 258, ½ p.
- No date. The same to Du Guay. Is glad to learn of the arrival of the frigate "Nieuport." Who is Bassett, who is in command? Has no letter from De Villebon. Le Vasseur, Major at Biloxi. Has received the memorials D'Iberville sent him of his claims on account of his expedition to Hudson Bay in 1695. Thought the affair was settled. Is writing about it to Bégon. Folio 258, 2 pages.
- September 22. The same to D'Iberville. Sends him instructions for his voyage. Contain nothing as to what he must do if he finds the English and refugee French established in Florida. Will not attack them, even if he is the stronger, but try and get their settlement destroyed by the Indians or the Canadians, as though they undertook it of themselves and without orders. Folio 259, 2 pages.
- No date. Memorial to serve as instructions to D'Iberville. Will go direct to Biloxi, without stopping at St. Domingo, unless it cannot be avoided. Will judge whether it is best to keep Fort Biloxi, or construct another elsewhere. In the latter case will destroy it. Will not attack either the English or the Spaniards. Will study the resources of the country, and particularly as to whether it is possible to obtain *wool (laine)* from the cattle of the country. Will bring some hides and even some living animals if he can. It is said that there are mulberry trees there; if that is so will find out whether the raising of silk worms could not be carried on with profit. Will study the country in relation to the mines, &c. Folio 259½, 10 pages. Say, 12 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1699.
September 22 The Minister to De Rasscourt. Id. instructions to the same. The King has named him principal writer of the marine at Biloxi or at some other place to be chosen by D'Iberville. He will perform the duty of Intendant Commissary. Folio 165, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- September 29 The same to Du Guay. Various instructions. Will send out De la Ronde, whom D'Iberville desires to have with him. Folio 267½, 1 page.
- October 8. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Sr. de Rasscourt. Folio 268, 1 page.
- October 13. The same to the same. Hopes D'Iberville has sailed. Will ask the Superior of the Jesuits at La Rochelle to appoint another missionary in place of the one who was to have left, if not already done. Folio 286½, 1 page.
- August 2,
Versailles. The Minister to D'Argenson. Has examined his proposals touching the sale of beaver. The question is a delicate one. The difficulty between the Farmers of the Revenue and the haters is becoming more and more acute. The King desires him to meet Messrs D'Aguesseau and De la Reine, to discuss fully the reasons advanced by the two parties and find a solution satisfactory to all. Folio 269, 1 page.
- End of Volume 20.

Series B.—Vol. 22.

Volume 21 relates only to the Islands of America.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES—YEARS 1700 AND 1701—COLONIES.

Vol. 22—Series B.

1700.
January 1.
Versailles. Table. Folio A., 26 pages. Say, 32 pp.
- January 10. The Minister to Bégon. Must prepare "La Jeanne Cornélie" for Plaisance and "La Seine" for Canada. Folio 1, ½ page.
- Decree revoking the privilege accorded to those interested in La Cie de la Baie D'Hudson, for exclusive commerce and barter, and restoring the same to the residents of Quebec. History of the question. Folio 1, 6 pages.
- The Minister to Bégon. Is glad to learn that the masts brought from Canada are of good quality. Messrs. L'Hermitte and De Frontenac have not visited the localities in Acadia indicated by De Bonnaventure. Must send a store-ship there yearly for timber. Folio 4, 2 pages.
- January 13. The same to Du Brouillan. Engagement of sailors. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- January 13. The same to Sr. Argaut. Same subject. Folio 5, ½ page.
- January 17. The same to De Callières, on the subject of a sedentary fishery at Mont Louis. Folio 5½, ½ page.
- January 20. The same to Bégon. Basset has perhaps been ill-treated by De Villebon, but all the same his conduct is suspicious. Consignments of victuals, munitions and recruits for Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 5½, 5 pages.
- January 20. The same to De Fontenu. Asks for explanations concerning his memorial as to Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 8, 1 page.
- January 20. The same to De St. Sulpice. Must communicate with the proprietors of fishing vessels and get them to carry lime to Plaisance. Folio 8½, 1 page.
- January 20. The same to the same. It would be more profitable to introduce at Plaisance the English system of commerce and fishing; the merchant engages to furnish all the requirements of the fishermen and takes all

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1700. their catch. Otherwise there is uncertainty and every one suffers. Folio 9, 1½ page.
- January 20. The same to the same. Has ordered De Gastines to urge the merchants of St. Malo to carry on the fisheries on the coasts of Acadia. Will communicate to them the memorial of De Villebon on the subject. Folio 9½, 1 page.
- January 27. The same to M. Bégon. Fitting out the vessels "La Jeanne Cornélie" and "La Seine." Masts from Canada and Acadia. Folio 13, 1½ page.
- January 27. The same to De Vanolles. He is to pay the bills of exchange drawn upon him by De Champigny. Folio 13½, ½ page.
- February 3. The same to M. Bégon. Masts. Plan of the fort at the entrance of River St. Jean. Folio 14, 1 page.
- February 10. Order permitting those interested in La Compagnie de Mont Louis, in the St. Lawrence river, to raise 12 men and ship them at Bordeaux for Canada. Folio 14½, ½ page.
- February 10. The Minister to Bégon. Will permit Basset to return to Acadia if he has behaved well since his discharge. At the request of the delegates from Canada, now in Paris, has granted them "L'Atlante" to go to Hudson's Bay. Will have her handed over to De Vaulezar, who will take command. Folio 15, 2 pages.
- February 17. The same to the same. Sundry instructions touching the provisioning of the garrisons of Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 16, 3 pages.
- February 24. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 17, 2 pages.
- February 26. The same to the same, touching the departure of "L'Atalante" for Quebec and Hudson's Bay. Folio 18, 1 page.
- March 3. The same to the same. Sundry instructions on Plaisance and Acadia. "L'Atalante." Folio 19, 3 pages.
- March 3. Statement of munitions sent to Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 20½, 9 pages.
- March 3. The Minister to De Chaulnes on the raising of recruits for Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 25, ½ page.
- March 9. Statement of munitions to be sent to Acadia. Folio 25½, 1 page.
- March 10. The Minister to De Fontenu. Will return to Acadia on "L'Avenant," Folio 26½, 1 page.
- March 10. The same to Bégon. As there is no Almoner at the fort of river St. Jean, De Villebon purposes to appoint to the place an Irish priest, who might attract some of his countrymen. Sundry instructions concerning Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 26½, 4 pages.
- March 17. The same to the same. Must bring all the masts required from Acadia. Might confer about this with Messrs. De Bonnaventure, De la Neuville and Basset. Folio 28½, 1 page.
- March 24. The same to the same. The King has granted "Le Nieuport" to the Compagnie de L'Acadie. Sr. de Juchereau. Sundry instructions. Folio 29, 3 pages.
- March 30. Order of Council of State directing the apportioning of the shore at Plaisance for the cod fishery. Folio 30, 4 pages.
- March 30. The Minister to De Callières. The Fermiers de la Domaine D'Occident are sending De Villebois back to Canada, for the business of the company. Folio 32, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to Bégon. Instructions concerning Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 32½, 4 pages.
- April 1. The same to De Costebelle. Leave is granted to him. The King has been surprised to learn that he allowed English ships to enter Plaisance and

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1700. sell merchandise there, and that he has himself bought merchandise to sell again at high prices. Folio 34½, 2 pages.
- April 1. The same to L'Hermitte. Works at the fort of Plaisance. Folio 35½, 5 pages.
- April 1. Order of the King permitting Sr. Durand, a writer at Plaisance, to perform the functions of commissary of the marine. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- April 1. The Minister to De Goutins. Will submit his complaints against De Villebon to De Fontenu, who is returning to Acadia. Will encourage the settlers who are willing to settle at the foot of La Baie Française to carry out their plans; if De la Vallière is recognized as proprietor, they will pay him the ordinary dues. Folio 38, 6 pages.
- April 1. Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. Chavagnac, commissioned lieutenant of the marine, commanding the King's vessel "L'Avenant." Will take on board De Fontenu with MM. Neuville and Timville, officers of the garrison of Acadia, with De Pinsens and ———, officers of Plaisance. Will leave at River St. Jean and Plaisance the munitions destined for those places, and bring back from St. Jean the timber that has been prepared there. Folio 41, 3 pages.
- April 1. The Minister to Chevalier de Chavagnac. Transmits him the memorial and the packets from the King for Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 42½, 1 page.
- April 1. Memorial to serve as instructions to De Fontenu, Commissaire Ordinaire of the Marine, whom the King has chosen for the voyage to Newfoundland and Acadia. Fortifications of Plaisance. Partition of the shore. The work at Fort of Port Royal will not be commenced till next year. The forts at Nasouat and at the entrance to River St. Jean will be demolished, after that at Port Royal has been completed. Another is needed, either at Port Razair or at La Héve. Folio 43, 14 pages. 17 pp.
- April 1. The Minister to De Fontenu. Letter accompanying above instructions. Folio 49½, ½ page.
- April 1. The same to De Monic. Sundry instructions on the subject of the work on fortifications, the partition of the beach, and the conduct of affairs at Plaisance. Folio 50, 13 pages. Say, 17 pp.
- April 1. The same to Durand. Abuses among the troops stationed at Plaisance. Sundry instructions. Folio 56½, 3 pages.
- April 1. The same to De Villebon. Hopes he has prepared the timber that "L'Avenant" is going for. Has received his memorial upon the boundaries of L'Acadie. Has done well to notify the Abénakis Indians to have no communication with Bellamont or his agents. Approves of the permission given to Bostonians to fish on the coasts of Acadia, on paying for the privilege, but it must be well understood that it is pure toleration. Must look into their manner of fishing. Has permitted De Neuville to return to Acadia, on condition that he shall refrain from a repetition of his former misconduct. Desires to know if De Thury, now deceased, had in part executed his project of gathering the Micmacs in the vicinity of Chibouctou. Established parishes. It is not at present expedient to let the Recollets establish themselves in Acadia. Titles of possession. His conduct towards D'Echauffours and other gentlemen has been disapproved of. For the sake of his own advancement, he must be less harsh towards the settlers. Is sending to Acadia a competent man to prepare a chart of the grants made and of the clearings. Folio 57½, 15 pages.
- April 7. The same to Bégon. Various instructions concerning the departure of the vessels for Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 64½, 2½ pages.

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April 14. The same to De Champigny, on the subject of a favor solicited by Philippe Basquin, for his daughter, who is with the Ursulines. Folio 65½, ½ page.
- April 14. The same to Bégon. Divers instructions concerning supplies furnished to the soldiers of Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 66, 2 pages.
- No date. Commission as captain of a company for De Linctot, half-pay captain, in place of De la Vallière. Id. for De Tonty in the place of De Louvigny. Id. for De Soulanges, *vice* the late Des Meloizes. Id. Brevet of Major of Three Rivers for De Louvigny. Id. order to give a lieutenancy of foot to Sr. Martelly. Brevet of Garde-Magazin at Quebec for Sr. Chéron. Id. leave for 9 months for De Ramezay. Id. commission of Procureur du Rio de la Prévosté de Quebec, for De Grandville, in place of his brother, deceased. Id. appointment as Recorder of the Marshalsea of Quebec for René Hubert. Id. leave for 9 months for De la Touche and Des Bergères. Id. order to give to De Montigny the lieutenancy of the St. Martin Company. Id. order to qualify Jacques Barbelle as notary at Montreal, in the place of Basset, deceased. Id. Warrant for 300 livres pension for D'Auteuil. Id. Order to confirm De Selles as ensign of foot. Id. Warrant confirming the grant made to De Longueuil, 10th July, 1676. Folio 67, 11 pages.
- April 21. The Minister to Du Brouillan. The King permits him to remain in France another year, to re-establish his health. Folio 72, ½ page.
- April 21. The same to Bégon. Recruits for Plaisance. Must push on without delay, the outfitting of "La Seine," the command of which is given to Comte d'Arquien. Sr. Bide de Mauvieuille will command "La Jeanne Cornèlie." Folio 72½, 2 pages.
- April 21. The same to De Chaulnes. Is pleased with his diligence in raising soldiers for Plaisance. Folio 73, ½ page.
- April 23. Warrant confirming the concession to Le Bert of one-third of Isle St. Paul, as a fief, granted by Du Chesnau, the 18th July, 1676. Id. Warrant confirming the grant of the 27th April, 1688, to Lessard de la Noraye, Charles Gautier, Marie Denise et Catherine Gautier, of land situated between the lands of Sieurs Dautray and De la Valtrie. Id. Warrant confirming the grant to De Ramezay, 24th October, 1699, of a plot at Three Rivers. Id. Warrant as Surgeon of the Hospitals of New France for Sr. Sarrazin. Folio 73½, 6 pages.
- April 24. The Minister to Clairambault, on the subject of the statements of account of De Champigny. Folio 76, 2 pages.
- April 24. The same to De la Ranoye on the subject of a difficulty between his clerk in Canada and De Lubert. Folio 77, ½ page.
- April 26. Sundry orders for promotions in the troops. Folio 77, 1 page.
- April 28. The Minister to Bégon. Various instructions concerning the departure of "La Seine," and the loading of "L'Avenant," for Acadia. Folio 77½, 2½ pages.
- April 27. Order giving rank and command to De Langloiserie over all the other captains. Id. to De la Vallière, Major of Montreal. Folio 78½, ¼ page.
- April 28. The Minister to De Villebois. It is to be regretted that he did not sail on "L'Atalante." Will embark on "La Seine." Folio 79, 1 page.
- May 5. The same to De Vaudreuil. Is glad to learn that he is satisfied with his promotion. The King has given one of the vacant companies to his brother-in-law, De Saulanges, notwithstanding his youth. Folio 79, 1½ page.
- May 5. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is happy to learn that he means to live on good terms with the former Bishop, and MM. De Callières and

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1700. De Champigny. Tithes. Bad effect of the multiplicity of Religious establishments. The King will tolerate the establishment of the Ursulines at Three Rivers, but will not give letters patent. Regrets to learn that, on his own authority, he has taken sisters from the Hotel Dieu, and given them the direction of the General Hospital. Must send them back to the Hotel Dieu, it being the wish of the King that his hospitals shall be governed by administrators under his own control, as is done elsewhere. Missions of Akansas. A priest is needed at Beaubassin and at Pentagoët. Folio 80, 7 pages.
- May 5. The same to De Crisacy. Has been glad to recommend him to the King to fill the place of Royal Lieutenant at Quebec. Folio 83½, 1 page.
- No date. The same to De Ramezay. De Merville has received orders to go to Canada and apologise to him. The King has given an ensigncy to his son. Sends him the leave that he has asked for. Id. Leave for 8 months to the Sr. Amariton. Id. 6 months to De la Rancoque. Order to give to De Gannes Falaise the lieutenancy of the De Villien company, vice De Montigny. Folio 83½, 2½ pages.
- No date. Memorial of King to MM. De Callières and De Champigny. Is glad they have sent De la Vallière and Père Bruyas to De Bellamont, to bring back the prisoners that are with the English, and to learn that the Iroquois have ceased hostilities. Troops. Good conduct of De Subercase. De la Forest and De Tonty. Difficulties caused by a superabundance of beaver on the hands of the Farmers of the Revenue. It had at first been resolved to prohibit the use of any other skins but beaver, in the manufacture of hats. The proposal of Sr. Pascaud is under consideration. Tithes. Religious communities. Will send Père Hennepin to France, if he goes to Canada. Promotions made. Claim of De la Durantaye. Must examine the proposal of La Mothe de Cadillac, for the establishment of a post at Detroit; also that of Charon, director of the hospital of Montreal, on the same lines. Hudson's Bay. Projects of Levasseur de Néré for the fortifications of Quebec. Has confirmed several grants, but not those to the Jesuits and the seminary, who have enough. Has named a controller to keep a register of grants, warrants, ordinances, &c. The boundaries of Acadia are not yet fixed. The difficulty is as to the portion between the River Quinibiquy and River St. George, a tract which is claimed by the two nations. Folio 85, 33 pages. Say, 38 pp.
- May 5. The Minister to De Champigny. Sundry instructions concerning finances. Has given a company to his son. Le Roy de la Potterie. Petition of Mlle. de Verchères, asking, in view of certain services, for a pension, or a place as ensign, for her brother. See whether what she represents is true. The King has granted 500 livres to Mlle. Quénet, daughter of the Contrôleur des Fermes, at Montreal, for her entrance at the Ursulines. Sieur Quénet Folio 101, 16 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- May 5. The same to the same on the subject of Sr. Duplessis. Folio 108½, ¼ page.
- May 5. The same to De Callières. The King approves of his dissuading the tribes in the upper country from making war on the Scioux. Approves also of his reforms in his troops, and his attitude in the strife between De Ramezay and De Merville. Promotions. Must prevent the Abénakis from committing hostilities against the English. Folio 108½, 6 pages.
- May 5. The same to De Subercase. Upon the testimony of good conduct rendered in his favour by the Bishop of Quebec and MM. De Callières and De Champigny, the King has granted an ensigncy to De Laur, his nephew. Folio 111½, ½ page.

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1700.
May 5. The same to De Langloiserie. Has been unable to give him the lieutenancy of Three Rivers, but has given him rank over all the other captains. His son not being of the appointed age, has not been able to give him the place of midshipman. Folio 111½, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to De la Martinière. Has given him the commission of Keeper of the Seal to the Sovereign Council. Folio 112, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to Prévost. Is happy to see he is satisfied with his appointment to the government of Three Rivers. Folio 112, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to De la Durantaye. The King declined to enter into the details of his claim dating from 1683-4, but he is granted a gratuity of 1,500 livres. Folio 112½, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to Rey Gaillard. Is satisfied with the account he gives of his work. Folio 113, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to De la Touche. Id. Folio 113, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to Roy de la Potterie. Id. Folio 113½, 1 page.
- May 5. The same to De Lotbinière. The King deems it expedient that he shall continue to deal with maritime cases at Quebec. Folio 114, 1 page.
- May 5. The same to D'Auteuil. The King grants him a pension of 300 livres for his services. His Majesty will not allow the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu to make a convent of the General Hospital. Folio 114, 3 pages.
- May 5.
Marly. Order granting to De la Martinière the office of Keeper of the Seal to the Sovereign Council. Id. letter to the council informing it of the appointment. Folio 115½, 1 page.
- May 5. List of officers and others to whom the King has granted passage on the store-ship "La Seine:" De Galifet, Levasseur de Néré, De Merville, De la Motte Cadillac, De Soulanges, De St. Michel and Fournier de Belleval. Folio 116½, ½ page.
- May 5.
Versailles. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions concerning the service in Acadia. Folio 117, 3 pages.
- May 5. The same to De Chevry. Ordering him to pay 1,874 livres to De la Ranoye. Folio 118½, 1 page.
- May 8. The same to Bégon. Sends him his mail parcels, and those of the King for Canada. Folio 118½, 1 page.
- May 12. The same to Des Goutins. Asks for a statement of account showing the expenditure of certain sums. Folio 119, 1 page.
- May 15. Order to give to Closneuf de Montainville the ensigney of the company commanded by De Falaise, *vice* De Gannes Falaize, made lieutenant of the De Villien company. Folio 119½, ¼ page.
- May 19. The Minister to De Monic. Sends him a statement of vessels from Bayonne laden with lime for Plaisance. Folio 119½, ½ page.
- May 19. The same to Bégon. Recollets going to Canada. New clerk sent to Canada by De Vanolles. Folio 120, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to M. Le Comte D'Arquian. In returning from Canada will receive on board his ship the wife and daughter of De Monseignat, secretary to De Frontenac. Folio 120½, 1½ page.
- May 22. The same to De Rodès. Is satisfied with the proposals that he and Pacault make with regard to the matter of the beaver ; they seem calculated to conciliate all interests. Folio 121, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to Bégon. Sr. Pacault. Complaint of the Bishop with regard to De Thury. Folio 121, 2 pages.
- June 2. The same to Comte De Tallard. Instructions on the subject of the questions to be settled at London by the commission charged with fixing the boundaries of the possessions of the two countries in America. Folio 122, 7 pages.

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1700.
June 2. The same to Bégon on the subject of a residence which a merchant of La Rochelle (Baraguer) claims to have bought at Plaisance. Folio 125, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 5. The same to De Champigny. Will ascertain whether De la Salle has not left property in Canada, to satisfy a debt of 13,623 livres and interest since July, 1681, for money lent by De Frontenac to aid him in the construction of Fort Cataracouï Vouchers in the hands of Comtesse De Frontenac. Folio 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 5. The same to De Torey. Pourparlers of the Commissioners, communicated by Comte de Tallard, on the subject of the establishment of the boundaries of Hudson's Bay and Acadia. Folio 126, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 11. Memorial of the King to De Callières and De Champigny. M. Pascaut, delegate from Canada, has made a proposal, on the subject of the beaver trade, that may deliver the colony from the destruction with which it is menaced. Pascaut is going out to Canada, and the King has no doubt but the colony will ratify what has been agreed upon. Must gather the principal inhabitants together and urge them to take an interest in the new company. Folio 127, 6 pages.
- June 11. The same to De Champigny with regard to the proposals of M. Pascaut. Folio 129 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- July 7. The same to Bégon. Directs him to order the merchants of La Rochelle to sell their beaver solely and only to Pasquier, Bouélet & Cie., of Paris, with whom Sr. Pascaut, acting in the name of the colony of Canada, has made financial arrangements to indemnify the Farmers of the Domaine d'Occident. Folio 131, 5 pages.
- July 24. The same to the same. Has received his minutes of the declarations of the merchants of La Rochelle. Must tell them that they will be paid by Pasquier & Cie, so soon as the agreement between the latter firm and Pacaut is ratified. Folio 133, 1 page.
- July 24. The same to Pasquier & Cie. Communicates to them the minutes furnished by M. Bégon, begging them to reply forthwith. Folio 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1701.
January 1. Order for a lieutenancy to Sr. Dallard de Ste. Marie. Folio 135, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- January 12. The Minister to Monic, in relation to Dame Charles Mahier. Folio 135, 1 page.
- January 12. The same to Bégon. Examine the masts "L'Avenant" has brought from Acadia. Has not yet had an interview with the delegates from Canada, and does not know their instructions. Folio 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- January 12. The same to Sr. de St. Sulpice, as to Dame Mahier. Folio 136, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- January 26. The same to Argaud. The King raises the prohibition forbidding the hiring of seamen for the fisheries by the officers and residents of Plaisance. Folio 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 9. The same to Bégon. The report made respecting the quality of the several kinds of wood brought from Acadia, is not encouraging with regard to the young Elm. Will remit him the funds for the Canadians shipped on "L'Enflamé." Clothing for the soldiers. Folio 137, 2 pages.
- February 9. The same to Monic. The King of Spain is dead, after having named the Duke D'Anjou his heir. This has awakened much jealousy on the part of the English and Hollanders, and war may result. Folio 138, 1 page.
- February 23. The same to Bégon. The King has granted "L'Atlante" to De la Chesnaye and De Lins, delegate of the colony of Canada, for the service

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1701. of Fort Bourbon. They will rig her and fit her out at their own expense. Will examine the proposal of Pascaut as regards the vessel the King has been in the habit of sending to Canada. Statement of what is necessary for Acadia. Le Sr. Mandoux, missionary in Acadia. Plaisance. Folio 138½, 3 pages.
- February 23. The same to De Chavagnac. Has received with pleasure his map of Acadia. Folio 140½, ½ page.
- February 23. Order of the King warning Sr. Riverin to refrain from seizing the vessel or the merchandise sent to Mont Louis by Sieurs Mayeux and Bourlet, merchants of Paris and partners of the said Riverin. Folio 140, 1 page.
- March 9. The Minister to Bégon. Must prepare "La Gironde" for Acadia, and "L'Avenant" for Plaisance. The latter is better able to resist the pirates who frequent those waters. Folio 140½, 2 pages.
- March 16. The same to the same. Statement of what is required for Acadia and Plaisance. The King has decided to send D'Iberville back to the Mississippi. Folio 141½, 6 pages.
- March 23. Royal Memorial to Du Brouillan, Governor of Newfoundland, chosen to command in Acadia. The priests of the Society of Foreign Missions are performing parochial duties at Les Mines, Port Royal and Pentagoët; the Recollets, at Fort St. Jean and the settlement of Beaubassin; what they receive in tithes, in fees, and from the King. History of recent events in Acadia. The fort of Port Royal, destroyed by the English must be restored; the settlers have promised their assistance. "There must be a fort on the south coast, either at Port Razair or La Hève, and, later, another, either at Chibouctou or Chidabouctou, but we must wait till there are settlements to protect. Will go to the Mines settlement. This locality, though well peopled, seems to be safe from attack. Chidabouctou was granted for the sedentary fisheries to a company of influential citizens of Paris, but their establishment was destroyed, before the war, by a pirate. Various projects for the development of Acadia are being considered. The English have always derived great advantages from the fisheries on these coasts. Must learn their manner of proceeding. Must not have in view the increase of the fur trade; that is better suited to Canada, which has no other resources. Will examine the case of De St. Castin, who trades in furs with the English, and receives their merchandise in exchange, to the detriment of our commerce. Upon his arrival, he will give notice of his appointment to the authorities at Boston, and endeavor to make with them a treaty of union and friendly intercourse; in case of war in Europe, stipulating that the treaty can be cancelled only by one year's notice. Folio 144½, 23 pages.
- March 23. The Minister to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 155½, 1½ page.
- No date. Statement of what is asked by Des Goutins for taking out and loading masts and other timber, to be procured in this country for the port of Rochefort. Id. Statement of munitions required for the forts of Acadia. Folio 156½, 3 pages.
- March 23. The Minister to De Monic, asking to have Captain Monbail arrested, if he returns to Plaisance. Folio 158, ½ page.
- No date. The same to De Luinson. Is well informed of the services of De St. Ours in Canada; will remember them when the time comes. Folio 158, ½ page.
- March 30. The same to Bégon. Must send an Almoner to Fort Acadia. There has been none there for three years. The Recollets must reimburse what they have received, under the false impression that one of their number

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1701. performed the duties of that office. Will send 40 soldiers to Acadia and 60 to Plaisance. A sum of 400 livres for two missionaries in Acadia. Du Brouillan will embark on "La Gironde." It looks as though war would be declared before the return of that vessel. Will give passage to two school mistresses going to Acadia at the request of the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 160½, 4 pages.
- March 30. The same to Du Brouillan. Sends him the King's instructions. Will distribute the presents to the Indians, according to custom, namely: half to those at Pentagoët and De Quinibiguy, one-fourth to those of River St. Jean, and the remaining one-fourth to the Micmacs of the Peninsula. De Bonnaventure will command under his orders. Folio 163½, 2 pages.
- March 30. The same to De Villien. Has received the census of the inhabitants of Port Royal; has found it well done. Will deliver that of the Mines to De Brouillon. St. Castin. Basset. Recollets. Folio 164, 6 pages.
- March 30. The same to De Bonnaventure. Informs him of the appointment of Du Brouillan to the post of Governor of Acadia. Will act for him until his return, and then command under his orders. Folio 167, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to Des Goutins. Claims of De la Valliere in connection with his grant at Beaubassin. Sundry instructions. Folio 167½, 4 pages.
- April 6. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions on the subject of the shipments to Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 169½, 7 pages.
- April 6. The same to Lehaguais. Begs him to see the delegates from Canada and their memorial, and prepare a decree in conformity therewith. Folio 172½, 1½ page.
- April 9. The same to Du Brouillan. Will send to France Sr. Guy, a priest of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, in view of complaints laid against him by his superiors and the Bishop of Quebec. If it be true that Sr. Maudoux refused to bury De Villebon because he left no property, His Majesty will have him also sent to France, notwithstanding that the Bishop and his superiors appear to be satisfied with him. Should not have invested in La Compagnie de la Pêche Sédentaire, without asking for an authorization. Folio 173, 2 pages.
- April 13. The same to the delegates from Canada. Asks their advice on a placet presented by a person claiming to have performed the duties of Controller of the beaver trade at Quebec. Folio 174½, ¼ page.
- No date The same to De Monic. Various instructions on the subject of the building material and work on the fortifications of Plaisance. Blames him for his violence with regard to De la Boularderie and Durand. Folio 174½, 19 pages.
- April 13. The same to the same. Complaints brought against him by Sr. Vina-tier, formerly mayor of Bayonne, trading with Plaisance. Sending out three Recollets. Folio 184½, 1½ page.
- April 13. The same to De Costebelle. The King has decided that he is to return to Plaisance. Folio 185½, 1½ pages.
- April 13. The same to L'Hermitte. Is satisfied with the account he renders of the progress of the work on the fortifications of the high fort of Plaisance. War with England and Holland being almost inevitable, it is important that the two forts should be in a state of defence. Folio 185, bis, 5 pages.
- April 13. Order to permit Sr. Durand, writer at Plaisance, to perform at that place the functions of Commissioner of Marine. Folio 187, 1 page.
- April 13. The Minister to De la Boularderie. Has received his complaints against De Monic. Sends him an order to proceed to Acadia. Folio 187½, ½ page.
- April 13. The same to Durand. Has found his statement of munitions required for Plaisance excessive. Sundry instructions. Folio 187½, 7 pages.

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April 20. The same to the Delegates of the colony of Canada, in relation to bills of exchange. Folio 191, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- No date. Memorial to serve as instructions to De Lescolle. Will take munitions to Plaisance, cruise along the coasts of Newfoundland to look out for the pirates, go to Acadia with De la Boularderie and any of the people of Plaisance who wish to go there to settle, and then return to Rochefort with the timber which has been prepared. Folio 191, 4 pages.
- April 20. Order giving De la Boularderie, who is going from Plaisance to Acadia the first vacant lieutenantcy in that place. Folio 193, 1 page.
- April 27. The Minister to the delegates of the colony of Canada. Transmits them the memorial of the sureties for Guigue as to the difficulties they have had with them as to the payment of bills of exchange. Folio 193, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 27. The same to Du Brouillon. May notify the merchants of La Rochelle that they can trade freely with Acadia, except as to the port of Chidabouctou, which has been granted to the Compagnie de la Pêche Sédentaire. Will give provisions to the new colonists who need them, if there is any surplus. Folio 193, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 4. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. The fishery of Mont Louis. Plaisance. Will send to Le Vasseur de Néré ten tons of cement, clean broken tile. Folio 194 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 4. The same to Sr. Dolier. Le Haguais is appointed to estimate the amount of damages that should be given to those interested in the Compagnie du Nord. Must instruct him as to his claims. Folio 195, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 4. Order of the King, instructing all captains of ships touching at Acadia to render to Sr. de Brouillan all such services as he may require. Folio 195 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 4. The Minister to M. de Brouillan respecting his sailing for Acadia and the above Order. Folio 196, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 11. The same to the same. M. de Villebon has never given any satisfactory information respecting the boundaries of Acadia on the side next the English. Begs of him to make inquiries about this from the Baron de St. Castin. Is the River Quinibiguy navigable for any distance for ships drawing from 18 to 19 feet of water? Folio 197, 1 page.
- May 11. The same to M. de Monic. Various instructions. Folio 197 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 11. The same to M. de Costebelle. The King's will is that he shall sail on "L'Avenant" for Plaisance. Various instructions. Folio 198 $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- May 18. Commission as captain of a company of soldiers of the detachment of Marine for Sr. de la Forest, half-pay captain, in the place of Sr. de la Durantaye. Id. for Sr. de Blainville, in the place of Sr. de Merville. Id. for Sr. de Beaucour in the place of Sr. de Noyan who returns to France. Id. Permission to Sr. de la Durantaye to leave the service. Id. to Sr. de Merville. Folio 199, 3 pages.
- May 18. Order to permit M. de Ramezay to command the troops in the absence and in default of M. de Vaudreuil. Id. Leave of absence for 9 months for Chevalier De Champigny, captain. Id. for Sr. De Chacornade. Id. for Sr. De la Pérade. Id. for Sr. De Largentier. Folio 200 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 18. Grant of a pension of 600 livres to Sr. de Merville. Id. Commission as teacher of hydrography at Quebec for Sr. Franquelin, in the place of the late Sr. Joliet. Id. as ensign for Sr. de Puygibault in the place of Sr. de Sèrancourt. Id. discharge for Sr. de la Pérotière, lieutenant. Id. leave for 9 months, for Sr. de Longueuil. Id. for Sr. de la Morlière. Id. Grant of a pension of 600 livres for Sr. de la Durantaye. Id. deed of confirmation of the grant made in 1700, to Dame Marguérite Denis, widow

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1701. of Sr. de la Naudière. Id. Deed of confirmation of the grant made in 1700 to Sr. Tarien de la Perrade. Id. Order : Sr. de Ramezay to take precedence of the King's lieutenants at Quebec and Montreal. Id. Deed of confirmation in favor of the widow and heirs of Sr. Crevier, deceased, of the grant made to him in 1678. Id. Order for an ensigny for Sr. de Brébeuf. Id. for Sr. David du Perron, in the place of Sr. de Beaumont. Id. extension of leave to Sr. Amariton. Id. to Sr. Du Plessis Fabert. Folio 201, 10 pages.
- May 23. The Minister to M. de Monic. Various instructions. Numerous complaints against him. The officers are all asking for leave in order to serve elsewhere. Must be deprived of all command if he does not mend his ways. Folio 206, 2½ pages.
- May 24. The same to Sr. de Costebelle respecting his complaints against M. de Monic. Folio 207, 1 page.
- May 25. The same to M. de Callières. It is not fitting that the colony on the lower Mississippi should be placed under his orders. Has given information to the King as to his advice respecting the presents given to the Iroquois by Prince de Bellamont, and of the latter's intention to establish ministers amongst them, and forts, of which one is to be on Lake Ontario opposite that of de Frontenac. Must use all his influence to frustrate these plans. Will give the office of Major of Three Rivers to Sr. Du Plessis, if he will accept it; otherwise, he will grant him the leave of absence his wife is asking for on his behalf. De Courtemanche. De Louvigny. Folio 207½, 6 pages.
- May 31. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has doubts as to the English building a fort on Lake Ontario. Administration of justice. Honors in the churches. The King has not thought proper to grant him the post of Lieutenant-General of New France. Folio 210½, 7 pages.
- May 31. The same to Madame de Vaudreuil. Has received her letter informing him of the favor the King has been pleased to bestow upon her father. Will do his best to oblige her when he has an opportunity to do so. Folio 213½, ¼ page.
- May 31. The same to M. D'Auteuil. The King consents to the establishment of the nuns of the Hotel Dieu at the General Hospital, but their number must never exceed 8. Will give letters patent to the Ursulines of Three Rivers, if their revenue admit of it, but the number of nuns shall be limited. Is surprised at what he mentions respecting the disposal of the 8,000 livres granted by the King to the Bishop, for the support of the curés. Is glad to hear that he has been selected as manager of the new company for the beaver trade, and of the marriage of his daughter to the Marquis de Crisacy. Folio 213½, 6 pages.
- May 31. The same to M. le Marquis de Crisacy. Is surprised that he should have taken offence because M. de Champigny had gone to Montreal without informing him of it. The King has no intention of preventing the free passage of the settlers from one place to another, in or out of the country, and still less to restrict the movements of an Intendant. Other grievances against him. Folio 216, 4 pages.
- May 31. The same to M. de Subercase. 300 recruits will be sent to Canada, war being probable. Folio 218, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Galifet. Recommended him to the King for the command in Acadia. He had disposed of it in favor of M. de Brouillan. Folio 218½, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to M. Levasseur de Néré. His plans for the fortifications of Quebec are approved of. 20,000 livres will be expended for that object

1701. this year, and as much more each subsequent year. The settlers must assist in these works by corvées. Folio 219, 2 pages.
- May 31. The same to M. de la Vallière. Has received his memoir respecting his journey to New England. The King does not intend to deprive him of his grant in Acadia, but requires that, like others, he shall produce his title deeds and prove that he has complied with the conditions. Folio 220, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. Le Roi de la Poterie. The King has granted him permission to go to the Islands as Lieutenant. Will hand over the papers of his office to his successor. Folio 220½, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Merville. The King has granted him a pension of 600 livres and permission to return to France. Cannot grant him any salary during his suspension. Folio 221, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to Sr. de Courtemanche. Has not been able to grant him a company for the present. Folio 221, ¼ page.
- May 31. The same to Sr. de Beaucourt. The King has granted him a company. Folio 221½, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to Sr. de la Motte Cadillac. Has transmitted his memorial respecting the settlement of Detroit to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. Will obey their orders. The trade of this post has been delivered over to the Beaver Company, which has just been formed. Will urge that company to give him some addition to his salary, so long as he remains at Detroit. Will not forget his son's promotion. Folio 121½, 2 pages.
- May 31. The same to M. de Tonty. Is very glad that M. de Callières has chosen him to go with M. de la Motte Cadillac to establish the settlement of Detroit. Folio 222½, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to M. Prévost. The Bishop asserts that he has done all in his power to reconcile him with M. de Crisacy. The King's will is that this quarrel, which is causing a scandal, should cease. The King's order enacting that no one but the Governor shall have the right to imprison a settler, is not addressed specially to him. Cannot imprison of his own authority, except in cases of sedition. Requires that he shall take up his residence within the limits of his government. Folio 223, 2½ pages.
- May 31. The same to M. Riverin. Has considered what he says respecting his difficulties with his partners in the working of the fishery at Mont Louis. The facts having been differently reported, he must come over to France to have the affair settled. Meanwhile, he is forbidden to take legal proceedings against them. Folio 224, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to Sr. de Villebois. Sends him the order, for which he asks, to go to France with his son and servants. Will read with interest the memorials he has prepared concerning affairs in Canada. Folio 224½, 1 page.
- May 31. Royal Memorial to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. Is glad they have succeeded in making peace with the Iroquois in spite of the efforts of the English to prevent it. They did well to promise them that Frontenac should be re-established as a trading post. In case of war they must endeavor to secure the neutrality of the Iroquois, if not their support. La Salle's creditors. Must examine into their claims. Cannot consent that they should work the post of Frontenac, in order to indemnify themselves. It is right that the beaver trade should be in the hands of a single company, but this post might be paid for by the company for the benefit of La Salle's creditors. Invaliding to be effected in the companies of soldiers. Officers must be strictly compelled to remain

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1701. with their men. The settlers' Company. It would be an excellent thing if Le Sueur could succeed in making the Scioux settle on the lower Mississippi, in order to counterbalance the efforts made by the English to attach the Indians of those regions to themselves. Fixed parish cures. Ursulines of Three Rivers. General Hospital. Partiality shown by the judges towards M. de Louvigny. His furs to remain confiscated. He is to remain captain of his company, in consideration of his services; but deprives him of his office of Major of Three Rivers. Sr. de la Perotière is reduced for the same offence. Cannot give the office of Major of Three Rivers to M. de Grandville, he being brother-in-law to M. Prévost, Governor of that place. Sr. de Vitré. Cannot, at present, grant to Madame de la Valtrie the pension for which she asks. The only pension vacant is that of the late M. de Verchères, but that has been transferred to his daughter, with the obligation of supporting her mother. Folio 227, 37 pages.
- May 31. The Minister to M. de Champigny. Is very glad that he has completely suppressed card-money. Considerations respecting the application of funds for the several services. His differences with M. de Crisacy. The latter had a right to commit the ship's captain to prison and was also entitled to precedence in church, in his capacity as King's lieutenant, in the absence of M. de Callières. Has shown partiality towards M. de Louvigny. It is asserted that Madame de Champigny, through mistaken principles of charity, prevents the punishment of guilty persons, by her entreaties. Must forbid her to meddle with such things. Has considered his explanations respecting the King's bust, which he had removed from the public square, in order to place it beside De Hazeur's house. This is generally disapproved of, but nothing must be changed now. Must give a hearing to those interested in the former Cie du Nord, in order to ascertain what indemnity they have a right to exact from the new company. Will inquire whether the allegations of the curés, who complain that the Bishop is converting a part of the money sent for their support to other purposes, have any foundation in fact, Folio 245, 18 pages.
- May 31. Deed of Gift to the Hotel Dieu of Quebec and that of Montreal of the residue of the proceeds from the furs confiscated from M. de Louvigny. Folio 258½, 1½ page.
- May 31. The Minister to the former Bishop of Quebec. The King has been pleased to continue the gratuity of 3,000 livres for the missions on the Mississippi. General Hospital, Québec. Folio 259, 1 page.
- May 31. Order to M. Galifet to receive on board "La Seine," which he commands, Sr. de Villebois, his son and servants. Id. list of officers going to France whom M. de Galifet is to receive on board his ships. Folio 259½, ½ page.
- June 1. Letter from the King to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. Requires, if he is to continue his gratuities to the religious communities in Canada, annual certified statements of their fixed and casual revenues, of their expenses and liabilities; otherwise he will suppress their gratuities, as he cannot consent that they should be used for superfluous embellishments. Folio 161, 1 page.
- June 1. The Minister to M. de la Corne. The King grants him his salary while he remains in France. Folio 261½, ½ page.
- Commission as Comptroller of the Marine and fortifications in New France for Sr. De Monseignat, in the place of Sr. Le Roi de la Poterie. Folio 262½, 2 pages.
- June 4, Marly. Letter from the King to MM. de Callières and de Champigny. Has agreed to the proposals of Sr. Juchereau, Lieutenant-General of the juris-

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1701. diction of Montreal, for the establishment of tanneries on the Mississippi. Was displeased at the conduct of the Council in the matter of M. de Louvigny. Folio 263½, 1 page.

Grant conceded to Sr. Juchereau for the establishment of a tannery on the Mississippi. Permission is given him to take 24 men with him. (The upper Mississippi is evidently meant; and the skins to be tanned must have been those of the bison. E.R.) Folio 264½, 3 pages.

June 4. The Minister to M. de Champigny. His family having represented that the Intendancy at Havre, being vacant, would be suitable to his interests and be agreeable to him, commended him to the King, who has accepted him. Is not able to replace him now, so that he must remain in Canada until the spring. Folio 265½, 2 pages.

June 4. The same to M. D'Aigremont. Has been appointed Commissary of marine in Canada. Folio 266½, 1 page.

June 5. Order appointing Sr. to perform the duties of lieutenant-general of the jurisdiction of Three Rivers (?) in the absence of M. Juchereau. Folio 267, 1 page.

June 7-8. List of officers to whom the King has granted passage on the store-ship "La Seine," which His Majesty is sending out to Canada. Folio 267½, 1 page.

June 8. Leave of absence to Srs. de la Corne and Du Mesnil. Folio 268, ½ page.

The Minister to M. de Ramezay, respecting Sr. de Longueville's leave. Folio 268½, ½ page.

The same to M. Amelot, councillor of state. Begs him to send him forthwith the decree concerning the farming of the revenue in Canada in order that he may send it out by the ships which are about to sail. Folio 268, ½ page.

June 8. The same to M. Deshaquais. Has received a copy of his draft of proceedings for the meeting to be held at Quebec by the new Cie de la Ferme du Canada. Folio 268½, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. Amelot. Is quite surprised to hear of fresh difficulties, having had his word for it that all was well understood and settled. Must see M. Choumillart and make him desist at once. His despatches are prepared on those lines, and the ship is ready to sail. Folio 269, 2½ pages.

June 15, Versailles. The same to M. de Champigny. Remarks on some points in relation to the accounts. Folio 270½, 1 page.

June 15. The same to M. D'Aigremont. Sends him his commission as Commissioner in ordinary of the marine in Canada, etc., etc. Folio 271, ½ page.

Instructions to M. de Galifet, commissioned lieutenant, in command of the store-ship "La Seine." Will sail as quickly as possible; escort the merchant ships about sailing for the Great Bank; will give chase to pirates, if they should meet any; will proceed to Quebec with all speed, and there land the troops on board his ship; will then load up with masts, &c., &c., and the furs of La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, and return to France. Folio 271, 3 pages.

June 22. The same to M. de Callières. The King permits Sr. Le Sueur to ship to France certain merchandise brought from the Mississippi, and held by him at Montreal—but not to include beaver. Folio 272½, ½ page.

June 29. The same to M. de Ramezay. Was very glad to hear of his arrival at Rochefort, and of the good condition of the recruits for Canada, etc., etc. Folio 272½, 1½ page.

June 29. The same to M. de Galifet. Since there is not room upon "La Seine," to accommodate all His Majesty's effects, must discharge those belonging to private persons, and make haste to sail. Folio 273½, 1 page.

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1701. The same to Sr. de Linot. Will find enclosed the memorial presented to him by the merchants of La Rochelle respecting the beaver trade. Folio 273 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 29. The same to the Chevalier D'Arbouville. The King approves of his having left command of "L'Avenant" to M. Desplaces, Lieutenant of M. de Lescolle, who is not in a condition to undertake the voyage. Folio 274, 1 page.
- July 6. The same to M. Du Linot. Sends him a petition from one of the clerks of the Farm. Is it true that the company refuse to pay him? Folio 274 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 27. The same to M. Amelot. Sends him a memorial from Sr. De Linot. Folio 274 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 17. The same to M. de Linot. M. D'Iberville complains that he has not given any order for the sailing of the clerk whom he is to send with him to receive the beaver from the Mississippi. Folio 275, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- August 24. The same to the same. Approves of his having taken measures, together with M. de la Chesnaye, to send from Quebec to Biloxi a competent clerk to attend to the receipt of the beaver. Folio 275 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- September 22. The same to the same. His Majesty is willing to sell "L'Atalante" to his Company. Folio 276, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 24. The same to M. Bégon. Has received letters from Plaisance informing him of an abundant yield from fisheries. The Baraquet affair will be looked into. Folio 279 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- December 14. The same to the same. Munitions for Plaisance and Acadia. Timber sent from Acadia by "La Gironde." Small Elm, M. du Brouillan says, becomes harder in drying. Folio 280, 1 page.
- December 21. The same to M. le Marquis de Chevre. M. du Brouillan seems to have made good use of his time. M. Bégon has instructions to have the iron ore brought back by M. de Bonnaventure examined. Folio 280, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- End of Vol. 22.

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Series B.—Vol. 23.

1701. Table. Folio A., 25 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- December 14. The Minister to M. de St. Sulpice. The King's instructions are that the ships shall carry lime to Plaisance. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
1702.
January 4. The same to M. Bégon respecting masts and other timber. Folio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 8. The same to M. de Lino. The King grants the frigate "L'Atalante" again, for this year, to La Cie de la Colonie du Canada, for the voyage to Hudson's Bay, on condition that she shall be repaired and rigged out by them. Folio 3, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- February 8. The same to M. Bégon on the same subject. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 11. The same to the same. Various instructions concerning Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 pages.
- February 15. The same to the same. Is glad to hear that the timber from Acadia has proved good. There is an abundance of it, and the felling of it must be continued. Folio 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has given an account to the King of what he says respecting the scandal caused by a monk of the Mathurins, chaplain on board of a ship. Orders have been given to arrest him

1702. and send him to Beauvoir-sur-mer, to a house of his order, etc., etc. Id. order for his arrest. Folio 9, 4 pages.
- February 1. Order to Sr. Amariton, appointed Lieutenant of M. de Costebelle's company, instructing him to conduct to Plaisance the recruits now at Ile Oléron. Folio 10½, 1 page.
- February 11. Statement of munitions and merchandise to be withdrawn from Rochefort and sent to Acadia. Folio 11, 8 pages.
- May 24, Marly. The Minister to M. du Brouillan. The Dutch and the English have declared war against the King and against Spain. Must act accordingly. Folio 15, 1 page.
- May 6, Versailles. The same to M. de Monic respecting the measures to be taken against Bertrand and Chevallier, as to whom Sr. de la Croix, merchant of Bayonne, has made complaint. Folio 15½, 1 page.
- May 6. The same to Sr. Argand on the same subject. Folio 16, 1 page.
The same to M. de Subercase. Has been chosen for the Governorship of Newfoundland, in the place of M. de Monic. Folio 16, 2 pages.
- February 8. The same to M. Bégon. Is expecting his report on the masts coming from Canada. The harvest having been very good in Canada, it is not necessary to fill M. de Champigny's orders in full. Folio 18, 1½ pages.
- March 1. The same to M. Deshaguais. Sends him Sr. Riverin's letter, complaining against Srs. Magneux and Bourlet. Folio 18½, ½ page.
- March 1. The same to M. de Villebois. Will be very glad to converse with him about affairs in Canada. Folio 19, ¼ page.
- March 1. The same to M. du Lino. Calls upon him to produce his answers to the memorial of Srs. Bourlet, Pasquier and Goy, concerning their claims with regard to la Cie du Canada. Folio 19, ¼ page.
- March 1. Permission from the King to the Chevalier de Champigny to retire from his service as captain of a company in Canada. Folio 19, ½ page.
- March 22. The Minister to M. Bégon. Ships which are going to Acadia, to Plaisance, and to Canada. Various instructions. Will not allow Sr. de la Poterie to dedicate to him the history of Canada, which he claims to have written; nor even to have it printed. Will tell him to beware of doing so. Folio 19½, 3 pages.
- March 8. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Is writing to the Superior of "Les Missions Etrangères," that the King permits M. Mandaux to return to France. It is desirable that missionaries should be sent to Pinguy, (Piguit), Beaubassin and Quinibiguy. Folio 21, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to the same. The King approves of his proposal to permit the Benedictines of Paris to found an establishment in Acadia. Folio 21, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to the General of the Benedictines of Paris. Same subject. Folio 22, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to M. de Costebelle. The King has approved of his plan with respect to the shores of Plaisance. Folio 22½, 2 pages.
The same to M. de Callières. The affairs of Europe are very much disturbed, and war is imminent, unless the death of the King of England formerly Prince of Orange, which occurred on the 9th of this month, should change matters. Folio 23, 1½ page.
- April 1. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Upon his assurance that the Ursulines of Three Rivers had a certain income of 1,000 livres, the King has granted the letters patent. Must give orders that the nuns of the General Hospital shall be allowed to enjoy the garden of the Ménagerie. Has decided nothing respecting his request to exempt the Hotels Dieu of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers from statute labor and public rates, nor as to their free allowance of salt, nor on the right which he proposes to

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1702. grant them to sell meat during Lent. The King has granted 2,000 livres for the English Catholics whom he mentions as in distress, etc., etc. Folio 24, 4 pages.
- April 1. The same to M. l'Abbé Brisacier. The King is granting 3,000 livres for the missionaries of his order on the Mississippi, and 2,000 for the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec, to be taken from the 8,000 granted for the curés. Folio 25½, 1 page.
- April 1. Commission as captain for Sr. de Tonty, in the place of Sr. De Grays, deceased. Id. for Sr. De Sabrevois, in the place of Sr. de Subercase. Id. for Sr. Menthet, in the place of Sr. Linctot. Id. for Sr. de Courtemanche in the place of Sr. de Champigny. Warrant for a pension of 200 livres to the widow of Sr. de Villeray. Id. Order for Sr. Herbin to fill the first lieutenancy vacant. Id. Order to M. de Callières to have Sr. de Beauharnais proclaimed in the capacity of lieutenant in the place of Sr. de Sabrevois. Id. for Sr. de St. Ours, senior, in the place of Sr. de Menthet. Commission as Intendant for Sr. de Beauharnais. Id. Order to M. de Callières to have Sr. de Marigny proclaimed as ensign in the place of Sr. de Lauzon. Id. Commission as Major of the troops in Canada for Sr. Marquis de la Groye, in the place of Sr. de Subercase. Id. Commission of Major of Three Rivers for Sr. de Linctot, in the place of Sr. de Louvigny. Id. Grant of a pension of 600 livres for Sr. de Repentigny, senior. Folio 26, 13 pages.
- April 5. The Minister to M. Bégon. "La Seine" must sail without delay. Must not deliver the commissions of lieutenants of war-ships to MM. de Boularderie and Du Vivier, if they have not fulfilled their engagements. The masts from Canada seem to come as dear as those of France. Some hemp and flax seed must be sent out to Canada with instructions. Folio 33, 3 pages.
- April 5. Statement of guns which the King has granted to Sieur Martel, for the fort he has built at La Baie des Esquimaux, in Labrador. Folio 34½, 1 page.
- April 12. The Minister to M. Bégon. Ships he is going to send to Acadia, Plaisance and Canada. Sr. Martel's proposals. Will grant a passage upon "La Seine" to Sr. De la Tour, a gentleman from Acadia. Folio 35, 2 pages.
- April 19. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Asks him for the estimated cost of the vestments he requires for his Cathedral. Folio 36, ½ page.
- April 19. The same to M. Bégon respecting the sailing of the ships. Folio 36½, 1½ pages.
- April 26. The same to the same. It is vexatious to learn that "La Seine" has not yet sailed. Various instructions. Folio 37, 2½ pages.
- May 2, Leave of absence for one year for Sr. D'Esgly. Folio 38, ½ page.
- Marly. The same to M. Bégon. Does not understand why 7,150 lbs. of lead and solder should be required for the cistern at the Chateau. Ought to have had the man Sanson, a Canadian, arrested on his arrival at Rochefort. He must be enrolled in a company of the marine, so that he may not return to Canada. Folio 40, 2 pages.
- May 3. The same to M. Basceille. Will inquire into the petition of M. de Vaudreuil, Governor of Montreal, who asks to have his property restored to him. The King commends the matter to him. Folio 40½, ½ page.
- May 3. Royal Memorial to M. de Callières. Addresses his memorial to him only, seeing that M. de Champigny is appointed Intendant at Havre de Grace. Approves of his having placed la Nouvelle Compagnie de la Ferme des Castors in possession of the posts of Detroit and Frontenac.

1702.

Approves of his having granted 100 soldiers to de Tonty, to follow M. de Cadillac to Detroit. The managers of the company find that the obligations laid upon them will make these posts very burdensome to them. Coureurs de bois. Le Sueur. Juchereau. Is well pleased that de Tonty and La Forest should enjoy what has been granted to them, provided they respect his restrictions. The remedies suggested for the prevention of dissipation, appear to him not to be free from serious drawbacks. Has received the statement of the revenues and charges of the Communities. Desires a like statement each and every year. Promotions. Sr. de Vitre's fishery establishment. Grants a like favor to Sr. de la Vallière in Acadia. Does not approve of his having permitted two English ships to sell their merchandise at Quebec. Will not make any more grants to the Communities, which are already too powerful. Must prevent priests from returning to France without permission from the Bishop. Difficulties between the Seigniors and the Bishop respecting the churches. If the losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lachine are not exaggerated, they deserve compensation. De St. Ours. De La Durantaye's proposal. Applications for grants from Srs. de Soulanges and de Vaudreuil. Memorial from Nicolas Perrot. Sr. de l'Epinay. Complaint of Dame Pachot. Grants of Srs. de Jordy and d'Aillebout. Representations of Sr. de Galifet, asking for the taking of soundings near l'Île aux Coudres and Île Verte. Folio 41, 31 pages.

April 22.

Deed of confirmation of grant made to the Ursuline nuns of Three Rivers, by M. de Callières. Folio 56½, 2 pages.

May 6.

The Minister to M. de Callières. On account of the war, he would do well to make sure of the neutrality of the Iroquois, and even of their support, if that were possible; then great things, might be done. If he thinks the Iroquois will themselves ask for missionaries, he would do well to wait, as that would oblige them to defend them. Le Sueur. His Majesty has cashiered Srs. de la Plante and de la Chavignerie, for having married without permission. Is willing to allow him to grant such permissions when he shall think proper. Is pleased that the King's bust, which had been placed at M. Hazeur's house, should be restored to the public square, but must await the departure of M. de Champigny, who had so placed it, this bust being a gift from him. De Ramezay. D'Esgly. Numerous complaints against his secretary, M. D'Hauteville. Must send him back to France. Folio 57, 6 pages.

May 3.

The same to the same. Will give to Sr. Quénet permission to trade with the Indians at Lachine, in consideration of the burning by the Iroquois of his house and his hat manufactory. Folio 60, 1 page.

May 6,
Marly.

The same to M. de Champigny. Must take care to give the fullest information to M. de Beauharnais, his successor. Approves of his having taken away the privilege of supplying masts from those who held it, and given it to M. de La Chenaye. Has granted 1,000 livres to M. de Vaudreuil to assist him in establishing his household in Montreal. Must give the parties interested in la Cie du Nord a hearing concerning their differences with la Cie de la Colonie du Canada. His Majesty's bust. Folio 60½, 4 pages.

May 6.

Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Beauharnais. General recommendations on all points of the public service, and the progress of the colony. Must not lose sight of the fact that the interest of the Kingdom is to be considered before all others; that the advantage of a colony lies in providing at home every thing which must be purchased elsewhere, and to serve as a market for the surplus products of the Kingdom. Folio 62½, 19 pages.

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1702.
May 6. The Minister to the former Bishop of Quebec. Gratuity of 3,000 livres for the missions on the Mississippi. Has permitted the appropriation of 2,0000 livres for the Seminary of Quebec, from the 8,000 set apart for the support of the curés. Folio 71½, 1 page.
- May 6. The same to M. de Crisacy. The King desires that he shall take command in the local government of Quebec, in the absence of M. de Callières, bearing in mind that if M. de Callières and M. de Vaudreuil should both make default, M. de Ramezay is to have, *ad interim*, the general command of the colony. Folio 72½, 1 page.
- May 6. The same to M. de Ramezay. Is glad to hear that the 300 recruits he took out to Canada have arrived there in good condition. Has granted the vacant company to his brother-in-law, M. Mantet. Folio 73, 3 pages.
- May 6. Royal Order directing that, in order to prevent any difficulty with M. de Galifet, M. de Ramezay shall command at Montreal, in the absence of M. de Vaudreuil, Governor of that place; and that, in the absence of M. M. de Callières and de Vaudreuil, M. de Ramezay shall command throughout the whole extent of the colony. Folio 74, 1½ pages.
- May 6. The Minister to M. de Callières respecting the permission to Sr. Quénet to traffic with the Indians at Lachine. Folio 75, 1 page.
- May 6. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. It is manifest that the inhabitants of the Government of Montreal are too far from the sea to devote themselves to fishing, otherwise than by associating themselves with those of Quebec; but he must urge them to take up the cultivation of the soil, and especially the growing of hemp, which the Kingdom is obliged to import from the northern countries. Folio 75½, 5 pages.
- May 6. The same to M. de la Mothe Cadillac. Was glad to hear of his arrival at Detroit, with the troops, and of his installation. Hopes that he may be able to make that settlement as useful as he has given grounds to hope. In view of his complaints as to the conduct of Père Vaillant, Jesuit, the King has informed the Superiors that he desires to see him return to France. Would do well to manage in such a way as to make friends of them. His trade must be in hemp, flax, leather and the smaller furs, rather than the beaver. Would like to have an exact, circumstantial and complete account of the country, "but not in the style of a romance, like his last letter, lest the King should deem it unworthy of serious attention." Folio 77½, 3 pages.
- May 6. The same to M. Prévost. Is glad to hear that the differences which he had with the Bishop have been appeased. Folio 80½, 1 page.
- May 6. The same to M. Le Vasseur. Has received the specifications of the new walls of Quebec, but cannot quite understand them without a plan. Is glad to hear that these works are making great progress by means of the corvées of the inhabitants. Thought that the streets of Quebec were paved. Alignment of the streets. Sr. Du Plessis. Folio 81, 2½ pages.
- May 6. The same to M. Bégon. "La Charente" will sail on the arrival of M. de Beauharnais at Rochefort. Petition of Sr. Basset. An account of his treachery and perfidy. Sends him a memorial from M. de la Potterie respecting Canadian timber he offers to supply. Folio 83, 4 pages.
- May 10. The same to M. Quinson. Has secured a lieutenantancy for one of the sons of M. de St. Ours, but nothing more at present. Folio 85½, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to M. de Callières, respecting the Intendant Commissaries of the Marine. Folio 85½, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to the same. The King has granted 4,000 livres for the rebuilding of the Seminary of Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec, to whom

1702. he has spoken about it, must change his ordinance respecting the payment of tithes. Folio 86.
- May 10. The same to the former Bishop of Quebec respecting the destruction of the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 87½, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Urges him to set out for Rochefort, so as not to delay the ship on which he is to sail. Folio 87, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to M. d'Aigremont. Will not allow the valets of officers to serve as sham soldiers among the troops. The King has created 100 offices of Commissaries of the marine, and galleys, whose pay is to be 2,000 livres. These offices will be sold for the price of 30,000 livres. Must invest in them, if he wishes to continue in his position. Sr. de Beauchesne, who has bought one, will be his subordinate. Folio 87½, 2 pages.
- May 10. The same to M. de Monsagnac. The King has created 100 offices of Commissaries of the marine and the galleys. His office is to be suppressed if he does not buy one of these. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- May 10. The same to M. de Callières. The King desires a memorial as to what can be undertaken against the English in America. Meantime, he must not lose any opportunity of striking a good blow against them. Folio 89, 1 page.
- May 10. The same to M. Bégon respecting the sailing of "La Charente." Folio 89½, 1 page.
- May 24, Marly. The same to M. Bégon. Approves of his having replaced "La Charente" by "La Loire." Sr. Le Borgne du Coudray, who has a large grant in Acadia, is going there with 6 men. Folio 90, 3 pages.
- May 24. List of individuals to whom the King has granted passages on the store-ship "La Loire" for Quebec. Folio 91½, 2 pages.
- May 24. The same to M. de Callières. The King has not yet decided in the matter of the choice of the first councillor. M. D'Auteuil would no doubt be the best qualified, but he requires that his son shall be made Attorney General. The King has granted the place of councillor, left vacant by the death of Peyras, to Sr. De Lino, who has managed the affair of the beaver trade with great wisdom. The Company ought to send him back to France. Folio 92, 1 page.
- May 24. The same to the same. Begs of him to give an officer's place to Sr. Drouet de Richarville, nephew of Deperrières, who is returning to Canada. Id. Appointment as Commissary of the Marine for Sr. Charles Caillard de Beauchesne. Folio 92½, 1 page.
- May 28. The same to M. D'Auteuil. Letters Patent granted to the Ursulines of Three Rivers. General Hospital. Do not intend that the office of councillor shall pass from father to son like an inheritance. The King has informed the Bishop that for the collection of the tithes he must employ other means than the refusal of absolution and of the Sacrament at Easter. Folio 93, 2 pages.
- May 24. The same to M. de la Chesnaye. His proposal as to establishing a manufactory of pitch and tar pleases him much. Might discuss with M. Bégon his proposal as to carrying all the King's freight to Canada. Folio 94, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Callières. Wishes him to inquire whether young de La Salle, who is at Quebec, (son of the late Sr. de La Salle, commissary of galleys), is of an age and qualified to be an ensign in the troops. Folio 94½, ¼ page.
- June 7. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. M. de la Touche has handed him the deeds constituting an annuity of 1,000 livres for the Ursulines of Three Rivers, being the revenue required by His Majesty before issuing

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1702. the Letters Patent he has granted. Benedictines for Acadia. Praises him for his behaviour towards M. Riverin. Folio 94½, 1½ page.
- June 17, Marly. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Safe conduct granted to M. Riverin, who was imprisoned at Paris by his partners, and for whom the Bishop became security. Must, as far as he can, assist him in his efforts to settle his affairs. Folio 95½, 1 page.
- June 7, Versailles. Safe conduct from the King for Sr. Riverin, to enable him to return to Canada and attend to his affairs. Folio 96, 1 page.
- June 7. The Minister to M. Bégon. Will deliver to Srs. Barolet and Magneux, partners of Sr. Riverin in the establishment of Mont Louis, four thousand weight of powder at cost price, to indemnify them in the matter of the settlement between them and M. Riverin. Folio 96½, 1 page.
- June 14. Order of the King to Sr. Caillard de Beauchesne ordering him to Quebec to take upon him the duties of commissioner of the Marine. Folio 97, 1 page.
- June 14. The Minister to M. Bégon. Will give a passage to Sr. Quénet, who is returning to Canada. Folio 97½, ¼ page.
- June 14. The same to the same. Order respecting Srs. Barolet and Magneux. Folio 97½, ½ page.
- June 14. The same to M. de Callières. Will extend his aid and protection to Srs. Barolet and Magneux. Will make a report on a grant of 4 leagues in frontage at Paspebiac, in La Baie des Chaleurs, for which they have applied. Folio 98, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to M. de Beauharnois. Awaits news of his having sailed from Rochefort. Will give leave of absence to his brother, who is not in a condition to embark for Canada. Folio 98½, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to Sr. Durand. Sends him a memorial of the papers sent to him by M. de Vanalles, in relation to a payment for the fortifications of Plaisance. Folio 99, ½ page.
- July 5. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King permits him to go to Rome to attend to the matter of the union of the Abbeys with his Bishopric, which union he (the King) has granted to him. Must seek some other plan for the missions in Acadia, as the General of the Benedictines has not consented to supply him with monks of his order. Folio 99½, 1 page.
- July 26. The same to the same. Is glad to learn by his letter that the negotiations with the Abbot of St. André au Bois, respecting the establishment of his community in Acadia, are going on favorably. Folio 100, 1 page.
- August 2. The same to the same. Will do all that depends on him to induce the King to consent to the conditions upon which the Abbot of St. André-au-Bois would undertake an establishment in Acadia. Folio 100.
- August 2. The same to M. Bignon, Intendant of Picardy. Asks him to endeavor to lease for 8,000 livres, the establishment of the Abbey of St. André-au-Bois, in Artois. On condition that that be done, the Abbot consents to found an establishment in Acadia, and to go there himself. Folio 100½, 1½ page.
- Order from the King (on the petition of Srs. Petit and De la Noraye) authorizing the transferring of Sr. Des Forges, the husband of Madame de Vermeuil from the prison of the Châtelet to that of Quebec, to stand his trial there. (Sr. de Vermeuil was the King's clerk at Quebec. Petit and De la Noraye were his sureties. At his death, a sum of 33,000 livres was embezzled by his widow and Des Forges, whom she married. E.R.) Folio 101, 4 pages.
- January 4. The Minister to M. Bégon. Asks for a report respecting the masts and other timber brought from Acadia by "L'Avenant" and "La Gironde." Folio 103½, 1½ page.

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1702.
February 1. Captain's commission in Acadia for Sr. Chacornacle, in the place of M. de Vilien. Folio 104, 2 pages.
- February 1. Captain's commission in Acadia for Sr. Poupet de la Boularderie. Commission as second lieutenant of a war-ship for the same. Id. Captain's commission in Acadia for Sr. Dupont Du Vivier. Id. Commission as second lieutenant of a war-ship for the same. Id. Appointment as King's Lieutenant in Acadia for Sr. de la Bonnaventure, captain of a light frigate. Id. Order appointing Sr. de St. Pierre to serve in the capacity of lieutenant in the company commanded by Sr. Dupont Du Vivier, his brother. Id. Order appointing Sr. Labat, engineer, to serve as lieutenant in the company of Sr. Poupet de la Boularderie. Id. Commission as Major in Acadia for Sr. de Vilien, captain. Id. Order to Sr. Amariton, at the present time in Paris, ordering him to go to Plaisance, in the capacity of lieutenant in M. de Costebelle's company. Folio 105, 11 pages.
- January 11. The Minister to M. Bégon. Is expecting advice from him as to the selection of ships. Money for the fortifications of Port Royal. Statement of munitions. The Recollets who are in Acadia complain that their Superior retains the King's gratuity and does not send them any assistance. The King desires that this money shall be remitted directly to them. Claims of M. de Brouillan. Of M. De Monic. Complaints from the inhabitants of Plaisance. Folio 110, 10 pages.
- February 11. Statement of munitions for Plaisance. Id. Munitions and merchandise for fort St. Louis de Plaisance. Folio 115, 5 pages.
- February 15. The Minister to M. Bégon. Plaisance and Acadia. The iron and copper mines of Acadia do not appear to be very abundant. Folio 117½, 2 pages.
- February 15. The same to M. du Brouillan. Begs of him to make a grant, in proportion with his means, to Sr. Carné, a Breton gentleman, who has decided to settle in Acadia. Folio 118, 1 page.
- May 1. The same to M. Bégon. Ships selected for the voyage to Plaisance and Acadia. Application of funds. Folio 119½, 4 pages.
- March 1. Appointment as lieutenant, civil and criminal, of Acadia for Sr. Capdeville. Id. Commission as store-keeper and comptroller in Acadia for Sr. Des Goutins. Id. Command at Ile St. Pierre for Sr. de Sourdeval. Id. Appointment as King's Attorney in Acadia for Sr. des Goutins. Id. Order to Sr. de Capdeville to go to Port Royal. Id. Commission as store-keeper at Plaisance for Sr. Carerot, under the orders of Sr. Durand, King's writer, doing duty as Commissary of the Marine. Appointment of commandant in Acadia for Sr. de Villien in the absence of MM. de Brouillan and de Bonnaventure. Id. Order giving Sr. de La Suze the ensigncy of the company in Acadia commanded by Sr. Dupont Du Vivier. Id. Order to Sr. du Ferrant, ensign of infantry, at present in Acadia, to command in that capacity in the company commanded by Sr. Poupet De la Boularderie. Folio 121½, 9 pages.
- March 8. The Minister to M. Bégon. M. du Brouillan requests that "La Seine" may be ballasted with lime-stone. Has given the command of vessel to Comte d'Arquian. The soldiers intended for Acadia have left Paris for Rochefort. The captains' commissions were given to those who offered to clothe their companies at their own expense. The King has given the Majority of Acadia to Sr. de Chacornacle, on condition that he shall raise 40 soldiers to complete his company and that of Falaize. Is not to clothe them. Will receive the wives and servants of the married officers on

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1702. board "La Seine." Sending "Le Dragon" to Plaisance, etc., etc. Folio 125½, 4 pages.
- March 8. Regulation by the King respecting fishing at Newfoundland. Folio 127, 2 pages.
- March 15. The Minister to M. Bégon. Ships chosen for Plaisance, Acadia, and Canada. Folio 128, 2 pages.
- March 15. Memoir to serve as instructions to Sr. Mounier, captain of a fire-ship, in command of "Le Dragon." Will go to Plaisance and to Port Royal, where he will meet le Comte d'Arquian, with whom he will return to France. Folio 129, 2 pages.
- March. Memorial to serve as instructions for le Comte d'Arquian, half-pay lieutenant of the marine, in command of the store-ship "La Loire." Voyage to Port Royal. Folio 130, 2½ pages.
- The Minister to M. du Brouillan. Is pleased with his diligence in transporting the effects from the fort on River St. Jean to Port Royal, with his conduct towards the settlers, and with the draft of the fort which he has planned. Has given orders to include 25 good workmen among the recruits. Approves of his having taken for his fort the place occupied by the church. Will find another site for the wardens. Has appointed M. Labat to be engineer of the works of the fort. Is recommended by M. de Vauban. The claims of the Duc de Vendôme, Srs. Le Borgne, De la Tour and others, as to lands in Acadia, have just been settled by a decree. Has begged the Bishop to replace M. Mandaux by a more docile and less head-strong priest. Is glad to hear the good report he makes of St. Castin. Has granted him the iron mine at Baie Ste. Marie. Intends to make La Hève the principal port in Acadia, will do so only later on. Has given permission to the Canadians to settle in Acadia. Folio 131½, 17 pages.
- March 22. The same to the same. Has appointed M. de Capdeville commissary of the marine. Sr. des Goutins being connected by his marriage with a great many people in Acadia, M. de Capdeville will perform the duties of lieutenant, civil and criminal. Des Goutins will be King's Attorney and store-keeper under the orders of M. Capdeville. Folio 139½, 1 page.
- March 22. The same to the same respecting the confiscation of Sr. Basset's property. Folio 140, ½ page.
- March 22. The same to the same. Communicates the opinion of MM. d'Aguesseau, Amelot and De Haguais concerning grants in Acadia, before making a decree on the matter. Folio 140½, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to the same. Will keep the chaplain of M. Arquian's ship whilst awaiting the appointment of a successor to M. Mandoux. Folio 141, ¼ page.
- March 15. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. May continue his visit to the coasts of Acadia if war is not declared. Mines of copper and iron. Folio 141, 2 pages.
- March 15. The same to M. de Villien. The King has given him the Majority of Acadia, having given no credence to the accusation that he had traded in brandy with the Indians. Folio 142, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to Sr. des Goutins. Various instructions. Folio 142, 3 pages.
- March 15. Deed of gift to M. du Brouillan, for six years, of the iron mine at Baie Ste. Marie. Folio 144½, 1 page.
- March 15. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Works at fort St. Louis de Plaisance. M. de Monic is replaced by M. de Subercase. Folio 145, 3 pages.
- March 15. Decree confiscating for the King's benefit the merchandise, forming part of the cargo, on board a ship belonging to a man named Basset de Mareine. Folio 146½, 1 page.

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1702.
March 15. The Minister to M. Durand. Fortifications of Plaisance. Folio 147, 2½ pages.
- March 15. The same to Sr. Barat. His conduct is not irreproachable. Will, however, be restored to his position of registrar at Plaisance. Folio 148½, ½ page.
- March 22. The same to M. de Monic. Fortifications of Plaisance. Shores. His reasons for imprisoning MM. L'Hermitte, de St. Ovide and Durand were very trifling. Folio 149, 15 pages.
- March 22. The same to the same. Petitions from Sr. de Sourdeval. Folio 156½, ½ page.
- March 22. The same to M. Bégon. Sailing of the ships. Equipment of the recruits. Folio 156½, 4 pages.
- March 29. The same to M. du Brouillan respecting grants in Acadia. Srs. de la Tour and Le Borgne ask to be at once put into possession of what is conceded to them by the judgment of the commissioners. Folio 158½, 1 page.
- March 29, Marly. The King to M. du Brouillan. Will forthwith put Srs. Le Borgne and La Tour into possession of the lands which are allotted to them, if he does not see any objection to doing so. Must give his opinion on the whole matter. Folio 159, 1½ page.
- April 1, Versailles. Appointment as Governor of Plaisance for M. de Subercase, Major in the troops of New France. Folio 160, 2½ pages.
- May 3. The Minister to M. du Brouillan. The inhabitants of Les Sables d'Olonne have appointed M. Perroteau to select a settlement in Acadia. Folio 161, 1½ page.
- April 12. The same to the same. Begs him to show kindness to M. de la Tour who is returning to Acadia to utilize his property there. Folio 162, ½ page.
- April 12. The same to M. de Monic. It would be more prudent to make the English soldiers who have deserted from fort St. John, Newfoundland, serve in France. Folio 162, 1 page.
1703. Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Subercase, appointed Governor of the Island of Newfoundland and of the fort of Plaisance. As a reward for his 18 years of good and loyal services in America. Condition of the colony of Plaisance. Various instructions. Folio 163, 12 pages.
- March 17. The Minister to M. Durand. Various instructions. Folio 168½, 7 pages.
- Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. du Gué, captain of a fire-ship, commanding the store-ship "La Loire." Will go to Mobile with his cargo of munitions and goods, which he will deliver to Sr. de Bienville who is in command there, and to Sr. de la Salle, writer to the King, etc., etc. Will permit Sr. d'Iberville to load "La Loire" on his own account, and return to Rochefort. Folio 171½, 2 pages.
- February 27. The Minister to M. Bégon. Has set aside 60,000 livres for the colony of Mississippi. Will come to an understanding with M. d'Iberville, now at Larochelle, as to the application of this money. The King has granted return freight. Sieur d'Iberville proposes to send out some respectable girls to be married to Canadians in his colony. Folio 172½, 5 pages.
- February 7. The same to the same. Has granted passage to the Mississippi, to Sr. de Launay and 6 other persons. Folio 174½, ½ page.
- March 21. The same to M. Du Gué. Sends him his instructions for his voyage to Mobile. Folio 175, ½ page.
- January 24. The same to M. d'Iberville. Approves of his making use of "La Loire" instead of "Le Wesp," for the voyage to Mobile. It will be intrusted to M. Du Gué. Is writing to M. Bégon to send out by "La Loire," if they

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1703. are ready, the companies which MM. de Volezard and de Chateauguay are raising. It would be better to go by way of the old channel, that route being the safer. De Champigny admits that it is necessary to fix the boundaries of the colony of the Mississippi and separate it from Canada. Need not fear that this separation will be injurious to his family in Canada. Does not think that the King will consent to give 500 crowns to Sr. Le Sueur, in giving him the office of judge in that country. M. Bégon writes that Sr. Faneuil is not willing to be converted. Cannot give the place of midshipman to Charles de Longueuil, if he is not at least 16 years of age. Folio 75, 4 pages.
- June 17. The same to the same. Has set aside for the colony on the Mississippi 60,000 livres, to be disposed of as he shall appoint, in concert with M. Bégon. Will have the command-in-chief of the colony of the Mississippi. Has granted him the freighting of "Le Wesp." Has granted second lieutenancies to MM. de Volezard and de Chateauguay. Thinks it a good plan that he should send out some young women to be married to Canadians settled on the Mississippi. Le Sueur. Folio 177, 2½ pages.
- June 17. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The Jesuit Fathers desire that a district should be assigned to them, exclusively, for their missions on the Mississippi; otherwise their quarrels would be a cause of disedification. Desire that, to that end, he shall take for his Vicar General the Superior whom they would establish there. On the other hand the MM. des Missions Etrangères, who have missionaries there, insist on having one of their number at the principal settlement, and on being independent of the Jesuits. The King will decide nothing without having his advice. Folio 178½, 3 pages.
- May 30. The same to M. de Callières. Has been informed by M. Berthelot that not having been paid the purchase money of the Island of Orléans, sold to widow Pachot, he has taken proceedings against her to recover the sum or get the sale cancelled. Folio 179, ½ page.
- May 30. The same to M. de Beauharnais on the same subject. Begs him to see that the council shall grant him a prompt and effectual remedy. Folio 180, 1 page.
- Royal Memorial to M. M. de Callières and de Beauharnais. Is glad that they have given missionaries to the Iroquois and that the latter have promised to protect them from and against all enemies. Without the Iroquois the English will be powerless. Will judge for themselves whether it is expedient to permit the sale of brandy to the Iroquois. Will summon a meeting of M. de Cadillac and the principal officers and inhabitants of the colony to discuss the advantages to be derived from the post of Detroit. Will take note of all the reasons for and against it. Must not grant any licenses, on account of the great quantity of beaver in store. Forts of Chambly, Sorel, Laprarie and St. François. Grants. Has given the office of 1st Councillor to M. de Lotbinière, to replace M. de Villaray. Other promotions. M. de Crisacy has been appointed Governor of Three Rivers. Sr. De Bécancour, and Sr. de Portneuf his brother. Srs. Juchereau and Le Sueur. Desires that Sr. de la Forest shall henceforth reside in Canada, where his company is. Will employ de Tonty at the Mississippi. Has made a grant at Paspébiac to Srs. Bourlet and Mayeux, in order to indemnify them for their losses at Mont Louis. Considered that Sr. De la Salle had forfeited all his rights at Frontenac. Nevertheless, out of the 10,000 livres, the estimated value of the fort, has granted 6,000 to Madame la Comtesse de Frontenac, and 4,000 to Sr. Pelé, merchant of Paris, his creditors. They must inquire whether there are good grounds

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1703. for M. De Maricourt's claim for indemnity for outlay incurred in housing and feeding the Iroquois delegates. Folio 180½, 23 pages.
- July 4, Marly. Memorial to serve as instructions to M. Beauharnois, a half-pay lieutenant of the marine, commanding King's store-ship "La Seine." Will sail with the King's ship "Le Faucon Anglais," commanded by M. de Joncaux, who will act as his convoy as far as Cape Breton, from whence he will proceed alone to Quebec. Will load up with masts, and should there not be enough of them to complete his cargo, he is to accept freight from the merchants and return to La Rochelle. Folio 191½, 3 pages.
- Addition to Royal Memorial of 20th June last, on the affairs of New France. The King has made a decree upon the protests of the grantees in Acadia. Must have it registered at the council. A duplicate has been addressed to M. du Brouillan, with orders to have it registered at the office of the jurisdiction of Port Royal. M. Gaulin, missionary at Penta-goët, has asked for a pardon for Jean Denis, an inhabitant of Charlebourg, which has been granted by the King. They (M. de Callières and de Beauharnais) will deliver to him the letters of pardon in order to have them confirmed, if they do not see any serious objection. Sums due by certain settlers of Canada to Sr. Dolin, a shareholder in the former "Cie du Domaine d'Occident." Folio 193, 2 pages.
- June 20, Versailles. The Minister to M. de Callières. Does not think that the English can undertake anything serious against Canada, without assistance from the Iroquois. Must not undertake any important attack against them, and above all must avoid attacking them in such places or in such circumstances as might oblige the Iroquois to take sides. Is glad of the good report he gives of the Recollets. Will give the place of ensign that was held by Sr. Lean, nephew of M. de Subercase, to young De la Salle, who was educated in the Seminary of Quebec. Srs. De Crisacy, de Ramezay and de Langloiserie. Is glad to hear that a good understanding exists between him and M. de Beauharnais. Complaint of Sr. de Brussy. Id. from the widow Landeron of Quebec. Folio 194, 7 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Must examine the affairs and the working of La Cie de la Colonie; will ascertain the reasons which have prevented a great many persons from taking shares in it. Srs. d'Aigremont, de Monseignat and De Beauchesne. Ursulines. Folio 197½, 10 pages.
- July 18. The same to M. de Callières. Transmits him a memorial to the King, concerning the trade in brandy. Leaves it to himself to decide whether it ought to be prohibited or merely restricted. Folio 222½, 1 page.
- July 18. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Sends him the letter of the Vicar-General of "La Congrégation des Prémontrés," which will show him what these monks require, before undertaking the missions of Acadia. Thinks their proposals worthy of acceptance, and thinks that those which may not be so, would be modified if he should take it in hand. Folio 203, 2 pages.
- July 18. The same to Sr. de Beauharnais, lieutenant of a ship-of-war. Will have eight bales of goods belonging to Sr. Riverin shipped on board "La Seine." Will permit "La Neptune" belonging to M. Grignan, of La Rochelle, to make the voyage under his escort. Folio 204, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to Sr. Hazeur. Informs him that the King has made choice of him to replace M. de la Chesnaye, deceased, as a member of the council. Folio 204½, ½ page.
- July 4, Marly. The same to M. de Focoux. The King has given him command of the ship "Le Faucon Anglais." Folio 205, ½ page.
- July 4. The same to Sr. Petit. Will find enclosed his instructions as to what he will have to do during his voyage to Acadia. Folio 205, ½ page.

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1703.
July 4. The same to M. de Beauharnais, lieutenant of a ship-of-war. Must do his utmost, on reaching Quebec, to raise Sr. Pachot's ship, aground in the river. Folio 205½, 1½ page.
- July 4. Memorial to serve as instruction to M. de Foncoux commanding the ship "Le Faucon Anglais," bound for Canada. Will join with the ships "La Seine" and "L'Eléphant." Will leave the first to continue her voyage to Quebec, and accompany the latter as far as La Hève, Chibouctou, or even as far as Port Royal. From thence he is to proceed to Plaisance and will then return to La Rochelle. It would be well, if he be able, to go part of the way with the Marquis de Villette's ships, which are going to the islands. Folio 206, 5 pages.
- July 18. The Minister to M. De Callières. The King has thought proper to send M. de St. Castin to take command at Pentagoë, that he may stir up the Indians to make war against the English. Folio 208½, ½ page.
- July 4. The same to M. de Galifet, respecting his difficulty with M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 208½, ½ page.
- June 18. The same to M. Bégon. Instructions concerning the shipments to Canada and to Plaisance. Folio 209, 5 pages.
- June 20. The Minister of MM. de Callières and de Beauharnais. Asks their opinion upon the granting of exemption from the duty of furnishing pickets, in the forts and towns, asked for by the Bishop, in behalf of the curés and Communties. Folio 215½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. Du Pont. The King has given him the office of councillor and keeper of the seal. Folio 216, ½ page.
- The same to M. de Beauharnais. Was glad to hear of his arrival at Rochefort. Urges him to hasten the sailing of "La Seine." The Directors of La Cie de la Colonie have asked for a respite, for this year, from the execution of the decree suppressing the duty of one-quarter of the beaver. Asks for his opinion. Folio 218, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Louvigny. The King has granted him the Majority of Quebec in the place of M. de Langloiserie, promoted to be King's lieutenant. Has given his company to M. de Grandville. Folio 218½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Coulombière. Has been made a Councillor at the Bishop's suggestion. Folio 219, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Monseignat. Has been made a Councillor. Cannot continue to hold office as comptroller of the marine, but will perform the duties. Folio 219½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. d'Aigremont. Having failed to purchase the post of commissioner of the marine, he cannot be retained in office. Shall be secretary to M. de Beauharnais and later on will be made a sub-delegate.
- June 20. The same to M. Le Vasseur De Néré. Has received the plans and profiles of the work done on the fortifications at Quebec. Is still awaiting the plans of Montreal, Three Rivers, Chambly, Laprairie, Sorel and St. François. Folio 220, 2 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. de Lotbinière. Has been appointed 1st Councillor. Folio 221, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de la Martinière. Has been appointed lieutenant-general of the Provostship. Folio 221½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. De la Durantaye. Has been made a Councillor. Folio 222, ½ page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Ramezay. The King has granted him the cross of a Knight of St. Louis. Military matters. Folio 222½, 5 pages.

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1703. Order from the King directing MM. de Callières and de Beauharnais to give the Sisters of the General Hospital a share in the garden. Folio 224½, 1 page.
- June 20. The Minister to M. de Crisacy. Has been appointed Governor of Three Rivers in the place of M. Prévot. Folio 225, 2 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Must not attack the English at Orange, as he intended to do, it might cause the Iroquois to intervene against us. Neither is it advisable to attack Boston. The report that the plague existed there has not been confirmed. Was not able to grant the vacant lieutenantancy to his eldest son. It had been asked for by the Duke of Burgundy. Folio 226, 4 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. Hazeur. Has been made a Councillor. Folio 228, ½ page.
- June 20. The same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. It is greatly to be desired that his settlement should become as useful and important as he says it is, but there are many conflicting accounts of it. It is said that the land is worthless, that there is no game, that the fishing is scanty, that the settlement is at the mercy of the Iroquois. Must make good his assertions at the meeting to be called by M. de Callières. Would do well to send some of the extraordinary animals, of which he speaks, to the menagerie at Versailles. Folio 228½, 5 pages.
- June 6. The Minister to M. du Brouillan. The King has granted 25,000 livres to complete the fort of Port Royal. Sr. Labat's plan has been approved of by Vauban. Cannot build a fort at La Hève. Approves of his plan of an attack upon Boston, but wants his ships elsewhere. Will endeavor to exchange Captain Baptiste. Abénakis. Is sorry to learn that the mine given him by the King is of no value. Sr. de Bonnaventure's conduct has been so shameful that the King will make no allowance for his services, unless he reforms. Would do well to suspend M. de Villien from his position. May appoint his brother-in-law, M. de la Vallière, to the command of the militia. Has ordered Sr. de Chacornacle to resume his command. Has granted M. de la Tour an ensigncy in De Teinville's company. Père Mondoux will not return to Acadia. Permits him to build a mill, on condition that the settlers may make use of any other, and may be free to build for themselves. De Goutins. L'Oppinot. The King was not pleased with the missionaries who intervened to promote the adoption of a treaty of neutrality between the Abenakis and the English. Has asked Père la Chaise to send back Père Ralet, and has asked M. de Saint Castin to return to Acadia. Folio 231, 30 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. Bégon. Masts from Acadia. The King has granted a bell worth 500 livres for the church of Port Royal. Sr. Le Borgne Du Coudray. Various instructions respecting Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 246, 4½ pages.
- April 25. The same to the same. Will grant a passage on the ship going to Acadia to the Abbot of St. André-aux-Bois, of the order of Prémontrés, with 9 Religious of his order. Folio 248, 1 page.
- June 27. The same to the same. Various instructions concerning the victualling of Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 248½, 3 pages.
- June 20. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets. Begs him to send 2 Monks of his order to Acadia by the ship now being equipped at La Rochelle. Folio 249½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to the same, on the same subject. Folio 250, ½ page.
- June 27. The same to Sr. Petit. Will permit Sr. Tiberge, clerk to La Cie de la Pêche Sédentaire of Acadia, to ship on his store-ship any merchandise which the company still possess in that country. Folio 250½, ½ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1703. Memorial to serve as instructions for Sr. Petit, commanding the King's store-ship "L'Eléphant." Will bring to Port Royal the merchandise and munitions forming his cargo. Will bring back the masts to be delivered to him; also the effects of la Cie de la Pêche Sédentaire. Folio 250½, 2½ pages.
- July 18. The same to M. du Brouillan. (This letter is practically a copy of that of 6th June, above. Not to be copied. E.R.)
- June 20. The same to the same respecting the Abbot of Saint-Andre-aux-Bois. Folio 263½, 1½ page.
- June 20. The same to the same. In the quarrel between M. de Villien and M. de Falaise the latter was in fault. He is to be put under arrest. Complaints of the settlers against him. They maintain that he wants to deprive them of certain marsh ground of which they have been in possession for a very long time. Complaints laid against him by Sr. Pélérin, an inhabitant of Port Royal, respecting a piece of land. Complaints laid by one Alain, as to non-payment of money. Must govern with gentleness and justice. Folio 64, 3½ pages.
- June 6. Order from the King, suspending Sr. de Villien from his office. Folio 265½, ½ page.
- June 6. Permission to M. du Brouillan to relieve Sr. de Villien from his suspension. Folio 266, ½ page.
- June 6. The Minister to the same. Must examine the letter of De La Tour, owner of the ship "Le St. Charles," asking to be paid the value of his ship employed in the King's service. Folio 266, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. His debauchery and scandalous behavior have nearly cost him his place. Folio 266½, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Villien. Does not act towards M. du Brouillan in the spirit of subordination and respect which is his due. The King has given orders to suspend him from his office. Folio 267½, 2 pages.
- June 20. The same to M. des Goutins. Has informed M. Bégon of his complaint respecting the bad quality of the munitions sent to Acadia. Did well to inform him of Sr. de Villien's proposal to two of the settlers to allow them to settle on the Rivers Chipodi and Petitcodiac, on condition that they should pay him rent and acknowledge him as their Seigneur. Must inquire whether these lands belong to M. de la Vallière, his father-in-law. Folio 268½, 6 pages.
- June 6. The same to M. Labat. M. de Vauban was pleased with his plans respecting the Fort of Port Royal. Folio 171½, 1 page.
- June 6. Order of the King to the Registrar of Port Royal to erase from the registers a written declaration in the handwriting of Père Mondoux, injurious to M. du Brouillan. Folio 172, 1 page.
- June 27. The minister to M. de Subercase. Various instructions touching the government of Plaisance. Folio 172, 6½ pages.
- June 6. The same to the same. Various instructions. Id. Folio 275½, 2 pages.
- March 26. The same to Sr. Durant. Folio 276½, ¼ page.
- March 17. The same to M. de Monic. The King has granted him a gratuity of 1,000 livres. Folio 277, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Fortifications of Plaisance, etc., etc. Folio 277, 4 pages.
- March 17. The same to M. de Costebelle. Hopes he will agree better with M. de Subercase than he did with M. de Monic. Is provoked to learn that the English have pillaged the inhabitants of Ile St. Pierre and carried off some of their boats. For this year, the King will allow Basque vessels only, to the number of 9 from Nantes, and 6 from Grandville, to fish at

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1703. Plaisance. Approves of the cruise he made against the English, and is gratified by his success. Folio 279½, 6 pages.
- March 17. The same to M. de Scurdeval. Is sorry that the post he occupied has been taken by the enemy. Cannot build a fort there this year. Folio 282, 1½ page.
- June 6. The same to M. de Costebelle. Is convinced that he has done everything possible to put Plaisance in a state of defence. Folio 283, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to M. Durand. Is writing to M. Bégon to send him an additional supply of munitions. Id. 28 March, 1703. Folio 283½, 2 pages.
- March 17. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Cannot grant him the furlough he asks for this year.
- March 17. The same to M. Robier respecting M. de Sourdeval's salary. Folio 284½, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to M. de Vanolles. Same subject. Folio 285, ½ page.
- The same to M. Argaud. Purpose and application of funds granted for Newfoundland. De Subercase is to embark at Bayonne, and M. de Monie to touch there. Folio 285, 4 pages.
- End of the Volume.

Volume 24 relates to the Islands of America only.

DISPATCHES—CANADA—COLONIES, 1704.

Series B.—Vol. 25.

- Table. Folio I., 15 pages.
1704. (The first 25 pages of this volume relate to Louisiana. They treat of D'Iberville, De Bienville, De Sérigny, De Chateauguay, De la Salle and the Canadians, who were taken out there by them. For these reasons, I thought it would interest the people of Canada to know and possess documents relating to the first period of the colonization of Louisiana, E.R.) 25 pages.
- January 10. The Minister to M. Bégon respecting affairs at Plaisance. Folio 13½, 3 pages.
- March 29. The same to the same. Affairs of Plaisance. Complaints of M. du Brouillan. Folio 14½, 5 pages.
- March 29. The same to the same. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 17, 8 pages.
- August 2. The same to M. de Subercase. Affairs of Plaisance. The hospital is to be managed by laymen and not by Les Hospitaliers de Quebec. Approves of his attacking the English of Newfoundland. Folio 21, 21 pages.
- April 2. The same to M. de Costebelle. Upon his recommendation, has granted the adjutancy of Plaisance to Sr. du Pin. Folio 32, 1½ page.
- April 2. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Fort of Plaisance. Folio 32½, 1 page.
- April 2. The same to M. Durand. Various instructions respecting the application of funds. Folio 33, 9 pages.
- April 2. The same to M. Amariton. Will appoint him to some office at Plaisance, on the first opportunity. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- April 2. The same to M. de Sourdeval. The King has thought proper to abandon the settlements of Ile St. Pierre and le Chapeau Rouge, so long as the war lasts. Folio 38, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1704.
April 5.
Marly.

Royal memorial to serve as an instruction to Sr. Josselin de Marigny, lieutenant on half-pay of the marine, commanding the King's ship "La Charente." Will carry ammunition to Plaisance, and return to La Rochelle, with a cargo of cod-fish. Folio 38½, 4 pages.

April 23,
Versailles.
May 14.

The Minister to M. Durand. Folio 40½, ½ page.

The same to M. de Subercase. Soldier pardoned on petition of M. du Brouillan. Asks the value of a house belonging to M. du Brouillan and situated at Plaisance. Folio 41, 1 page.

April 9.

Order of the King to permit Sr. de la Boularderie to recruit for the companies which are in Acadia. Folio 41½, 1 page.

April 9.

The Minister to M. du Brouillan respecting a young cadet whom he desires to bring back to France. Folio 42, ¼ page.

May 14.

The same to M. le Comte de Toulouse. Begs him to appoint an officer to adjudicate in the matter of prizes which are taken to Acadia. Suggests M. de Goutins. Folio 42, 1 page.

May 14.

The same to M. Du Guay. Sr. de la Boularderie. M. du Brouillan having returned the bell which had been broken by the frost, must send him another of like weight. Will give passage to Acadia to Dame de Bonnaventure, and the wife of one Guerrier, a surgeon. Swords. Medicines. Folio 42½, 5 pages.

May 4.

The same to M. De St. Castain. Sends him for perusal a letter about the Indians, from a man named Chartier, living at Hescoudet, near Penta-gœt. Folio 45, ½ page.

June 4.

The same to M. du Brouillan. Grants him the leave he asks for, in order that he may come and have his wounds dressed, provided there is no likelihood of an attack against Port Royal at time of sailing. Folio 45½, 1 page.

June 4.

The same to the same. Receiving complaints against him from all sides. Disapproves of his behavior to Sr. Labat, engineer, and towards Sr. de Goutins. Card-money. Need not undertake the building of a fort at La Hève until after the war. Hopes he will do justice to Sr. Pellerin, whom he appears to have wronged. Sr. Allain. Did right in sending Sr. de la Boularderie to the mines, in order to prevent a riot. Is glad the inhabitants of that place have agreed to work at the fort. Must allow the man La Verdun to command the militia at the Mines. Must send Dame Barat, with whom he is living, back to her husband, at Plaisance, and send Dame de la Fréneuse to Canada, or to her husband's estates at River St. Jean. The King is much displeased at the scandal caused by Sr. de Bonnaventure and himself. Consents to Sr. de Villien's discharge with a pension, since he is no longer fit for service. The Majority will be given to Sr. de Falaize, the latter's company to Sr. de Gannes, his brother, and the lieutenancy to Sr. D'Amours. Sr. de la Tour's claim respecting his brigantine is unusual. Approved of the agreement with the people of Boston, for an exchange of prisoners. Has granted Sr. de St. Aubin all the land he claimed. As Sr. de Goutins refrains from dealing with cases in which his wife's relations are interested, the King has not thought proper to appoint a new judge. Sr. de Lopinot will replace him in such cases. The King desires that some of the settlers should be chosen to assist the judge in criminal cases. Process servers. Damages for persons whose timber is taken for the King's service. Complaints of Sr. de la Tour respecting the lands on his grant. Peroteau grant. Is waiting for the end of the war to work it. Will give him (M. du Brouillan), the grant of Port Rossignal. The King was horrified at his cruelty in applying the lash to a soldier who

1704. was not guilty. As this soldier has become unable to earn his living, the King grants him half-pay, to be deducted from his (D. B.'s) own salary. Folio 46, 28 pages.
- June 4. The same to M. de Goutins. Misunderstanding with M. du Brouillan. Will take his seat in future at the Council of War. Sr. Lopinot will adjudicate in cases wherein the relations of his (Sr. L.'s) wife are interested. Settlers may attend at criminal trials. Permission to appeal to the council of Quebec. Great consumption of provisions for the Indians. Funds exceeded. Dame de Freneuse and Dame Barat. Folio 60, 8 pages.
- June 4. The same to Sr. de Bennaventure, on his debauchery and his evil conduct with Dame de Freneuse, and on the command of the country during the absence of M. du Brouillan. The King was on the point of cashiering him. His wife is going out to him. Folio 64, 2½ pages.
- June 4. The same to Sr. Labat. Line of conduct he ought to adopt with M. du Brouillan. Fortifications. Folio 65½, 2 pages.
- June 4. The same to Sr. de Falaize. The King has given him the Majority of Acadia, to replace M. de Villien, and given his company to his brother, de Gannes. Has given him a grant of the land he had acquired by purchase. Must improve it. Folio 66½, 1 page.
- June 4. The same to M. de Villien. The King allows him to retire, with a pension of 600 livres and the appointment of naval cadet for his son. May retire to France or in Canada. Folio 67, 1½ page.
- Memorial to serve as instruction to Sr. d'Eschilays, commissioned lieutenant of the marine, in command of the King's ship "La Loire." Will sail in company with "La Seine," bound for Canada and commanded by M. de Maupéon. Will separate himself from him at a suitable place, touch at Chibouctou or at Le Hève to inquire from M. du Brouillan whether la Baie Française is not blockaded by hostile ships. Will bring back a cargo of masts and boards from Port Royal. Folio 68, 5½ pages.
- February 27. Order from the King directing M. Argaut to deliver one thousand weight of powder to la Cie de Mont Louis. Folio 75, 1 page.
- April 2. The same to M. Bégon. Will permit Sr. du Van, a gentleman from Anjou, to return to Canada with his family, on board the King's ship. Folio 75½, ½ page.
- April 2. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Begs him to send to M. de Subercase by "Le Wesp," some Canadians, and materials for the fort of Plaisance. Folio 75½, ½ page.
- May 7. The same to M. Riverin. The King has allowed Sr. Billatte, merchant of Bordeaux, to ship flour and vegetables at Quebec, for the islands. Folio 83½, 1 page.
- May 7. The same to M. de Beauharnais on the same subject. Folio 84, 1 page.
- May 14. The same to M. du Guay. The King has granted passage to Canada on "La Seine," to M. de Bouteville, a Canadian priest, and to an Indian who accompanies him. Folio 84½, 1 page.
- May 28. The same to M. de Chaulnes. Desires that he will levy 50 recruits for Canada, to replace those who become settlers. He must select strong and vigorous men. Folio 85, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to M. du Guay. The arms sent out to Canada during the past 2 years were not good. Will send M. de Beauharnais, by the "Seine," two potters and one weaver, for whom he asks. Folio 85½, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Must not allow the curés to marry soldiers without the consent of the officers. Will have a Te Deum chanted in thanksgiving for the blessings it has pleased God to bestow upon the King's arms. Folio 86½, 1½ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1704.
June 14.

The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Congratulates him on having been appointed Governor of New France. Did well to send Sr. Jonquière to spend the winter among the Iroquois, and not to have sent any parties towards Orange, in order to avoid alienating the Iroquois. Did well to urge the Abenakis to make a raid against the English of Boston. Must be on his guard against the Chief of the Hurons and the Miamis, and must endeavor to prevail upon them by kindness to settle at Detroit. Must endeavor to make a success of that post. Is glad of the victory gained by Sr. La Grange, north of Newfoundland. The King has created MM. Le Vasseur and De St. Ours Knights of the Order of St. Louis. Will give to M. de Subercase the officers and Canadians asked for by him, for an expedition against the English at Newfoundland. Folio 87, 6 pages.

List of officers belonging to the troops serving in Canada, who were promoted in 1704. Folio 90, 1 page.

June 14.

The Minister to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of La Cie des Castors. Sr. de Lino's conduct is such that he must withdraw from the management of the company. His connection with Guitton in a trade burdensome to the company. His law suit with the company. The number of directors will be reduced from 7 to 5, and this reduction must be availed of to make Sr. de Lino withdraw without causing any sensation. Sr. Macart, councillor, is going to Canada as director. The complaints against the establishment at Detroit appear to have been made through interested motives; this settlement must be encouraged. Regulation to ensure freedom of voting in the council. The King has granted one of the vacant companies to his brother, M. de Beauville. Will hasten proceedings in the council in the affair of Sr. Berthelot and Dame Pachot. In consideration of the relationship of that lady to the Attorney General, he may select 6 judges above suspicion. Sr. de Lotbinière. Might fix the prices of goods, which will be scarce and held by a few individuals only. Memorial of the heirs of Sr. Prévost, Governor of Three Rivers. Inquiry into the complaints against M. de Crisacy. Sr. Dupuy, lieutenant of the Provostship. Chevalier du Péron. Sr. du Plessis. Must examine M. Le Vasseur's plan respecting the fortifications, which he claims to be able to build without any expense to the King. Sr. de Beauchesne. Sr. Le Ber de Senneville. Folio 91, 20 pages.

The same to the same. Orders given to the Bishop to have a Te Deum chanted, as a Thanksgiving for the success of the King's arms. Folio 101, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

June 14.

Royal Memorial to MM. de Vaudreuil and le Beauharnais. Is pleased with the words spoken by the Iroquois. Cannot, however, accept them as direct mediators of a treaty of neutrality between the English and French in America. This neutrality is desirable, but it is necessary that it should afford like protection to the Abenakis. Melancholy effects of brandy upon the Indians. Encouragement to be given to the settlements of Srs. De Vitré, De la Vallière and De Courtemanche. Is glad to hear that flax is succeeding so well in Canada, but does not intend sending out any weavers to utilize it on the spot. His intention was that it should be sent to France to be manufactured there, and replace the raw material coming from foreign countries. "They ought to look upon this as one of the principal objects of colonies, which are settled only for their usefulness to the country which forms them, and never with the idea of their doing without the mother country." Thinks that the alleged omission of the right of hunting and fishing in M. de St. Ours' grant, is not one. Does

1704.

not think that the settlers should be deprived of a right so useful to their subsistence. Cannot give to MM. de Vaudreuil and de Soulanges the land for which they ask. Grants that asked for by M. Fezeray. Leaves it to them to decide whether it is desirable to settle a group of Abenakis near fort Chambly. There are, however, serious drawbacks, notably that of uncovering Acadia and of exposing these people to the resentment or jealousy of the Iroquois, or even to making common cause with them. A King's Lieutenant is not necessary at Three Rivers. The Cross of St. Louis for Sr. Levasseur de Néré. Compensation for land taken from Sr. de Villeray for the fortifications, by means of a pension of 150 livres to his son D'Artigny. The complaints against Sr. Juchereau are too important to be ignored. Permission to Dame Le Sueur to go to her husband at the Mississippi. Wills that M. de la Forest shall employ himself solely in the command of his company. Do not think proper to make a grant at Paspebiac to Bourlet and Mayeux. M. de Beauharnais took the right course in punishing those who failed to show respect to the clergy. The Bishop, who is returning to Canada, is firmly resolved to live at peace with them. Asks for information respecting the canal, near Lachine, suggested by Père de Breslay. Cannot give a pension to Sr. de Maricourt, for his services among the Iroquois. Has given an ensigny to Joncaire and approves of his living amongst the Sonnontouans and the Onontagnés. Will maintain his prohibition as to carrying on the beaver trade by way of the Mississippi. After peace has been signed, will make the grant asked for by Hazeur, north of Newfoundland, provided that it is not at a place called "Le Petit Nord," where the Malouins and the Basques go to fish. Only curés who have no property are exempted from supplying pickets for the fortifications at Quebec. Will make the Recollets understand that the allowance made to the clergy, together with the tithes, must suffice for those members of their order who have parishes. Does not deem it expedient to grant the Bishop's proposal to place the tithes on a footing of one-thirteenth, payable in hay as well as in wheat. Leave to Sr. de Blainville to go to France. Grants the two vacancies in the council to MM. Maccart and Juchereau Duchesnay. Disapproves of M. de Crisacy's course in liberating Sr. de la Ferté, in the matter of his quarrel with Chartrain. Approves of their having given the command of "L'Atalante" to Sr. de Grandville for his voyage to Hudson's Bay. Has had the confirmation of the grant of Beaubassin sent to Sr. de la Vallière. Decree depriving the Sulpicians of the power of exercising high and medium jurisdiction. Srs. Goye, Bourlet and Pasquier, who had undertaken the payment of the bills of exchange of La Cie du Canada and the sale of the beaver, having demanded an amount of indemnity which would have ruined the company, it became necessary to get them to withdraw, and to find substitutes for them, which was not easy. Srs. du Moulin, Mercier and Goye have consented to act, but will only redeem bills of exchange to the amount of 150,000 livres per annum. It is therefore necessary to manage in some way to diminish the traffic. The company maintain that the post of Detroit is a source of loss to them. It has therefore been decided that they are to turn it over to Sr. de Cadillac, and that the latter is to trade in beaver to the amount of 20,000 livres a year only. This post must be preserved and developed, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of French influence, that M. de Cadillac who has offered to take charge of it, may accept these conditions. Canadians must be permitted to go and settle there. The company may keep, or abandon, Fort Frontenac. Michilimakinak. The posts at Hudson's Bay are a burden on the company, owing to the large quan-

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1704. tity of green beaver they have on hand. In order to make these profitable, the Indians must be made to handle the dry beaver, which has a ready sale in Holland and Muscovy, and the ships must sail directly from La Rochelle to Hudson's Bay. The price of beaver must be reduced, the green, as well as the early autumn, the early spring and the castor Bardeau. This Company is, properly speaking, only an imaginary being, those interested in it having expended no money. They must of necessity be compelled to pay up the amount of their shares. Necessity of reducing expenditure. M. de Louvigny's proposal as to the Hudson's Bay trade. Sr. de St. Simon's complaints against M. de Crisacy. The Jesuits are not to hold any one of the three grades of jurisdiction for their fief of Sillery. Folio 101½, 61 pages.
- June 4. The Minister to M. le Marquis D'Alongny. The King has granted the command of the troops to him, in the place of M. de Ramezay, who is appointed to the government of Montreal. Instructions respecting the troops. Folio 132, 7 pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de Crisacy. Is glad to see that he is pleased with his appointment to the post of Governor of Three Rivers. Folio 135½, 1½ page.
- June 14. The same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. The King has accepted his proposal to undertake the post of Detroit, at his own risk, as to loss or profit. Will allow him to trade in beaver to the amount of 20,000 livres a year only, and full freedom as to other furs. Relieves him from the charge of 10,000 livres, annually, which he offered to the company for the privilege of trading at this post. Must not send any traders to Michilimackinac or elsewhere. Will go to Quebec to consult about the details of this arrangement, with MM. de Vaudreuil, de Beauharnais and the company. May have as many soldiers as he wants, and attract as many colonists and Indians as he can. Must live on good terms with the Jesuits, and if he is not pleased with them, other ecclesiastics will be given him. Must scrupulously avoid any difficulties with the Indians, particularly the Iroquois, and will endeavor to appease those which may arise amongst them. Nothing can at present be done as to the grant for which he asks, with erection into a Marquisate; but he need not be anxious about that, for, should he be successful, grants and posts more important will not be lacking. He will be absolute master. May grant lands, etc., etc. Folio 136, 10 pages.
- June 14. The same to M. Levasseur de Néré. Has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Has read his memorial on the means of fortifying Quebec, without any expense to the King. Refers the matter to MM. de Vaudreuil and De Beauharnais. Folio 141½, 1 page.
- June 21. The same to M. de Louvigny. The King has granted him the Majority of Quebec. His plan of taking possession of the English posts at Hudson's Bay, might have been accepted if he had suggested it as a simple act of war, and not as a commercial undertaking. Folio 142, 1½ pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de Muy. The King has given him the place of Major of the troops at Quebec, vacant by the promotion of M. d'Alogny. Folio 142, ½ page.
- June 14. The same to M. de Ramezay. Has been appointed Governor of Montreal. The King has urged MM. de Vaudreuil, de Beauharnais and D'Alogny to give due weight to his opinion with regard to the policing and the management of the troops. Various recommendations. Folio 143, 5 pages.

1704.
June 14. The same to M. de l'Angloisère. In view of his having been appointed King's lieutenant at Quebec last year, has not been able to secure anything for him this year. Folio 145½.
- June 21. The same to M. de Galifet. Has not been able to do anything for him this year, but will not forget him. Grants him the leave for which he asks. Folio 146, ½ page.
- June 14. The same to M. de la Martinière. Sees with pleasure that he is satisfied with his appointment to the office of Lieutenant General of the Provostship of Quebec. Folio 146½, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to the directors of la Cie de la Colonie du Canada. Differences with the commissioners of the company. After much importunity, they have been replaced by MM. Du Moulin and Mercier, rich bankers of Paris, to whom M. Goy has been added. The advances of the new contractors will be limited to 150,000 livres a year. Detroit. Frontenac. Hudson's Bay. Reduction of expenditure. Paying up of stock subscribed. Folio 147, 13 pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de Lino. Is very much dissatisfied with his management of the business of the company in France. His statements of the affairs of the company are full of subtleties which hide the truth, etc., etc. Folio 153½, 4½ pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de Lotbinière. His appointment to the office of first councillor. Folio 155½, 3 pages.
- The same to the Supérieur du Séminaire de St. Sulpice à Montreal. The difficulties experienced in getting priests to go to Canada, oblige the King to beg of him to supply ecclesiastics for the needs of the parishes within the Government of Montreal. The large grants of property given him in the country, justify the laying of this obligation upon him, which, however, will not make him incur any additional outlay, the tithes and gratuities amply covering all expenditure. Folio 157, 1½ pages.
- June 14. The same to M. d'Auteuil. Affairs of La Cie du Castor. The King thinks it well that he should oppose the claims of the Jesuits respecting the administration of high, medium and lower jurisdiction within their estates at Sillery. Blames M. de Crisacy's proceedings, who after putting M. de la Ferté in prison, by M. de Vaudreuil's orders, released him without awaiting orders from De Vaudreuil. In view of his relationship to la Ferté, must not sit in this case. Folio 158, 4 pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de la Colombière. Is glad that he is pleased with his appointment as clerical member of the Sovereign Council. Folio 160, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to M. Du Pont. It was not from dissatisfaction with him that the King appointed M. de Lotbinière first councillor, but on account of the long and important services rendered by De Lotbinière, as lieutenant general of the Provostship. Has given him the office of councillor and keeper of the seal. Folio 160½, 1½ pages.
- June 14. The same to M. de Monseignat. The King has granted him the office of chief clerk of the Sovereign Council, in place of M. De Peuvret, deceased. Will continue to do duty as comptroller. Folio 161, 1 page.
- June 18. The King to M. de Vaudreuil. Relates the victories his armies have gained in Europe, and begs him to have a Thanksgiving Te Deum chanted. Folio 161½, 6½ pages.
- June 18. Royal Order providing that the King's Attorney General shall give his decisions *viva voce* at the council, but that the councillors shall deliberate and give their opinions, apart, or in a low voice, etc., etc. Folio 165, 2 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1704.
June 14. Royal memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Maupéon, commanding the King's ship "La Seine." Desires that his ship shall accompany "La Loire" (bound for Acadia, and commanded by M. d'Eschelays), as far as he is able, in order that they may protect each other. Will bring back a cargo of masts, and the furs of La Cie du Canada. Will act as escort to merchant ships as far as La Rochelle. Folio 166, 4½ pages.
- June 14. The Minister to M. De Maupéon. Sends him the King's instructions for his voyage to Canada. Folio 168, ½ page.
- September 3. The same to M. Bégon. Asks for a statement of all effects that had been shipped upon the ship "La Seine," taken by the English; another ship laden with like cargo must be sent without loss of time, and M. de Vaudreuil informed of this capture. Must choose, in concert with M. de la Galissonnière, a Canadian officer well acquainted with the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Folio 168½, 2 pages.
- October 31. Memorial to serve as instructions to the commander of the ship which the King is sending to Canada. Will sail immediately, and if, on his arrival at the mouth of the river, he finds the navigation closed, he will endeavor to leave his dispatches at a port in the Gulf, or in Acadia. Folio 169½, 3 pages.
- October 31. The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. Is grieved to inform him that the ship "La Seine" has been taken by the ships which were escorting the English fleet from Virginia. Will send another ship early in the spring, laden with munitions, etc. Meanwhile, sends a despatch ship bearing this news. Folio 171, 1 page.
- October 31. The same to M. de Beauharnais on the same subject. Folio 171½, 1½ page.
- End of Volume 25.

Volume 26 relates to the French Islands of America only.

DISPATCHES—NORTH AMERICA—COLONIES, 1705-1706.

Series B.—Vol. 27.

1705.
February 28, Versailles. Table. Folio A., 48 pages.
- February 28. The Minister to M. Randot. A great matter is disturbing the whole colony of Canada, and may bring about its ruin. Must see, separately first, and then together, Sr. Riverin, who has been here two years, and Sr. Pascaud who has just arrived. Will hear them and report. Folio 1, 1 page.
- February 28. The same to MM. Riverin and Pascaud. Begs of them to consult with M. Randot, who is appointed Intendant of Canada. Folio 1½, ½ page.
- March 11. The same to M. Bégon. It would be well that the ships which are to take the munitions out to Canada should be ready for sea in May, and that they should carry in one voyage all that is necessary. Folio 1½, 1 page.
- March 18. The same to the same. Desires that the salt of La Cie de Mont Louis be shipped on the King's ships. Folio 2½, ½ page.
- May 18. The same to M. Randot. Sends him a memorial from Sr. Lamothe Cadillac, which accounts for the ill-success at Detroit, attributing it to intrigues. Must read the memorial carefully. Folio 2½, ½ page.

1705.
March 25. The same to M. Bégon. He is to send out the provisions and 500 muskets applied for by M. de Beauharnais. The muskets are to be bought at the Tulle manufactory. Folio 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 25. The same to M. Randot. Sends him M. Riverin's memorial. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- Ap ril 15. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has written to M. de Beauharnais to inform him that the King's intention was to discontinue all the offices connected with the management of La Cie du Canada, and every sort of expenditure, until M. Randot's arrival. M. de Beauharnais is appointed Intendant elsewhere in the place of M. Herbault. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Ap ril 15. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Has put the government to great inconvenience by the extraordinary advances of money made by him to the directors of La Cie du Canada, part of which has been employed in the ruinous trade of Hudson's Bay, which has benefited no one but the directors. The capture of "L'Atalante" represents but a small portion of it, since her cargo barely sufficed to pay off her crew. What must be done in the meantime. Folio 4, 2 pages.
- April 20.
Marly. The same to M. Randot. May have seen by M. de Cadillac's memorial, that he asks that the legal proceedings taken against him may be evoked to the first meeting of the council. Must inquire into the matter. Must inquire also into the petitions of Dame de la Forest, who wants to enter an appeal by *requête civile* against two decrees entered against her. Folio 5, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- April 22. The same to the commissioners of la Cie du Canada, for the payment of 3,000 livres to the widow Plet. Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 6,
Versailles. The same to M. de Fontanien. Will pay the bills of exchange which his clerk in Canada has drawn. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 13. The same to M. Bégon. Will give passages to the nephew and the niece of Sieur Leguerche, a lieutenant of infantry in Canada and brother of Dlle Le Guerche. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 13. The same to M. Berthelot. Cannot reject the petition of Dame de la Forest asking for the quashing of the decrees entered against her at the Sovereign Council of Quebec. Would do better to accept the proposal made by her to submit the question to arbitration. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 13,
Marly. The same to Père de Lamberville. Sr. du Chesnay's petition, asking for the quashing of the decree given against him respecting his land at Beaufort, appears to be just. It will be best to settle it amicably. Folio 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 20. The same to M. Bégon. Will grant passage on board "Le Héros" to Sr. Du Van, a gentleman of Poitou, his wife and 4 children. Folio 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 20. The same to M. Randot upon the same subject. Folio 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 20,
Versailles. The same to M. Berthelot. Did not mean to blame him in relation to difficulty with Dame de la Forest, but thinks it may be settled by arbitrators, and would suggest the name of M. Randot, who is going out to Canada. Folio 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 20,
Marly. Order to M. Bégon to deliver one thousand weight of powder to La Cie de Mont Louis. Folio 9, 1 page.
- May 25,
Versailles. The Minister to M. Bégon. Will give passage and board to the brothers Thierry, who are going to Canada. Folio 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- May 27. The Minister to M. Bruchier, Lieutenant Général De la Table de Marbre. Will so manage that judgment may be rendered forthwith in a case concerning the colony of Canada, in appeal to the court of La Rochelle. Folio 10, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1705.
May 27. The same to M. Bégon. Will give a passage on board of "Le Héros" to M. de Bécancour, taken prisoner by the English at the capture of the ship "La Seine." Folio 10½, ¼ page.
- June 3. The same to the same. Will ship on board "Le Héros" the packages which Madame de Marson, M. de Vaudreuil's mother-in-law, is sending to him. Will give passages to the Canadians captured on "L'Atalante." Id. for Dame D'Esquairac, Sr. Du Pont, merchant of Quebec, and Sieurs de Boishébert and Beaumesnil. Folio 10½, 1½ page.
- June 10. The same to M. Randot. Asks him to peruse a letter from M. de Beauharnais respecting the payment of the bills of exchange. Folio 11½, 2 pages.
- June 10. The same to M. Bégon. Instructs him to seize the beaver in possession of Sr. Fleury, merchant of La Rochelle. Folio 12, 1 page.
- June 17. The same to M. Bégon. Will permit Père Lestean, Provincial of the Recollets in Canada, to act as chaplain on board "Le Héros," during the voyage across. Folio 13, 2 pages.
- June 17. The same to M. d'Arquian. Appreciates his diligence. Hopes he will be able to sail at the end of the month. Sr. de Grandville. Folio 14½, 1 page.
- June 17. The same to M. de Crisacy. Is glad to hear from him that he is making efforts to encourage agriculture in the district under his government, particularly the cultivation of flax. Iron, which he says is abundant, might be worked with benefit to the colony, and might even be exported to France. Folio 15, 2 pages.
- June 15. Royal Memorial addressed to M. de Vaudreuil, in answer to the joint letter of MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnais of 17th November, 1704. Has replaced the money and supplies sent out on "La Seine," which was taken by the English. They were very much mistaken in the judgment they rendered in the affair of the beaver. All the noise made in Canada on this subject, and the sending of Sr. Pascaud to France, were useless. Has given his instructions about this to M. Randot. Estimate of charges. Bills of exchange. Is glad that they have lowered the prices of beaver. It will probably be necessary to reduce them still more. Was greatly displeased to hear of the expedition of the Outaouais against the Iroquois, near Fort Frontenac. Must punish the Frenchmen who are said to have been the instigators. Has not promoted Sr. de la Corne, as he did not do what he ought to have done to prevent this outrage. Will have reparation made to the Iroquois. Will do likewise as regards the Miamis and other tribes who have attacked the Iroquois. Approves of his course in taking measures to break up the great meeting convened by the English at the Onnontagnés village. Promulgation of the ordinance against the sale of brandy to the Indians. Is glad to hear that he has sent M. de Subercase the detachment of Canadians for which he had asked. Could not give anything but a lieutenancy to his son, on account of his youth. M. du Brouillon is returning to Acadia. Sr. de Vincennes. M. de Ramezay. M. de la Mothe Cadillac was wrong to challenge him, with M. de Beauharnais, as the judges in his case, but they are to blame for the opposition they are offering to his post at Detroit. Must send him back as soon as possible with M. de la Forest and make M. de Tonty return. Folio 36½, 23 pages.
- June 17. The Minister to the same. Must make special efforts to preserve peace with the Iroquois. A strict neutrality between the English and the French in America is much to be desired. Hopes that he will live on good terms with M. Randot as he did with M. de Beauharnais. The

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1705. fact that the number of his relatives in Canada is large, ought to put him on his guard against exposing himself to charges of favoritism. Has appointed his relation, M. de Mauzeins de Foucault, to an ensigncy. The complaints against him do not relate so much to favors granted to his relations, as to the toleration shown by him to traders and coureurs de bois, and particularly to Sieurs De Mentheth, De Vincennes and St. Germain. Folio 47½, 8 pages.

June 17. The same to M. de Beauharnais. The King has appointed him Intendant of Naval Arms in the place of M. Herbout, killed in action. He (De B.) is replaced by MM. Randot, senior and junior, his relatives. Blames M. de Pontchartrain for his conduct respecting La Cie des Castors. Folio 51½, 4½ pages.

June 17. The same to M. de Ramezay. Strongly disapproves of his conduct towards MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnais, in putting himself at the head of a cabal against them. It is not seemly that he should set himself up as a reformer of the higher authorities of the country. Threatened to strike with a stick, the agent of the creditors of his father-in-law, M. de la Chesnaye. Discipline of the troops. Folio 13½, 5 pages.

June 17. The same to M. D'Auteuil. His position as a director of the Beaver Company made it his duty to strive to put an end to the cabals existing amongst the directors. The directorate is abolished. Does well not to allow the establishment of communities which have no Letters Patent, as well as other undertakings of the church people. Did well to oppose the registration of the grant of Sillery to the Jesuit Fathers. If the King should grant it to them, it will be a grant without judicial powers. Must be more explicit as to the nature of the trading of which he accuses the Jesuits. Folio 56, 4 pages.

June 17. The same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Disapproves of his having challenged the impartiality of MM. de Vaudreuil and Beauharnais. He must deliver all his papers to M. Randot, who has authority to settle the matter. The King desires that his settlement at Detroit shall be continued. Will erect it into a Government. M. Randot will cause the furs seized in his hands by the directors of the company to be returned to him. Folio 58, 5 pages.

June 19. The same to M. l'Abbé Brisacier. The King has granted 4,000 livres for the repairs to the Seminary of Quebec, 3,000 for the missions of Louisiana and 400 for Sr. Gaulin. Folio 60½, 1½ page.

June 17. The same to the Archbishop of Bordeaux. Sends him the order applied for by M. Le Blanc, to have his son sent out to Canada. Id. Order referred to. Folio 61, 1 page.

June 24. The same to M. de l'Angloiserie. The King has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 62½, ½ page.

June 24. The same to M. de Galifet. The King has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. It is not true that M. du Brouillan has resigned the command in Acadia. Folio 63, 1 page.

June 24. The same to M. le Marquis d'Alogny. Sends him a copy of the letter lost at the time of the capture of "La Seine." He has been made a Knight of St. Louis. Has granted MM. De la Gemmeraye and De Ligneris the captaincies he had recommended for them ; but has not been able to give the lieutenancy to M. de Boishébert. Folio 63½ 1½ page.

June 17. The same to M. De la Chassaigne. Will avail himself of the first opportunity to do something for him. Folio 64½, ½ page.

June 24. The same to M. Levasseur de Néré. Has received the plans he sent him. Folio 64½, 2 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1705.
June 24. The same to M. de Courtemanche. Has received his plans and maps of the coasts of Labrador. Urges him to promote the development of the fisheries on those coasts. The King makes him a gift of one thousand pounds of powder. Folio 66, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to De Lotbinière. As first Councillor and Director of the Beaver Company, he must endeavor to put an end to the cabals existing in the company. Folio 66½, 2 pages.
- June 24. The same to M. Du Pont. Must claim payment of his fees in the case of widow De Verneuil, from the parties in the case. Folio 67½, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to M. Hazeur & Cie. The King gives him a gratuity of 500 livres, and urges him to develop his white porpoise fishery on a larger scale. Folio 68, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to Abbé De Breslay. The King is pleased with his charity to the Algonquin Indians, and awards him a gratuity of 400 livres. Folio 68½, ½ page.
- June 24. Decree of the King referring to M. Randot, for his opinion, the matter in dispute between the Jesuit Fathers and Sr. Juchereau Duchesnay. Folio 68½, ¼ page.
- June 24. The Minister to M. Bégon. MM. Randot have just taken their leave of the King and are setting out to-day for La Rochelle, where they are to take shipping. Will give passage on board "Le Héros" to 4 Jesuit Fathers, and to the Canadians taken prisoners by the English on "L'Atalante," when returning from Hudson's Bay; also to 8 Canadians taken between Bilbao and La Rochelle, on a ship previously captured from the English. Folio 69, 2½ pages.
- July 25. The same to M. Randot. Sr. de Boeuf, who was taken prisoner by the English, must be reinstated in his position and paid his salary since his capture. Dame Peuvret, who has been the cause of scandal, must be punished and placed in a convent. Folio 70, 1½ pages.
- June 24. The same to M. Le Blanc. The King has given orders to have his son sent to Canada. Folio 71, ½ page.
- June 28. Order from the King, directing Srs. Goy, Mercier and Dumoulin to pay 300 livres to Sr. Le Boeuf. Folio 71½, ¼ page.
- June 29. Order from the Minister to M. Bégon for the granting of a passage to one Basquin, master hatter, inspector of La Cie de la Colonie du Canada. Folio 72, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to M. Bégon. Will give a passage to Dlle. de Raicart, niece of M. de Bailleul, who is taking her out to Canada with M. de Raicart. Folio 72, ½ page.
- July 1. The same to the same. Was very glad to hear of M. du Brouillan's arrival at Rochefort. Will settle with him all matters concerning Acadia. Folio 72½, 1 page.
- Order of the Minister to M. d'Argenson, instructing him to have the son of M. Le Blanc taken to Rochefort and put on board of "Le Héros." For bad conduct, and at his father's request. Folio 73, 2 pages.
- July 1. Order to send Sr. de Lino to France. Folio 75, 1 page.
- July 4. The Minister to Mlle. Comte d'Arquian. Sends him the King's instructions respecting his voyage to Acadia. Folio 76½, ½ page.
- July. The same to M. Ca..... Sends him the King's instructions respecting his voyage to Acadia. Folio 77, ¼ page. Id. to Sr. Du Gué. Folio 77, ¼ page.
- July 4. Royal Memorial to le Comte d'Arquian. Will proceed to Quebec on "Le Héros." Will accompany the transports "Le Profond" and "La Loire"

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1705. on their voyage to Acadia and Plaisance, as far as he can. Will avoid a naval fight. Will return to Rochefort with a cargo of masts and the company's furs. Folio 77, 5 pages.

July 15. Royal Order to the captains of the King's ships, instructing them to take on board masts and other timber, for the account of private individuals. Folio 82, 2 pages.

July 15, Marly. The Minister to M. Randot. Regrets that there should not have been room for some of his effects on board "Le Héros." Will give Sr. Sarrazin, physician to the King, all the help he can for the collection of plants for which the King has asked. Folio 83½, 1½ page.

August 3. The same to M. de Vaudreuil respecting Sr. de Sarrazin's collection of plants. Folio 84, ½ page.

The same to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, respecting M. Le Blanc's son. Folio 84½, 1 page.

Royal Order for the delivery, gratis, to M. Riverin, of 5,000 lbs. of powder, from the magazines of Rochefort. Folio 85, 1 page.

PLAISANCE.

January 3, Marly.

The Minister to M. Argand. Various instructions. Folio 1, 2½ pages.

March 25, Versailles.

The same to the same. Various instructions. Folio 2, ½ page.

March 25.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 2½, 1 page.

April 22, Marly.

The same to M. Bégon. Id. Folio 3, 1 page.

April 22.

The same to M. Argand. Id. Folio 3½, ½ page.

April 25.

The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Bretagne, at Plaisance. Id. Folio 4, ½ page.

May 1.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 4½, 16 pages.

May 1.

The same to M. de Costebelle. Id. Folio 12½, 1½ pages.

May 1.

The same to M. L'Hermitte. Id. Folio 13, ½ page.

May 1.

The same to M. Durand. Id. Folio 13½, 3 pages.

May 1.

The same to M. de Sourdeval. Id. Folio 14½, 2 pages.

May 1.

Royal Order notifying commanders of ships sailing for Plaisance, to refrain from enticing away youths who are under engagements for 36 months. Folio 15½, 1½ pages.

May 3.

The Minister to M. Bégon. Id. Folio 16, ½ page.

May 20.

The same to the same. Id. Folio 16½, 1 page.

May 20.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 17, ½ page.

June 3, Versailles.

The same to the same. Id. Folio 17, 1 page.

June 3.

The same to M. de St. Ovide. Id. Folio 17½, ½ page.

June 17.

The same to M. Bégon. Id. Folio 18, ¼ page.

June 17.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 18, ¼ page.

June 24.

The same to M. Bégon. Id. Folio 18½, ½ page.

June 24.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 19, 1 page.

July 1.

The same to the same. Id. Folio 19½, 1½ pages.

July 4.

Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. du Gué (captain of a fire-ship), in command of the transport "La Loire." Folio 20, 3 pages.

July 22.

The same to M. de Subercase. Id. Folio 21½, 1 page.

December 9.

The same to M. Bégon. Id. Folio 22, ¼ page.

December 9.

The same to M. L'Empereur. Id. Folio 22, 1 page.

ACADIA.

1704.
December 3,
Versailles.

The Minister to M. Bégon. Sends a statement of goods required for Acadia, with a view to relieving the inhabitants after the losses sustained through the invasion of the English. Id. Statement. Folio 1, 2 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1705.
December 31. The same to the same, respecting the goods to be sent to Acadia. Folio 1½, 2 pages.
- February 12. The same to the same. Is having funds remitted for the purchase of munitions to be sent to Acadia. As the ship sails without an escort, it will be necessary to prepare it to withstand the attacks of small pirate ships. Id. for the ship bound for Quebec. Folio 2½, 1½ pages.
- March 11. The same to M. du Brouillan respecting the petition of an inhabitant of Port Royal, claiming the value of a barque employed by him. Folio 3½, ¼ page.
- March 29. The same to the same. The King is granting him the transport "Le Profond" for a three months' cruise with a crew of 120 men. One-fifth of the prizes to belong to the King and one-tenth to the admiral. Folio 3½, 2 pages.
- May 3. The same to M. Bégon. Funds intended for Acadia, and application thereof. From the 1,200 livres intended for the Chapel of Port Royal, enough shall be taken to buy vestments and sacred vessels to replace those taken by the English at Les Mines. Folio 4½, 4 pages.
- May 3.
Marly. The same to M. du Brouillan. Sends a copy of the letter he has written to M. Bégon on the appropriation of the funds set apart for Acadia. Instructions on this subject. Id. Statement of munitions to be sent to Acadia. Folio 6½, 3 pages.
- May 6. The same to the same. Asks for explanations as to what he said about the revenues from lands within the outer precincts of Port Royal. May appoint Sr. Santot special lieutenant, with the power of dealing with cases in which the relatives of Mme. De Goutins are interested. Folio 8½, 2½ pages.
- May 13,
Marly. The same to M. Bégon. Recollets. Petition from an inhabitant of Acadia who offers to supply masts to the King. Folio 9½, 1 page.
- May 20. The same to the same. Instructions respecting the clothing of the soldiers in Acadia. M. du Brouillan is suffering from gout, and has not been able to go to Rochefort. Folio 10, 3 pages.
- May 20. The same to M. Du Brouillan. Will cause to be paid to the directors of the Sedentary-Fishery Company, by Sr. Lopinot, the 4,000 livres he owes to them. Folio 11½, 1½ pages.
- May 20. The same to Sr. Pélerin, a resident of Acadia. Thinks he has no ground of complaint against M. du Brouillan. The latter offers to return him his land, on repayment of the amount paid therefor, and for useful outlay to be determined by experts. Folio 12½, 1½ pages.
- May 20. The same to M. de Gourville. Cannot now grant the promotion he recommends for M. de Renon. Folio 13, 1 page.
- May 27,
Versailles. The same to M. Bégon. Will give a passage on "Le Profond" to Sr. de la Motte, a merchant of Paris, who wishes to settle in Acadia. Folio 13½, ½ page.
- May 27. The same to M. du Brouillan. Will examine into the petition of one Guillaume Blanchard, who demands payment for a small vessel taken for the King's service by him (De Brouillan), and afterwards captured by the English; also the claims of Arseneau and another resident of Port Royal, complaining of the curtailing of their grants. Folio 14, 2 pages.
- May 27. The same to the same. Promotion has been granted to Sr. de la Boulaye. The Recollets. Various instructions. Folio 15, 2 pages.
- June 2. Decree confirming the grant made to Sr. Michel Le Neuf de la Vallière of the land of Beaubassin. It confirms the grant made to him on 24th October, 1676, in consideration of services already rendered and still being rendered in the capacity of major of the town and island of Montreal. Extent of the grant: 5 leagues on all sides of the Seigniorial Manor

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

1705. situated at Beaubassin at the foot of la Baie Francaise. Cannot dispossess the occupants. Folio 16, 4 pages.
- June 3. The Minister to M. du Brouillan. Will inquire whether it is expedient as requested by Mme. de Bonnaventure, to allow her husband to return to France, and resume his duties as captain of a frigate. It is desirable that Sr. Sansot should consent to go to Acadia in the capacity of special Lieutenant; he would in reality be Lieutenant general, since Sr. de Goutins has so many relatives there, that he can but very seldom be free to take his seat. Folio 18, 1½ pages.
- June 3. The same to M. de Goutins. M. du Brouillan complains of his (De Goutin's) conduct towards him. Various instructions respecting the application of funds. Complaints from the inhabitants respecting his negligence in administering justice. The King has granted Allain the 400 livres he claimed for timber delivered to M. de Villebon, in 1696. Sr. St. Aubin. Folio 19, 6 pages.
- June 3. The same to M. de Bonnaventure. Hopes that he has been able to repulse the English, if they have attempted any sudden attacks upon Acadia in M. du Brouillan's absence. The King has confirmed the grant made to him by M. du Brouillan. Folio 22, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to M. Labat. Would fain believe that he is not to blame for the collapse of the fortifications of Port Royal. Must follow M. du Brouillan's advice. Folio 22½, 3 pages.
- June 3. The same to M. de Falaize. Is glad that he has taken possession of the Majority of Acadia. The King has made him a grant at La Hève; but as the intention is to erect a fort at that point, he must send back his deed to have it rectified by the insertion of a reservation for the land which will be required for that purpose. Folio 24, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to M. du Vivier. Would have done better to await the consent of his family, before binding himself by a promise of marriage. It is now too late to draw back. Folio 24½, ½ page.
- The same to Père Patrice, Superior of the Recollets. The King approves of the purchase made by M. du Brouillan at Port Royal for the establishment of his order. Folio 25, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to Lopinot. Du Brouillan was unaware of the fact that it was forbidden to make plate out of silver coin. Must proceed against soldiers who steal from the settlers. Folio 25½, 2 pages.
- June 3. The same to De Saint Castain. Hopes he will be able to embark on the vessel which is going to Acadia. Folio 26½, 1½ pages.
- June 3. The same to Bégon. Will give passage to De la Boularderie, his wife and his domestics. Folio 26½, ¼ page.
- June 3. The same to Du Brouillan. The King refers to him the matter of the claim of Pélerain. On his arrival at Port Royal he will look into the matter of the grant claimed by Arseneau, as well as the claims made by Mathieu Martin. Folio 27, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to the same. Accounts. Folio 27½, ¼ page.
- June 3. Memorial of the King to Du Brouillan. Is glad to hear of the success he gained over the English when they attacked Port Royal. Pillage by the English at "Les Mines." The merchandise provided for the relief of the settlers will be sold to them at the prices current in France, with 15 or 20 per cent added for expenses. Employment of the funds. Approves of his course in suspending Sieur De Chacornacle. He will be transferred to Canada. Can give his company to Sr. De St. Ovide, his nephew, if he consents to it. Sr. De Goutins. Must not interfere with the administration of justice. Port of La Hève. Will make the grants he re-

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1705. commends for himself and for De Bonnaventure and De Villien. The grants made to De la Boularderie and de Villien are interlocked one with the other, and he will try to adapt them by dividing them. De la Tour has no claim to lands forming part of the outskirts of Port Royal, within the radius of two miles around the fort. Has given him an adjutant and made choice of De Pensens. Will make no change in the order he has given with regard to Madame De Freneuse. Grants remission to Melançon, father-in-law of De la Boularderie, of the 3,000 livres he owes upon the goods bought of Basset, in consideration of his losses at Les Mines, caused by the descent of the English. Claim by De la Tour. Folio 28, 19 pages.
- June 10. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 37, 1½ pages.
- June 10. The same to the same. Will give passage to the nephew of Bonnet, merchant, of Bordeaux, who is to found a commercial establishment in Acadia. Folio 38, ¼ page.
- June 10. The same to Du Brouillan. Hopes his indisposition (the gout) will not prevent him from proceeding immediately to La Rochelle. Folio 38, ½ page.
- June 17. The same to Bégon. Will give freight room for eight tons to Le Borgne de Coudray. Order to arm with 14 guns the frigate Du Brouillan has built in Acadia. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- June 24. Permission to André Le Borgne du Coudray to engage, by mutual consent, families in France to proceed to Acadia and establish themselves on the land grants made to him. Folio 39, ½ page.
- July 4. The Minister to Du Brouillan. Returns him the memorial of his explanations upon sundry questions of interest to Acadia. Folio 39½, ½ page.
- July 4. Memorial of Du Brouillan, in the form of question and answer, upon matters regarding the good of His Majesty's service in Acadia. Replies in margin. Folio 39½, 7 pages.
- July 4. The Minister to Des Goutins. Invites him to examine the memorial of De Fontanien, and to give him the necessary explanations for the making up of his accounts. Folio 42½, ½ page.
- July 4. Memorial to serve as instructions to Cannet, fire-ship captain, commanding the store-ship "Le Profond." Will leave in company with the vessel "Le Héros," commanded by Comte d'Arquian, will separate from him near the entrance of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and proceed to Chibouctou, where he will inform himself on the dangers to be met with from the enemy, discharge his cargo, take in the masts that have been prepared, and return to Rochefort. Will avoid an engagement with the enemy. Folio 43, 4 pages.
- July 15, Marly. The Minister to Bégon. Will embark on the "Le Profond" the Canadians and Irish seamen who have offered to serve in Acadia, on board the frigate "La Biche," built by Du Brouillan. Sundry instructions. Folio 45, 2 pages.
- July 15. The same to Du Brouillan. The King wishes him to ship on "Le Profond," on his return from Acadia, a quantity of staves, in order to ascertain whether they would suit for the barrels required for the commerce of the islands. Canadian and Irish sailors. Will give furlough to De Bonnaventure to enable him to return to France, since it will be of advantage to him in his business. Sundry instructions. Folio 46, 4 pages.
- July 15. Furlough to De Bonnaventure. Folio 47½, ½ page.

1705.

LOUISIANA.

Sundry lettres to D'Iberville, de Bienville, La Salle, etc., etc. (To copy.)

CANADA.

1706.
April 7.

The Minister to De Beauharnais. Asks him for certain documents that may be useful in the suit between La Compagnie du Canada and Gitton, merchant of La Rochelle. Folio 1, 2 pages.

April 7.

The same to Bégon. Transmits the memorial of D'Aguesseau showing the necessity of returning to the commissioners of La Compagnie du Canada at Paris certain beaver now at La Rochelle. Folio 1½, ½ page.

April 28.

The same to the same. Will send without delay to Paris, the beaver under seizure. Recollets. Folio 2, 1 page.

May.

Pardons for Etienne and Jacques Urbain Robert de la Movandière, storehouse-keeper and writer to the King, respectively, at Montreal. Had killed, in self defence, a valet of the Governor. Folio 2½, 5 pages.

1705.
September 8.

Declaration of Jean Du Tastre, *dit* Laverdure, upon the facts mentioned in the aforesaid letters of pardon. Folio 5, 3 pages.

October 4.

Declaration of Sr. Robert. Folio 6½, 4 pages.

1706.
May 19.

The Minister to Bégon. Will give a passage on "Le Héros" to the brothers Thierry. Folio 8, ½ page.

May 26.

Order of the King, permitting Sr. Péan, cadet in the troops, to proceed to France. Folio 8½, ½ page.

May 26.

The Minister to those interested in La Compagnie du Mont Louis. Has been unable to persuade the King to give them the powder they ask for. Folio 8½, 1 page.

May 26.

The Minister to Bégon. The persons who have dealt with La Compagnie du Canada for the sale of beaver, desire to entrust the command of a vessel they are sending to Hudson's Bay, to one Rousselot, a pilot, now at Rochefort. Will give him the command. Folio 9, ½ page.

May 29.

The same to the same. Prays him to execute the requests of MM. Levasseur, de Vaudreuil, Randot and D'Alogny. Folio 10, 3 pages.

May 29.

The same to D'Aguesseau. Sends him an extract from statement of yield of the King's Farm in Canada and expenses, from 1699 to 1704. Will see that the net yield of the Farm has been but 12,433 livres a year, which is very far from sufficient to pay the 79,000 livres of charges. Folio 11, ½ page.

June 2.

The same to De Champigny. Prays him to examine the proposals of Lamothe Cadillac, offering to give 1,400,000 livres for all the beaver of the Company; and those of Duplessis, offering to make a lease of the import and export duties for the sum of 70,000 livres, which would render practicable the suppression of the duty of one-fourth of the beaver and the payment of all the ordinary charges. Folio 11½, 3 pages.

June 2

The same to D'Aguesseau. Prays him to examine with De Champigny the proposals of Duplessis. Folio 12½, 1½ pages.

June 9.

The same to De Vaudreuil. Will strive to maintain peace with the Iroquois. Has done well to send Jonquières to them; he is esteemed and does not trade. Should not have sent De Vincennes to the Miamis and De Louvigny to Michilimakinak, both of them openly engaging in trade. De Louvigny has been punished and De Vincennes must receive similar punishment. Instead of this, Névén, who had denounced him, had

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1706. been shut up for six months in a dungeon. Must not allow the man Arnaud, De Lotbinière's son-in-law, who is trading with the Outaouais, to go unpunished. Acted too leniently in dealing with the riot at Montreal. Must encourage Jonquières in defeating the intrigues of the English in their efforts to break up the peace with the Iroquois. Must not keep the Miamis at Detroit against their will, and without conferring with Lamothe Cadillac. Would do well to stop the Poutouatamis from making war upon the Scioux, the latter not being enemies. Has done well in preventing war between the Outaouais and Iroquois. Has done well in renewing the promise made to the Iroquois, that he would not make war on the English of Orange and of Manatte, and in making exception as to Boston. The objection of the King to his nomination to the post of Governor was the large family connection of his wife (the De Lotbinières, the widow of her brother, her daughter, the D'Amours Des Plaines and the D'Echauffours). Should not have permitted De Mentheth, De Vincennes and De la Decouverte, to carry merchandise with them in their voyages, particularly the latter, who is a barefaced trader." The conveying of his land grant to De Breslay was sufficient to justify the charge that he was trading through the intervention of St. Germain. Cannot ratify his grant to his brother-in-law, the late Sr. De Coulonges, because His Majesty gives none above the island of Montreal. Approves of the treaty of neutrality he is endeavoring to conclude with the Boston people. The sickness that is detaining De Courtemanche at Boston, seems to be a cloak to enable him to carry on trade. Should have left less liberty to Sr. Dudley's son, and to Sr. Vetch. The latter has declared that he now knows as much about the affairs of Canada as the old residents. These visits are dangerous. Has given the Majority of Montreal to De Longueuil. The King was displeased to learn that De Galifet should have left Montreal during the absence of De Ramezay, at the time of the riot. Had almost decided to suspend him. Gives him permission to proceed to France on account of the death of his brother, the Governor of Ile Ste. Croix. Furloughs for De Budemont, De Belleval and Martelly. Sieurs D'Egly and St. Martin, who have been prisoners in England for a year, return to Canada. Du Mesnil, De St. Martin and De Marson. Cannot make his son a naval lieutenant until he has served at sea. Has done well to ask M. Dudley to secure the restoration to liberty of Captain Baptiste and Sr. D'Allain of Acadia. Must allow De la Forest to go to Detroit, if De Lamothe Cadillac desires it, and allow the latter considerable freedom of action. Folio 31, 19 pages.

June 9. The same to Randot. (This letter seems to be the same as that which appears at Folio 58, of Volume 11, Series C. C. II, dated June 10th. Not to be copied. E.R.)

April 25. Decree of Council of State. The stock of beaver which is at La Rochelle, is to be removed to Holland, in pursuance of the new treaty with the company formed to purchase it. Folio 58, 2 pages.

May 29. The Minister to M. Brisacier. Will send 4,000 livres for the re-building of the Seminary, and 3,000 for the missions of Louisiana. Has granted a gratuity of 300 livres to Père Gaulin. Folio 59, 2 pages.

May 29. The same to Père La Chaise. The King, touched by the new misfortune that has just befallen the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec, in the burning of their establishment, is disposed to grant them a benefice of 4,000 to 5,000 livres as an annuity, to aid in their maintenance. Folio 60, 1 page.

June 2. The same to Père de Lamberville. The King will ratify the grant of Sillery, but without superior jurisdiction. They need not fear that the

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1706. Attorney General will do anything uncalled for. He has orders to report everything fully, but they will not be condemned without a hearing. Folio 60½, 1 page.
- June 9. Memorial upon the necessity of a general sale of beaver. Discusses the situation of La Compagnie du Canada, and the offers made to assume its obligations. None of them would completely relieve the company, except that of Aubert, a merchant of Amsterdam. Folio 61, 12 pages.
- June 9. The Minister to the Marquis D'Ologny. Does well to prevent soldiers from marrying dissolute women. Will not allow the officers to divert the soldiers from the service, and if they work it is just that it should be for their own benefit. Has seen with pleasure the list of officers, with notes as to their good and bad qualities. Promotions. Folio 66½, 3½ pages.
- June 9. The same to De Ramezay. Gives proof of a great want of respect towards De Vaudreuil, who, nevertheless, seems most indulgent to his faults. Interferes in much that does not concern him. Is surprised to find that he has not repaid the 3,000 livres he borrowed from M. Vetch. His son is not yet old enough to be a lieutenant. Folio 68, 4 pages.
- June 9. The same to the Marquis de Crisacy. It is expedient that he should utilize the timber and iron to be found within the limits of his government. Regrets to find that he has treated De St. Simon in an angry manner on account of idle tales. Folio 70, 1 page.
- June 9. The same to Levasseur de Néré. Has done well to suggest to De Vaudreuil and Randot to publish the sale of building sites in the Lower Town. Approves of the proposal to terrace with masonry the works of the fortifications not so terraced, and to oblige the inhabitants to do it. Will give him a position when the fortifications are finished. Folio 70½, 3 pages.
- June 9. The same to De Muy. Has been appointed the King's lieutenant at Cayenne. Folio 72, 1 page.
- June 9. The same to De Longueuil. Has been appointed Major of Montreal, in consideration of his services and his wounds. Folio 72, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to De Langloiserie. Has been made a Chevalier de St. Louis. Was right in ordering the English ship that brought De Courtemanche from Boston to cast anchor 17 leagues below Quebec. Folio 72½, 1 page.
- June 9. The same to De Courtemanche. Is very glad to learn that his fishery establishment at Labrador is extending. Finds it strange he should have returned from Boston in an English brigantine loaded with merchandise. If he was ill he should have waited until after his recovery. Everything goes to show that he had an interest in the merchandise. Folio 73, 1½ pages.
- June 9. The same to De Lamothe Cadillac. Has received his letters of 20th, 25th and 28th October, which are veritable volumes. Would do well to re-read them in order to eliminate useless and wearisome repetitions, which cause much loss of time. Is very glad he has taken in hand the affair of Detroit. De Vaudreuil has orders to give him such soldiers as he wants, among others all those of his own company and of that of De la Forest. Can locate settlers there and will have full control over his soldiers. Can go to Quebec, send his officers there, &c., &c., as he deems expedient. Budemont and Du Figuier and his son will follow him, and he may allow his soldiers to do a little trading, as was the practice at Michilimakinak. Must not hesitate to pay an advance of 40 per cent upon the goods that are at Detroit. The King did not deem it expedient that his offer to buy all the beaver of the company should be accepted; that of Aubert

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1706.

was more acceptable. His Detroit interests must suffice to occupy him. Is very glad to be assured by him that Detroit will become the Paris of New France. Doubts whether he will be able to form the Indians into companies of regular soldiers. If he could domesticate them, make them good Christians, and good soldiers, it would be a fine thing; but ventures to doubt the possibility of doing it. It would be necessary to know what this would cost. Need not revert to the matter of his lawsuit, since he has obtained what he desired. Sees no necessity for locating his establishment in another place. If there is no other objection than the exterior works of the fort built by De Tonty, he has only to demolish them. Payment for the goods of the company. Must use a good deal of tact in order to prevent the Indians from trading with the English. Is very wrong in criticising De Vaudreuil; should bear in mind that he may have need of him. Approves of his taking with him two priests of the Seminary of Quebec or a Recollet; but he must maintain them, as De la Salle did at Frontenac. Need not fear that the King will change his views with regard to Detroit. His proposal to establish a chamoy-leather industry in Canada seems good. If he thinks De Beaucourt, who has returned from Plaisance, would be useful to him as his assistant, he can ask M. De Vaudreuil for him. He is a good officer and an engineer. Folio 73½, 10 pages.

June 9.

The same to De la Forest. Hopes that, if his health permits, he will accept duty at Detroit. This will be for him the surest means of advancement. Folio 78, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to Du Mesnil Néré. Recommends him to the King for the post of Major of the troops in the place of De Muy. Folio 78½, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to Du Plessis Fabert. The King will not create a lieutenancy at Three Rivers. Cannot appoint him Surveyor-General in the place of De Bécancour. Will endeavor to find him a position suited to his advanced age. Folio 79, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to the former Bishop of Quebec. Assistance the King intends to give to the Seminary of Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec is still in prison in England. Will probably not be released before the end of the war. Folio 79, 1½ pages.

June 9.

The same to La Marquise De Vaudreuil. Her large connection in Canada was an obstacle to the appointment of De Vaudreuil to the post of Governor. The objection has been overlooked, but De Vaudreuil must be pledged not to treat her relatives more favorably than others. Folio 80, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to the Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. On the subject of the burning of his establishment. Folio 80½, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to D'Auteuil. The directors of the company should act on the plurality of votes, without reference to De Vaudreuil. Has given instructions to convoke another meeting. If it be true that De Vaudreuil is interested in the beaver trade of the Outouais and in that of D'Amours des Plaines, he must reaffirm and prove it, or else refrain from insinuating anything. Cannot believe that De Vaudreuil interferes with the judges in the discharge of their functions. Randot was right in preventing his going beyond the limits of his duties. Sends an order to Randot interdicting Notary Barbel. Randot would have done better to take his advice as to the position of Royal Attorney to the Provost, but he was not obliged to do so. Has given the position to Thierry, De L'Espinay being brother-in-law to the *lieutenant particulier*. Has sent an order suspending De Lino. Must make him stand his trial. Folio 81, 5 pages.

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1706.
June 9.

The same to De Lotbinière and Du Plessis. Their appointment as directors of the company was irregular; orders have been issued for another. Arrangement has been made with Aubert; he takes the stock of beaver and assumes the debts of the company. Inasmuch as the post of Detroit was maintained by the company, it should have been handed over to De Cadillac from 1704. Aubert is sending a vessel to Hudson's Bay. The directors of the company have acted most severely towards Macart, a prisoner in England, and over partially with regard to Pacaut. Unjust preferences, favoritism and prevarications have in truth proved the ruin of the company. Folio 83½, 3 pages.

June 9.

The same to Du Plessis. What he suggests with regard to the soldiers and the currency, is impracticable. His project of an establishment at Cape Breton is not advisable at present. Wants him to consider the practicability of imposing additional duties on the colonies that are dependencies of Canada, to replace the duty of one-fourth of the beaver. Folio 85, 1 page.

June 9.

The same to De la Martinière. Has done wrong in writing to De Vaudreuil in the way he has done and still more in questioning his probity in public documents. The clerkship of the Provost's court of Quebec has been given to Rageot, in consideration of the services of his father, and his two brothers, who have held the office. If he is not found competent for the position it will be given to another; but not to De la Citière, who is a great wrangler. Folio 85½, 2 pages.

June 9.

The same to De Lotbinière. If anything has been retained from him out of his salary, it shall be made good. The charges of favoritism made against de Vaudreuil in relation to his wife's relatives, are more general than he seems to think. He himself is accused of governing the Governor. Folio 86, 1½ pages.

June 9.

The same to De Monseignat. Sends him the letters of appointment (amended) as clerk of the Superior Council. Will serve also as controller, but without salary. Folio 87, ½ page.

June 9.

The same to Sarrazin. His emoluments not being sufficient to maintain him, he can claim remuneration for his services. Folio 87½, ½ page.

June 9.

List of officers and other persons to whom the King has allowed passage on board the vessels going to North America, with their domestics. Folio 88½, 1½ pages.

June

The Minister to Bégon. Sends him the list of persons to whom passage is given. Folio 89, 1½ pages.

1698.
May 21 :
dispatched.
June 11, 1706.

Ordinance in favor of the soldiers, of the companies in Canada, who are willing to become settlers. Folio 89½, 1½ page.

1706.
June 16,
Marly.

The Minister to Randot. Prays him to examine the petition of De Montigny. Folio 90, ¼ page.

June 23.

The same to De Vaudreuil. The King had given a company, in Acadia, to De Montigny, but as he desires to remain in Canada, in order to look after his own affairs, will give him the first company vacant. Folio 91, ½ page.

List of officers in Canada who are to obtain advancement in the month of May, 1706. Folio 91½, 2 pages.

June 23,
Marly.

The Minister to Chevalier de Saujon. Sends him the King's instructions as commander of the expedition that is to sail from La Rochelle. Folio 92½, 1½ pages.

June 23.

Memorial to serve as instructions to De Saujon, commanding "Le Héros." Will leave "Le Profond" and "Le Cygne" at Plaisance, and con-

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1706. tinue his voyage to Quebec with "Le Héros" and "La Hollande." Will return to La Rochelle with a cargo of beaver and masts, avoiding the enemy. Folio 93, 4 pages.
- June 23. The Minister to De Vaudreuil. Has given proof of passion and ill-will, in the Detroit matter. But for his prejudices against De Cadillac, the latter would have been established there two years ago. Must mend his conduct and promote the welfare of that settlement. Folio 95½, ½ page.
- June 23. The Minister to Aubert, Néret and Gayot. Sends them the Orders they have applied for in relation to their establishment at Hudson's Bay. Folio 96, ½ page.
- June 23. Order of the King to La Cie de la Baie d'Hudson. Enjoins on De Lisle, who is in command at Fort Bourbon, to execute the orders he shall receive from Messrs. Aubert, Néret & Gayot. Folio 96½, 2 pages.
- June 23. The Minister to De Belmont, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal. Is glad of his assurance that he will bear in mind the wishes of the King on the subject of the parishes within the limits of the government of Montreal. Folio 97½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to Randot. Prays him to inquire into the facts with regard to the moneys due to the company, and for which Du Plessis, De la Chesnaye and Du Lino are responsible. Folio 102, 2 pages.
- June 30. The same to the same. Will examine the accounts of the expenditure of 1704. Folio 102½, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to D'Auteuil. Asks for a copy of the deed of grant of the Seigniory of Sillery to the Jesuit Fathers. Folio 103, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to the shareholders of the Beaver Company. Has given instructions to Bégon to deliver five thousand weight of powder to their vessel sailing for Hudson's Bay. Folio 103, 1 page.
- July 3, Versailles. The same to Bégon. Order to deliver to Messrs. Aubert, Néret & Gayot, seven thousand weight of powder. Folio 103½, ½ page.
- September 8. The same to Bégon. Those interested in the Farming of the Revenue are notified that vessels loaded with beaver are on their way to Canada, by way of Louisiana. If this be so, they must be seized. Folio 104½, 1 page.
- November 17. The same to D'Aguesseau. In view of the approaching arrival of the vessels from Canada, prays him to close up all matters connected with the Under-Case of that colony. Will settle the estimate of charges, amounting to 80,000 livres. Folio 105, 1 page.

PLAISANCE.

- February 17, Marly. The Minister to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 1, 3 pages.
- March 3, Versailles. The same to Lombard. Id. Folio 2½, 1 page.
- March 31. The same to De Subercase. Id. Folio 3, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to the same. Id. Folio 3½, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to Noël. Id. Folio 4, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to Bégon. Id. Folio 4, 3 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Subercase. The King is satisfied with his expedition against the English, notwithstanding that he was unable to make himself master of St. Jean. Has appointed him Governor of Acadia in the place of Du Brouillan, lately deceased. Has given the government of Plaisance to De Costebelle. De St. Ovide is appointed King's Lieutenant at Plaisance. He may keep his own company, or take that of De Costebelle.

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1706. De Chacornack will take the one that remains vacant. Is glad to learn that the gardens succeed wonderfully. Has done well to retain De Rouville at Plaisance, to place him at the head of the 25 families of Micmac Indians who have recently settled there. Has also done well in permitting some Canadians to remain at Plaisance with De la Valliere, and in giving them their prizes taken from the English. Approves of his letting De Montigny proceed to France to attend to his wounds. Sundry instructions. Folio 5½, 17 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Costebelle. Sundry instructions. Folio 13½, 9 pages.
- May 22. The same to Durand de la Garenne. Sundry instructions. Folio 17½, 2 pages.
- May 22. The same to L'Hermitte. Sundry instructions. Folio 18½, 1 page.
- May 22. The same to De Villemarceau. Folio 18½, ½ page.
- May 22. The same to De la Forest. Folio 19, 2 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Sourdeval. Folio 20, 1 page.
- May 22. The same to De Pensens. Folio 20½, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to De la Salle. Folio 21, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to De Subercase. Folio 21, 1 page.
- June 27. The same to the same. Folio 21½, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 22, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to De Subercase. Sends him the petition of one Pierre Comeau, of Port Royal, asking permission to construct a mill on his property. Folio 22, ¼ page.
- June 16. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 22½, ½ page.
- June 16. The same to De Subercase. Folio 22½, 1 page.
- Marly.
- June 23. Memorial to serve as instruction to De Voutron, commanding the King's ship "Le Profond." Will go to Plaisance and conduct De Subercase to Port Royal. Will return to France with a cargo of masts and other timber. Will also take on board the effects of those who formerly held the privilege of carrying on sedentary-fisheries in Acadia. Folio 23½, 3½ pages.
- June 23. Order of the King to the commander of the store-ship "Le Cygne," instructing him to sail in company with the store-ship "Le Profond." Folio 25, ½ page.
- June 23. The Minister to De Voutron. Folio 25½, ½ page.
- August 15. The same to De Monic. Folio 25½, 1 page.

ACADIA.

- February 10, Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Statement of munitions. Folio 1, 1 page.
- April 28. The same to De la Pallière. Asks him for the receipts for the distribution of 1,500 livres to the missionaries of Acadia. Folio 1½, ½ page.
- April 28. The same to De Fontanien. De Goutins cannot give a discharge for the 1,500 livres to the missionaries of Acadia, this sum having been paid over to M. De la Pallière, at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Folio 1½, ½ page.
- April 28. The same to Bégon. Must prevent Dame de Freneuse, who has caused a scandal in Acadia, from sailing for that country. Will give her a passage on a vessel going to Canada. Must also prevent Dame Barat, wife of a notary at Plaisance, from going to Acadia. Will cause a bell to be given to the Recollets of Port Royal, the one that was given them having cracked at the first peal. Will give a passage to Acadia to Madame de Bonnaventure and her family, if her intention is still to go there. Folio 2, 3 pages.
- May 5. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of the province of Bretagne. Must enjoin upon Père Felix, who married captain Du Vivier at Port

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1706. Royal, regardless of the representations of the commandant, De Bonnaventure, to perform no marriages of officers, without the permission of the Governor. The inhabitants of Acadia complain that the Recollet Fathers say neither high mass nor vespers, on Sunday, and that they administer everything without any reference to the churchwardens or the people. Folio 32½, 2 pages.
- May 22. Memoir of the King to De Subercase for his use upon his arrival in Acadia. Recommends him to take the advice of De Bonnaventure, against whom there is no complaint, but that of leading an immoral life. Site of the church. Duty of the Recollets. De St. Castin and the Canibas Indians. Sundry instructions. Folio 4½, 17 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Bonnaventure. His disorderly conduct has prevented the King from appointing him Governor of Acadia. The King has raised the interdiction he had pronounced against De la Tour, ensign. His difficulties with the Recollet Fathers have, perhaps, been caused by his disorderly life. Approves of his good reception of the Indians, and his efforts to save the Englishmen whom they wanted to devour. Asks for a map or plan of the grant of Nespatagan, which is in dispute between De Villien and De la Boularderie. Has done well to permit De Pensens, sole legatee of Du Brouillan, to come to France, in order to take cognizance of the circumstances of the estate, &c. Folio 12½, 11 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Goutins. Hopes the difficulties he had with Du Brouillon will not be repeated with De Subercase. Has examined the certificate given by the settlers as to his good conduct in the administration of justice. Documents such as this are not of great weight. Does not think the English intend to carry out their threats against Acadia. Is glad of the increased number of settlers and of the increase in agriculture. Annual census returns desired. Asks for information respecting Bugeau, who desires authority to perform the functions of notary at Les Mines. De la Tour. Pélerin. Petition of Louis and Claude Dugas, who complain of the conduct of Lopinot. Folio 18, 14 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Labat. De Subercase has been informed of the contents of his letter; can address his observations to him. Awaits his plan of the Banlieue of Port Royal. Folio 24½, 1½ page.
- May 22. The same to De Falaise. De Subercase will deal with the difficulty he has had with De Goutins. His grant at La Hève. Want of application to the duties of his office. Folio 25½, 2 pages.
- May 22. Ordinance of the King prohibiting officers serving in Acadia from marrying, without the permission of the Governor. Folio 26½, 1 page.
- May 22. The Minister to Abbé Gaulin. Is very glad to hear of his return to Acadia. Approves of his plan of bringing the Indians of Acadia together with the object of forming a large settlement. Must confer about the matter with De Subercase and De Bonnaventure. Folio 27, 1 page.
- May 22. The same to Pellerin, a resident of Acadia. Is very glad to learn that Du Brouillan conveyed back to him, before dying, the plot of ground that was in dispute between them. For the damages he claims and the road to the island sold to Du Brouillan, he must apply to the judges. Folio 27½, ½ page.
- May 23. The same to Bégon. As to a youth of 14, named Corbillon de Sorin, whom de la Boularderie is taking with him to Acadia. Folio 27½, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to the same. Will give passage to Le Borgne du Courdray, (and his employees) to whom the King has made a considerable grant in Acadia. Folio 28, ½ page.

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- 1706
May 26. The same to De Subercase. Will examine the letter of Sieur Mathieu Martin, in order that justice may be done him if he is in the right. Will permit De Pensens to proceed to Plaisance to take the place of De la Salle, as Adjutant, if he consents to do so. Folio 28½, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to the same. Must inquire as to the expediency or otherwise of confirming the grant, as a seigniory, made by De Bonnaventure, to Loppinot, at Cape Fourcher and adjacent islands. Will also see whether it is advisable to give commissions to the residents whom Du Brouillan named as councillors, in the trial of criminal cases. De la Tour, ensign, asks for a suitable indemnity for his house, if it becomes necessary to pull it down for the purposes of the fortifications. Folio 28½, 2 pages.
- June 23. The same to the same. Will examine the placet against Le Borgne De Belleisle, on the subject of a grant in Acadia. Folio 29½, ½ page.
- July 7. The same to the same. In view of the representations of De Villien, the King has bought the latter's house, to be assigned to the use of the Recollets. The transaction being completed, he will not have to consult the residents as to the conveniences or inconveniences of the premises. Folio 30, ½ page.

Volume 28 refers only to the Islands of America.

DISPATCHES RELATING TO THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—YEARS 1707-1708.

Series B—Vol. 29.

1707.
February 9,
Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Transmits statement of merchandise and munitions required for Canada. Iron baulsters for Chateau St. Louis. Folio 1, 1 page.
- February 10. The same to D'Aguesseau. Sends two extracts from letters from Canada, on the subject of payment of the Charges and of the Ferme of Tadoussac, of which the company is anxious to be relieved. Folio 1½, ½ page.
- February 16. The same to Geoffroy, Procureur du Roi à L'Amirauté de Paris, on the case of Lino. Folio 2, ¼ page.
- February 16. The same to M. Minguy, councillor of parliament. Prays him to give a favorable hearing to the delegate of the colony of Canada in the matter of the company's case. Folio 2, ¼ page.
- February 23. The same to Amelot. Prays him to favorably consider the case of La Compagnie du Canada, so far as justice will allow. Folio 2½, ¼ page.
- April 20. The same to Bégon. Will give passage on "Le Héros" to the wife of Joseph Gallet, a resident of Canada, and her children. Folio 2½, ¼ page.
- May 11,
Marly. The same to the same. Will make test of the porpoise oil sent by Randot. Folio 3, ½ page.
- May 11,
Versailles. The same to the same. Will give passage to Madame Dumesnil Noré, wife of the Major of the troops in Canada, with servants and two valets. Folio 3, ¼ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707. The same to D'Aguesseau, on the affairs of the Ferme du Canada. Folio 3½, 4 pages.
- May 11, Marly. The same to De Vaudreuil. Prays him to examine whether the privilege of placing boats on the principal rivers communicating with the English settlement, in order to stop the traders from carrying beaver to the English, should be accorded to the lessees of La Ferme du Canada. Folio 5, 1 page.
- May 18. The same to Randot. Same subject. Folio 5½, ½ page.
- May 22, Marly. The same to D'Aguesseau. Hopes he will finish his examination of the estimate of charges of Canada on Tuesday. Folio 6, ½ page.
- May 25. The same to Bégon. Will see that the effects of Madame De Merson, mother-in-law of De Vaudreuil, are taken on board the vessel. Folio 6, ½ page.
- May 27. The same to same. Porpoise oil. Hemp. Folio 6½, 1½ pages.
- May 25. The same to Riverin. Awaiting with impatience the completion of D'Arguesseau's examination of the Charges of Compagnie du Canada. Folio 7, ½ page.
- May 25. The same to D'Aguesseau. Has received his two memorials on the subject of the Charges; hopes the whole will be completed within a few days. Folio 7, 1½ pages.
- May 25. The same to Messrs. Néret and Gayot. Order to place boats on the rivers leading to the English settlements. Beaver sent from Quebec. Folio 8, 1 page.
- May 29, Versailles. The same to D'Aguesseau. Prays him to hasten the replies of the sureties of Guignes. Folio 8½, 1 page.
- May 28, Marly. The same to D'Eshaguais. Returns him his two memorials upon the affairs of Canada; begs him to make a summary. Folio 9, 1 page.
- May 28. The same to Bégon. Will take on board the vessel going to Canada two bales of medicines and clothing for the Bishop of Quebec. Folio 9, ¼ page.
- June 1. The same to the same. Will give passage to three Jesuits and their valet. Folio 9½, ¼ page.
- June 1. The same to the same. Will give to Le Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, room for ten tons of freight. Folio 9½, ½ page.
- June 1. The same to the same as to the quantity of boards that can be cut by a sawmill erected on the Island of Montreal. Folio 10, 1½ pages.
- June 2. The same to D'Aguesseau, on the subject of the Schedule of Charges. Folio 10½, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to D'Alogny. Will allow De Recart to proceed to France. Folio 11½, ½ page.
- June 16. The same to D'Estraguais. Prays him to examine a memorial from the curés of Canada on the subject of tithes. Folio 12, 1 page.
- June 8. The same to Bégon. Will give passage to three priests of the Séminaire de St. Sulpice and to Père De Breslay, who is returning to Canada. Folio 12½, 1 page.
- June 8. The same to the same. Will give passage to Sieur La Guèche, brother of Lieutenant De St. Michel, taken by the English. Folio 12½, ½ page.
- June 8. Minister to M. L'Eschassier. Has ordered M. Bégon to give a passage to three priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Folio 13, 1 page.
- June 8. The same to M. Riverin. D'Aguesseau informs him that the matter of the Schedule of Charges of Canada has been settled. Preference has been given to the offers of the De Guignes sureties; should they decline, those of the American contractors will be accepted. Folio 13½, 1½ pages.
- June 8. The same to the same. Had better secure proof of the agreement said to have been made between Sieur De Gitton and M. De Marsan, acting for

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1707. De Vaudreuil, in relation to the inferior quality of powder sent by Gitton to Canada in 1702. The powder must be thrown into the water. M. D'Auteuil is to be punished for having worked underhand against the agreement made with Aubert. Is mistaken when he fancies that M. De Vaudreuil will do all in his power to cause the failure of the Detroit enterprise. Is also in error as to the conduct of De Joncaire amongst the Illinois Indians. Ventures to tell him that he himself is not above joining in cabals. Folio 14, 2 pages.
- June 8. The same to M. Accault. Has ordered Riverin to see him as to what has been settled in relation to the Schedule of charges of Canada. Hopes he will succeed, in concert with MM. Riverin and D'Abuesseau, in raising the obligations of Guignes to 80,000 livres. Folio 15, 1 page.
- June 8. The same to M. D'Eshaguais. Asks him to consider a plan for preventing the beaver from being taken to the English. Folio 15½, 1 page.
- June 10. The same to M. Bégon. Will give passage and subsistence to Père De Braslay. Folio 16½, ½ page.
- June 13. The same to the same. Sieur Guittan never having done any but illicit trade, must see that he sends no merchandise to Canada. Folio 16, 1 page.
- June 15. Royal Order forbidding Sieur Guittan to do any smuggling. Folio 17, 1 page.
- June 15. The same to M. de Galifet. His proposal to establish in Canada a general coast-guard captaincy is not expedient. Can purchase one in France if he wishes. An inspector of troops not required. Folio 17½, 1 p.
- June 15. The same to M. le Maréchal De Montreuil. Requests that he will make due inquiry into the matter of a sum of 3,000 livres owing to Sieur Roy Gaillard, commissary of artillery in Canada, by Sieur De Chaban, a gentleman of Bordeaux. Will get explanations from Sieur Charlot. Folio 17½, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to Sieur Charlot. Same subject. Folio 18, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to Le Maréchal de Chamilly. Begs him to look after the interests of Sieur Rey Gaillard, commissary of artillery in Canada, who asserts that his sister-in-law and his uncle have taken possession of his property. Folio 18½, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to De Sallars. Same subject. Folio 19, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to M. Berthelot, the elder. Asks him whether he would consent to an arbitration in his difficulty with Dame De la Forest. She challenges the judges of the Superior Council. Folio 19, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to Comtess D'Arguian. Is writing to M. Randot, telling him to enquire into her brother's claim in Canada, and to pay him his rightful dues. Folio 19½, ½ page.
- June 22. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 19½, 1½ pages.
- June 22. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Amounts allowed to the Seminary of Quebec and to the missions. Folio 20½, 1½ pages.
- June 22. The same to Père La Chaise as to the benefice the King intends to grant to the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 21, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to Abbé Bignon. Desires to be informed whether he has submitted to the gentlemen of the observatory the system of longitude of a Canadian officer, which he (the Minister) had forwarded. Folio 21½, ½ page.
- June 24. The same to M. Bégon. Will accommodate on board "Le Héros," M. De la Colombière, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec, with his valet. Folio 22, ½ page.
- June 25. The same to Mgr. le Duc de Mantoue. Is writing De Vaudreuil asking him to promote Sergeant Durand, in whom Mgr. is interested. Folio 22, 1 page.

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1707. The same to the envoy of Duc De Mantoue. Folio 22½, ¼ page.
- June 25. The same to M. Desmarests. Begs of him to hasten the issuing of the decree asked for by the lessees of the Ferme du Canada. Folio 23, ¼ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Bégon. Half-pay for a soldier wounded in Canada. Folio 23, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Randot. Same subject. Folio 23½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Bégon. Durand De la Garenne, writer to the King at Plaisance. Will grant a passage to Sieur Aubert de la Chesnay and two valets. Folio 23½, ½ page.
- June 16. The same to the same. Will allow Dame Du Mesnil, wife of the Major of the troops in Canada, to ship her husband's effects.
- June 29. The same to the same. Will grant passage to Vincelas Forest, of Paris. Folio 28, ¼ page.
- June 29. The same to the same. Grant a passage to persons named Chamelan and Basolet, whom Mme. De Marson is sending out to De Vaudreuil. Folio 28½, ¼ page.
- June 29. The same to M. Fagon. Sends him the letter he asked for in behalf of M. Randot, about plants he wants to get from Canada. Folio 29, ½ page.
- June 29. Royal Order as to certain plants to be brought from Canada for the Royal gardens. Folio 29½, 1 page.
- June 29. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Grants the same gratuities to the clergy. Can make no change for the present in the matter of the tithes. Folio 30, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Has sent to M. Begon the order to give a passage to M. De la Colombière. Folio 30½, ½ page.
- June 13. The Minister to M. De Vaudreuil. Will restore M. De Vincennes to his position. His explanations about Arnault, son-in-law of De Lotbinière, are sufficient, but he must be severely punished and excluded from the service. Should have made an example in the matter of the riot at Montreal. Shows a lack of energy. Must manifest more good will in his bearing towards La Motte Cadillac. The King disapproves of Sieur De Tonty's course in allowing the Miamis to settle at Detroit and build a fort there distinct from that of the French. Should not have allowed De Tonty to settle at Detroit, in view of his bad conduct. While dealing kindly with the Outaouais, he must insist on the punishment of the Indian who instigated the onslaught. Should not have permitted De Cadillac to allow the Detroit Indians to make war on the Illinois. Did well in urging Cadillac to put a stop to the liquor traffic. Has refused to credit the statement that he had sold eight licenses for trading in the back woods. Exchange of prisoners. Has approved of his decision to have the English of Boston harassed by the Indians. Is surprised to find that the census does not show a larger number of men fit to carry arms. Will not forget to give promotion to Joncaire. The death of St. Castin, at Pau, is a heavy loss, in view of the great influence he had over the Indians. M. De Subercase will employ St. Castin's son, who is eminently fitted for the work, in the same capacity. Sieur D'Aillebout De Coulonges asks for employment in the service for three of his children. Asks his opinion of Sieur De Boucherville, now at Detroit, who is applying for leave to return in order to look after his property and take care of his aged father. Folio 85½, 21 pages.
- June 30. The Minister to M. M. Randot. Did well in replacing M. Juchereau Du Chesnay by Sieur Sarrazin. Card-money. Must compel the shareholders of La Compagnie du Canada to pay up for their shares, otherwise the loss must fall on the King. Is happy to find that the people of

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Canada understand that they have been devoting themselves too exclusively to the beaver trade. It is not expedient to allow the establishment of manufactories in Canada. Ship-building. Is glad to find that the settlers are disposed to devote themselves to raising stock and especially sheep. Must not fail to prosecute the clerks of the company who have prevaricated, especially Arnault and Nolant. Must endeavour to find the means of rendering the colony prosperous and reducing the charges; otherwise the King may become disgusted. Is glad to learn that De Vaudreuil does not allow himself to be influenced by predilections. Did well in saving the post of Frontenac for His Majesty. Duplessis. Rageot. Pinault. Perthuis. D'Alogny. Rey Gaillard. De Ramezay. De Bailleul. Bergeron. Cannot agree with the high character he gives of M. De Lino, and does not understand how the directors of the company can show him so much favour. Must try to recover the 25,000 livres Sieur De la Chesnaye owes to the company. De Louvigny. De Ligneris. De Marigny. D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil. Le Bert De Senneville. Post of Temiscamingue. De Courtemanche. De la Chesnay's establishment at the Magdalen Islands, and sedentary-fishery at Migamiche. Sieur D'Eschembault. Mine discovered by Tonty's brother, 130 leagues from Montreal. Sundry instructions. Folio 66, 38 pages.

June 30.

The same to M. Randot. Thanks him for the black fox skin he has sent him, as also for the screens and pillows worked by the Indians and sent to Mme. De Pontchartrain. Folio 84½, ¼ page.

June 30.

The same to M. Randot the elder. The King has cashiered M. D'Auteuil. Dame De la Forest, her lawsuits and challenges. Complaints against De la Martinière. If the facts are truly reported he treated him with contempt. Acted with too much violence in the matter of Dame De la Forest. Folio 85, 6 pages.

June 30.

The same to M. Randot the younger. Approves, on the whole, of the contents of his memorial on the Cape Breton settlement. Begs of him to look into the question more closely. Must encourage ship-building. The settlers must apply themselves to anything and everything rather than the beaver trade, otherwise the colony must go to utter ruin. Folio 87½, 4 pages.

June 30.

The same to M. D'Aigremont. The King has appointed him to go to Detroit and other posts in the upper country, in order to inquire and report on the condition of the settlements, on trade, &c., &c. Folio 89, 1 page.

Instructions for Sieur D'Aigremont, sub-delegate of M. Randot, Intendant of New France, whom the King has chosen to go to the forts of Cataracouy, Niagara, Pontchartrain, Detroit and Michilimakinak. The chief reason for this journey is based upon the complaints of Sieur De Cadillac. He maintains that De Vaudreuil and Randot do not give him the assistance they had orders to give him; that the post was in a sad state; that De Tonty had disposed of all the powder; that the company's farms were either lying fallow, or else occupied by Indians; that the houses were roofless; that there was no grain; that the skins were spoiled, the stores pillaged, &c., &c. He will ascertain what motives induced the Ottawas to attack the fort, and inquire as to the conduct of De Bourgmont. Judging from the letter of the officers, there cannot be found a finer or better country; will inquire into this for himself. Ascertain whether the grain sown came to maturity and whether the mill which De Cadillac was to have built is in existence. Will ascertain when passing through Montreal whether the hospitallers will take charge of the sick-

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1707. from Detroit. De Cadillac asserts that up to the present his wife and daughter have looked after them, and that the hospitallers are better qualified than others for such work in a new colony. Will send back from Michilimakinak Sieur Arnaud, who is trading there with Sieur Boudor, merchant of Montreal. Sieur De Cadillac complains that M. De Vaudreuil has dismissed the interpreter and substituted in his place the brother of his own secretary, in order to keep a watch on him (De Cadillac). On the other hand De Vaudreuil asserts that his only object is to prevent De Cadillac from trading with the English and committing abuses in the liquor traffic; that he took in with him fifteen barrels, and that all his canoe foremen have orders to bring in, each of them, 300 pounds weight of spirits. Will examine into all these facts. Is informed that the English are making preparations for an attack on the post of Niagara. Will consult with Joncaire as to the establishment of that post, and look into the means of accomplishing it with the consent of the Iroquois. De Cadillac asserts that De Vaudreuil keeps Joncaire among the Iroquois for the purpose of injuring his post of Detroit. Does not believe it. De Vaudreuil and Randot were of opinion that the post of Frontenac should not be farmed out, but retained for the King's account. Finds it strange that they have intrusted it to De Tonty, who carried on an extensive trade at Detroit. Fears he may do the same thing at Frontenac. Will furnish a faithful account of all he learns and of all he sees. Folio 89½, 11 pages.
- June 30. The Minister to De Ramezay. The King has found most strange and blame-worthy the course adopted my him (De R.) and MM. De Crisacy, De Galifet and De Langloiserie, in writing a joint letter containing representations as to their salaries. The proceeding is unbecoming. Folio 94½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to the same. Is glad to see that he has seriously reflected on the lack of respect and deference he had shown for De Vaudreuil. It is to be regretted that the council should have pardoned the two citizens of Montreal charged with having fomented the riot of last year. Hopes he has paid Captain Vetch the 3,000 livres he owed him. Cannot claim that the two bills of exchange for 1,000 livres each, representing his shares in the Compagnie du Canada, should be returned to him. He owes that amount in the same way as all those who took shares. Has done right in getting a dwelling house built for himself in Montreal. Begs him to let him know how much it has cost him. Is glad to hear that he has built a saw-mill at Montreal. Has granted a position as midshipman to his eldest son, and the ensigncy vacated by his eldest son to his second. Folio 95, 6 pages.
- June 30. The same to le Marquis D'Alogny. Has seen his list of officers, with marginal notes as to their good and bad qualities. Cadets. Will bear in mind his favorable report as to MM. Dupuys and De Boishébert. The King grants him a commission as naval lieutenant. Folio 97½, 4 pages.
- June 30. The same to M. De Langloiserie. Is pleased with his services. Cannot increase his pay. Grants him the Lots et Ventes for the Seigniorie he holds with his brother-in-law. Folio 99, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Louvigny. Is satisfied with the report he makes on events at Quebec while he was in command there. The charge of having traded with the Outaouais, during his journey, is not a mere suspicion, but the King is willing to let it pass. Folio 99½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Crisacy. The matter of the development of the iron mines must be deferred until peace is proclaimed. Folio 100, 1 page.

1707.
June 30.

Royal Order reinstating one Barbel in the exercise of his profession as a notary at Quebec. Folio 101½, ½ page.

June 30.

The Minister to De la Motte Cadillac. M. De Vaudreuil is disposed to give him all the protection he needs. Hopes he has succeeded in compelling the Outaouais to make reparation for their attack. Is acting towards MM. De Vaudreuil and Randot as though he wanted to declare himself independent of them. Would do well to refrain from speaking in a manner calculated to turn them against him. Cannot agree with all he says in justification of M. De Bourmont in the affair of the attack by the Outaouais. Cannot undertake for the present the scheme of uniting lakes Erie and Ontario by means of a canal. Asks him to send a well considered memorial on the subject, with a plan and specification and an estimate of cost. Will do his utmost to prevent the Indians of the back country from trading with the English. Need not fear a change of mind on the King's part as to Detroit. The King is willing to make grants to the officers who followed him, but not with power to administer superior jurisdiction. Will later on erect his colony into a government. Hospitallers. Must furnish D'Aigremont with all the information he asks for. Folio 102, 8 pages.

June 30.

The same to M. De la Forest. Is much pleased with his course in proceeding to Detroit, which he considers to be a good and fine district. M. De Cadillac appears to be well satisfied with him. Greatly disapproved of his wife's conduct. Folio 105½, 1½ pages.

June 30.

The same to M. De Tonty. Is well aware that he is a good officer, and capable of rendering good service to the King, but charges him with having left the fort of Detroit without munitions, &c., &c. Folio 106½, 1 p.

June 30.

The same to M. De Beaucourt. Is satisfied with his services. Folio 107, ½ page.

June 30.

The same to M. D'Esgly. Is satisfied with his services. Folio 107, ½ page.

June 30.

The same to M. De Chassaigne. Is satisfied with his services. Will give him the first suitable place vacant. Folio 107½, 1 page.

June 30.

The same to M. De St. Ours. Intended giving him the King's Lieutenancy at Montreal, vice M. De Galifet, but the latter has decided to return to Canada. Folio 107½, ½ page.

June 30.

The same to M. Du Plessy Faber. Will certainly grant him promotion. Folio 108, ½ page.

June 13.

The same to M. De Lorimier. Is satisfied with his services in France and in Canada. Will not forget him. Folio 108½, ½ page.

June 30.

The same to Du Mesny Noré. Feels convinced that he will apply himself faithfully to the duties of the position of Major of the troops. Folio 108½, 1 page.

June 30.

The same to M. De Montigny. Was glad to hear of his return to Quebec with the Abenakis chief, who came over to France. Cannot grant him a gratuity on account of the fire caused by officers. Returns him his late mother's baptismal certificate. Folio 109, 1 page.

June 30.

The same to Mme. De Vaudreuil. Hopes she will induce M. De Vaudreuil not to treat her relatives differently from others. Folio 109½, ½ page.

June 30.

The same to M. De Montseignat. Was very glad to serve him by appointing him chief clerk of the Superior Council with the duties of controller of the marine. Folio 110, 1 page.

June 30.

The same to De Joncaire. Is satisfied with the services he is rendering among the Iroquois. Folio 110, ½ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707.
June 30. The same to De Budemont. Hopes he will proceed to Detroit if not there already. Folio 110½, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to Sieur Geoffroy, curé of Champlain. Has reported to the King what he has done for the establishment of schools in Canada and Acadia, and to his outlay on the church of Champlain, and on a building intended for a community of sisters, &c., &c. M. Randot has been ordered to assist him. Folio 111, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. Rey Gaillard. The King has not deemed it expedient to establish an infantry company for the artillery service. Folio 111, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. Du Plessis. Knows that he is capable of ably filling the post of agent of La Compagnie du Canada, but is not pleased with his conduct as a director. The agreement with Aubert was the only means of rescuing the company from the great difficulties in which it was involved. Orders him to pay up the amount for which he is short in the accounts rendered by him, if not he will have reason to regret it. Folio 111½, 3 pages.
- June 30. The same to Mme. De Courtemanche. Is glad to hear that her husband's settlement is growing and that she intends to go and reside there with him. Folio 112½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to Desmaizerets, Superior of the Seminary, Quebec. Gratuity continued. Can make no change for the present in the percentage of tithes. Folio 113, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to Repentigny. Has received the samples of linen and the little tablets of sirop of silk-weed. Gratuities continued. Has read with pleasure what she says as to the number of linen looms in the Island of Montreal. But finds the price of her linen too high. Was pleased to get her information as to the making of sugar at Montreal, and as to the blue clay found by the Indians 30 leagues from Montreal. Folio 113½, 2 pages.
- June 13. The same to D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil, lieutenant. Is glad that he has followed De Cadillac to Detroit. Folio 115, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De Courtemanche. Is glad to hear of the prosperity of his settlement, and of the abundance of cod-fish; also of all he says as to the seal and salmon fishery, and as to his hopes in relation to the establishing of the whale fishery. Folio 115, 2 pages.
- June 30. The same to De Joncaire. Will proceed to Niagara to meet D'Aigremont and confer with him as to the advantages to be derived from a post at that point. Folio 116, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De St André. Sends him instructions for the voyage he is to make. Folio 116½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De Lotbinière. The members of La Compagnie du Canada who did not attend the meeting which appointed M. Du Plessis, have only themselves to blame if the choice does not please them. The company's clerks at Detroit, who traded on their own account have not been adequately punished by their recall. Folio 117, 2 pages.
- June 30. The same to MM. Hazard and Peyre. Regrets to learn that the white porpoise fishery was not productive last year. The King's gratuity is to be continued. Folio 117½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. Sarrazin. Is gratified to hear of his attention to the sick. Has been appointed a councillor. Folio 118, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. Dupont. Is satisfied with his services to the council. Would be glad to know the age of the sons of the late M. De Meloise, his son-in-law. Will try to give employment to those old enough for service. Folio 118½, 1 page.

1707. The same to De la Martinière. Is pleased at his diligence in the proceedings against De Lino. Must strive to live on good terms with M. Randot. Folio 119, 2 pages.

The same to M. Charon. The King will continue his gratuity to the hospital, Montreal, but on the express condition that the persons in charge shall not take vows, shall have no statutes, no uniform habit and shall not call themselves Brothers. Should they act otherwise, the establishment is to be suppressed. Has received his memorial on the settlement at Niagara. It is impossible to allow freedom of trade there. Folio 120, 3 pages.

Memorial of instructions to Sieur De St. André, captain on half-pay in the marine, commanding His Majesty's ship "Le Héros." Will serve as escort to the vessels bound for Plaisance. Will avoid a combat with the English. Will proceed to Quebec and bring back the beaver of the company and masts to be shipped by M. Randot. Folio 121½, 5 pages.

July 6. Minister to same. Will receive on board when returning from Quebec, Marly. the wife of M. Riverin and her family. Folio 123½, ½ page.

July 6. The same to the same. Will give a passage, when returning from Canada, to M. Robert, who has purchased the position of King's Attorney to the Provostship at Havre De Grace. Folio 123½, ¼ page.

July 6. The same to M. De Catalogne. Has laid before the academy of science his memorial respecting the longitude and the drifting of ships. Folio 124½, ¼ page.

July 6. The same to Bégon. The King has granted two tons of freight room on his ships to Dame De la Forest. Folio 124½, ¼ page.

July 6. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to Canada, where she resides, to Dame Roybon D'Alonne. Folio 124½, ¼ page.

July 6. The same to M. Randot. Begs of him to push on the solution of the lawsuit between Mme. De Muy, who is in Quebec with her six children, and the estate of the late M. La Chesnaye. Folio 125, ½ page.

July 13. The same to De Vaudreuil. Is told that the English of Boston are preparing an expedition against Quebec; does not put much faith in the news, but it is simply prudent to be prepared. Folio 125, 1 page.

July 13. The same to M. Randot. Must not allow the hospitaliers to become a community. There are already too many in Canada. Folio 125½, 1½ pages.

July 13. The same to D'Aigremont. Expects from him a minute and complete report of the journey he is to make to the upper posts. The matter is of great importance, for his report is to decide the point of abandoning or retaining the said posts. Folio 126, 1½ pages.

July 13. The same to De la Motte Cadillac. Must pay the troops he maintains on the same footing as those of Canada, since he receives their pay and the rations allotted them. Must himself pay the two interpreters, as the company did. Must also pay the salary of the surgeon, the chaplain and missionaries, the cost of medicines, and for the building of a chapel. He must be the more strictly held to this in that he enjoys advantages which the company did not enjoy. Folio 127, 2½ pages.

July 13. The same to M. Randot. Requests that he will ask Sieur Pacaut for an invoice of the shipment of flour he claims to have made to De Subercase, then Governor of Plaisance. Folio 128, 1 page.

July 13. The same to M. De Touzansay. Begs of him to ask Captain Joannis Lerembouc for explanations as to the delivery of certain goods at Plaisance. Folio 128½, ½ page.

July 13. The same to M. Landreau. Id. Folio 128½, ½ page.

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1707. The same to M. Noël. Id. (These enquiries are aimed at De Subercase.
 July 13. E. R.) Folio 129, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. The same to M. Des Epoisses. Thanks him for assistance rendered to M. Riverin in the settlement of the question of the schedule of charges of Canada. Folio 130, 1 page.
- July 16. The same to M. De Lino. The King permits him to return to Canada, but if he continues his intrigues he will be severely punished. Folio 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 27. A passport free of all duties for Sieur Daniaud, a merchant of Rochefort, to bring in 500 sacks of salt for the magazines of Canada. Folio 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 10, Versailles. The same to Bishop of Quebec. Has received his letter and looked into the question of the tithes. As the worst off of the curés receive some 500 livres a year, they must be content, when they remember that all are suffering from the effects of the war. Folio 131, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 10. The same to Sieurs Nérét et Gayot. Regrets their trouble in the matter of the old paper currency. They must apply to M. Chamillard. Folio 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 7. The same to M. Bégon. Exchange between M. De Grandville, an ensign, who asks to be sent to Canada, and M. De Bernapré. Folio 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- The same to M. D'Aguesseau, on the decree proposed by M. Riverin, authorizing the insuring of the cargo of beaver. Folio 132, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 17. The same to Mme. De Marson. Thanks her for communicating the news she had from De Vaudreuil. Folio 132, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- September 7. The same to D'Auteuil. Does not know what matter he refers to. It is to the judges at Quebec he must apply. Folio 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- September 7. The same to Dame De La Forest. If she wants to draw De La Forest's salary she must give security; this is the practice. Folio 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 12, Fontaine-bleau. The same to Riverin. Approves of his having gone to La Rochelle to work with Gayot at the unloading of the "Phœnix," from Hudson's Bay. Folio 133, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 19. The same to De Vaudreuil. The frigate "La Biche," fitted out at Acadia by De La Ronde and Vincelot with a crew of Canadians, having come to France to announce the flight of the English at Port Royal, and being unfit for the return voyage, the King grants them "La Venus," which ship they can keep until the close of next year. Folio 133, 1 page.
- October 19. The same to M. Nérét. Has sent forward the decree granting leave to insure the cargo of beaver to be sent to France. Folio 134, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 16, Versailles. The same to D'Aguesseau. Asks for an order empowering Nérét and Gayot to secure 200 barrels of whale oil in Holland. Folio 184, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 16. The same to Nérét and Gayot. The King declines to accept the white bear sent to them from Hudson's Bay. Will grant permission to exhibit the animal. Folio 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- November 16. The same to the same. Folio 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 30. The same to D'Aguesseau. Asks him to examine a memorial about the Hudson's Bay trade, and consult with M. Riverin about the subject.
- December 7. The same to Riverin. Is greatly pleased with what has been done by D'Heshaguais and D'Aguesseau in relation to the beaver matter. Folio 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

PLAISANCE.

- Versailles.
 February 16. The Minister to M. L'Empereur. Folio 1 A., 1 page.
- February 13. The same to M. Loudreau for the merchants of Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz. Folio 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

1707.
March 2. The same to M. L'Empereur. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 13. The same to M. D'Eshaguais. Folio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 25. The same to M. Bégon. Folio 3, 7 pages.
- Marly. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of Bretagne. Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 25, Versailles. The same to M. Bégon. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 8. The same to M. De St. Ovide. Folio 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Versailles. The same to M. Laudreau. Folio 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 22. The same to M. de Costebelle. Folio 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 23 pages.
- June 29. The same to the same. Folio 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- June 30. Instructions for Sieur Durand De la Garenne, commissioned writer to the navy, acting commissary at Plaisance. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- June 30. The Minister to Sieur L'Hermitte. Folio 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 30. The same to De Villemarceau. Folio 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 30. The same to M. De La Forest. Folio 24, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to Le La Vallière. Folio 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to Rousseau De Souvigny. Folio 25, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De la Roque. Folio 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Chacornacle. Folio 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. D'Angeac. Folio 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Villejoin. Folio 26, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Ste. Marie. Folio 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 30. The same to M. Sourdeval. Folio 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 30. Instructions for M. De la Clocherie, commanding store-ship "La Char-
ente." Folio 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 30. The Minister to M. De Costebelle. Folio 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to M. Durand. Folio 29, 2 pages.
- July 13. The same to M. De Costebelle. Folio 30, 1 page.
- July 20, Marly. The same to M. Bégon, the Inspector. May tell Alain, a resident of Acadia, that he may either remain in France or return. M. De Fontanien will pay him 999 livres. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 10, Versailles. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to M. Bégon, Inspector. Folio 31, 1 page.
- August 24, Marly. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 pages.
- August 24. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Folio 34, 1 page.
- August 24. The same to M. De La Forest. Folio 35, 1 page.
- August 24, Marly. The same to M. De Vaudreuil. Must have heard of De Subercase's victory over the English. De Subercase states that the English of New York gave great help to the Boston people, contrary to the treaty of neutrality passed with him (De Vaudreuil). Was not aware of the existence of such a treaty. Begs for information on the point. Folio 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- November 9. Royal Ordinance addressed to masters of vessels cruising or fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and coasts adjoining, and forbidding them to take their prizes to any port other than Plaisance. Folio 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- November 9. Minister to M. De Costebelle. Folio 37, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 30, Versailles. The same to M. De Luzançay. Folio 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

ACADIA.

- March 16, Versailles. Minister to M. Bégon. Will verify the facts as to the complaints of M. De Goutins as to certain shipments. Folio 1 B., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707. The same to Mme. De Bonnaventur. Sends order entitling to passage for herself and family on the vessel sailing for Acadia. Folio 1½, ¼ page.
- April 20. The same to M. Bégon. Same subject.
- April 20. The same to the same. Will give a passage to Mme. La Tour with one servant and a lackey. Folio 2, ¼ page.
- May 4, Marly.
- May 25. The same to the same. Nothing was sent last year to the officers serving in Acadia. They are without money, food or clothing, and without any means of procuring them. Explanations for M. De Goutins. M. De Subercase has caused to be restored to M. De La Tour, an officer, a barque which had been taken for the King's service. Asks him to examine the claim of one Comeau for furnishing masts.
- May 25. The same to the same. Folio 2, 4 pages.
- May 27. The same to the same. Will give a passage to Sieur Henry Huché, secretary to M. De Subercase. Folio 4½, ¼ page.
- June 8, Versailles. The same to the same. Will grant to De Pensens, Adjutant in Acadia, freight room for three tons of provisions and other effects. Folio 4½, ¼ page.
- June 15. The same to the same. Asks him to inquire of one Alain a resident of Acadia, as to the important counsels he was prepared to give. Serious complaints have been laid against the man Alain. He deserves to be put in prison. Folio 4½, 1½ pages.
- June 15. The same to the same. Will give a passage to Madame De Labat. Id. for Madame De la Boularderie. Folio 5½, 1 page.
- June 18. The same to the same. Will grant freight room for four tons to the Recollets of Acadia. Folio 6, ½ page.
- June 29. The same to M. Barailh. The King grants him a crew of 115 men for the store-ship "La Loire." Folio 6, ½ page.
- June 29. The same to M. De Pensens. Must proceed at once to Rochefort in order to take shipping for Acadia. Folio 6½, ½ page.
- June 30. The same to M. De Subercase. Has taken steps to terminate the scarcity of provisions he complains of and the necessity of having recourse to the merchants of Boston. The Indians of Acadia must be supplied with provisions in order to prevent them from going to the English. A man of authority, such as Sieur Castin, is needed to watch over their conduct. Did right in borrowing 1,000 écus from De Bonnaventure in order to pay the workmen. But must not issue card-money. Did well to suggest to De Vaudreuil an expedient for exchanging news with him once a fortnight. Exchange of prisoners. May consent to the settling of English families in Acadia, if they are Catholics. Will submit to M. Labat his proposal to build the fort in a more suitable locality. The spirit of rancor which prevails in Acadia must be uprooted. Administration of justice. Must prevent the priests from meddling in temporal matters. The King approves of Abbé Gaulin's plan for bringing the Indians together in one spot and will help. Must encourage Sieur De la Ronde to cruise against the English. Is glad that the Boston people have released Baptiste, whom they have held a prisoner for the last four years. Can employ him in teaching navigation to young men. The rents derived from lands in the vicinity of Port Royal are to be devoted to the support of the hospital. Declines to recognize the claims of the De Belleisle family to the lands of the Banlieue. Nor the claims of Sieur De Belleisle Le Borgne on the farm called port Maltais. Will grant leave to Sieur Du Vivier. Will grant him confirmation of the grant at River Desjardins, but the extent is to be reduced. Will not forget to promote Chevalier De Subercase, his nephew. Commission as Surgeon-Major for Sieur De Pontif. Order permitting Sieur Bugeaud

1707. to perform the functions of a notary at Mines. Will pay for the barque of Sr. Blanchard, captured by the English.

Serious complaints against M. De Bonaventure. Is charged with having traded with the English and with having protected their merchant ships, to the intense disgust of the Indians. Asks him to inform him of the facts in relation to Sieur Gourdeau. He alleges that he was made prisoner, with his wife, his children and some other families established at Pesmacodie. Grant of Magdalen Islands asked for by Sieur Aubert De la Chesnaye. Folio 7, 32 pages.

The same to M. De Bonnaventure. The scandal he has given prevented him from being appointed Governor of Acadia. Is glad to know that Sieur De La Ronde Denys took notes of the ports, harbours and strength of the English, during his journey to Boston for an exchange of prisoners. The King has decided to establish the port of La Hève. If De Subercase decides to take up his abode there, he (De B.) will remain at Port Royal. Folio 22½, 4 pages.

June 30. The same to M. De Falaise. M. De Subercase gives a good account of his application and conduct. Folio 24½, ½ page.

June 30. The same to M. De Goutins. Is glad to see that he is living on good terms with M. De Subercase. Also that the settlers are closely applying themselves to the tilling of their farms. It would be well that they should apply themselves to fishing. They must not trade with the English except in case of absolute necessity. Is pleased to learn that the settlers are zealous for the defence of the country and well skilled in the use of arms. Asks for a plan of the new church. Troops. Munitions. Hospital at Port Royal. A gratuity requested for Muis De Pabourcoup. Must inform him about the man and whence he comes. Dame De Freneuse. Folio 25, 9 pages.

June 30. The same to Abbé Gaulin. Approves of his plan of gathering the Indians of the Peninsula in one spot. Sends tools. Folio 29, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. L'Oppinot. Is satisfied with his explanation as to the complaints made against him by the men Dugast and St. Louis. Will confirm his grant at Cap Fourchu, reducing the area. Folio 29½, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. Du Vivier. Grants him a furlough. His grant will be confirmed, but reduced. Folio 30, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. De La Boularderie. Grant of Nespatagan. Folio 30, ½ page.

June 30. The same to De La Ronde Denys. Is satisfied with his account of his voyage to Boston. Hopes he will find means of utilizing against the English the frigate "La Biche." Folio 31, 1 page.

June 30. The same to M. Consolin. De Subercase gives a favorable account of his services. Folio 31, ½ page.

June 30. The same to M. De La Tour. Hopes he will not relapse into the fault for which he was suspended. Did well in informing him that De Bonaventure was trading with the English of Boston. Will inform Subercase of the King's intentions as to the rents of the Banlieue. Folio 31½, ½ page.

June 30. Royal Order to M. Barailh, commanding the ship "La Loire." Folio 32, ½ page.

June 30. The Minister to M. Barailh. Sends him the King's instructions for his voyage to Acadia. Folio 32, ½ page.

June 30. Instructions for Sieur De Barailh, captain of a fire-ship, commanding the ship "La Loire." Will sail with Sieur De St. André, commanding "Le Héros," under whose orders he will be as far as the latitude of Plaisance. After discharging cargo at Port Royal, will return to Rochefort with a load of masts, spars, deals, boards, &c., &c. Folio 32½, 3 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1707.
June 30.

The same to M. De Labat. Has received the plans he sent for Maréchal De Vauban, who was dead at that date. Will consult with De Subercase as to the work on the fort. Folio 34, 3 pages.

July 6,
Marly.

The same to M. Bégon. Is very glad that the man Alain did not appear to him to be guilty of the act charged against him by M. De Bonnaventure. Will allow him to go to Acadia or elsewhere if he chooses. All things considered, it is better not to have anything to do with the silver mine at New York, spoken of by Alain. It could benefit only the English. It is important to make trial of the coal which Alain says is to be found at Beaubassin. The King has not thought proper to accept Alain's offer to take in hand the carrying of munitions of war for Acadia, on condition of his being entrusted with a storeship. Folio 35, 3 pages.

July 6,
Marly.

The same to M. De Subercase. The man Alain asserts that he was kept a prisoner at Port Royal and sent to Quebec, where he was pardoned; that he was arrested again at La Rochelle. He gave satisfactory explanations to M. Bégon, showing that he was subjected to persecution by MM. De Goutins and De Bonnaventure, by the latter because he wanted to deprive him of a knowledge of the trade he and his brother carried on with the English. These statements and others were well supported, and there is reason to conclude that they are true. Asks him to secure further information anent these matters and as to Alain's claims. Will protect Alain, should he consent to return to Acadia. Folio 36½, 4 pages.

July 6.

The same to De Goutins. Asks for information in relation to a sum of 1,100 livres claimed as due to him by one Alain, as indemnity for a house demolished on account of its proximity to the fort, and 999 livres for material furnished. He claims moreover 650 livres due to him by Thibaudeau, his (Dely's) father-in-law. Folio 38, 1 page.

July 13.

The same to De Subercase. Bégon sends 4 men to make tar. How he is to deal with claims for indemnity for lands taken for fortifications. Folio 38½, 2 pages.

July 13.

The same to M. De Goutins. M. Defontaniens has examined his accounts and claims to have paid the 3,000 livres appointed for the purchase of the masts. Still owes 999 livres, which he must pay here to Alain. Folio 39½, 1 page.

August 24.

The same to M. Bégon. Will find enclosed the roll of the crew of the frigate "La Biche," which M. De Subercase is sending to give information of the descent of the English, and to ask for help. Will also find a statement of what De Subercase requires for the defence of the fort. He is in want of powder and lead; the troops, and even the officers, have received nothing for a long time; the settlers are reduced to misery. Folio 40, 7 pages.

August 24.

The same to M. De Lusançay. Asks him to inform the merchants and outfitters of Nantes that they would make large profits by sending merchandise to Acadia; they would find a ready market, and might bring back a return cargo of timber, &c., &c. Id. to MM. Lempereur, Lombard and Massiot. Folio 43½, 2 pages.

August 24.

The same to M. De Subercase. The King grants him a gratuity of 2,000 livres to reward him for his noble conduct and bravery at the siege of Port Royal. Did well in sending the frigate "La Biche" to inform him of the news. Was right in using the 60 Canadians engaged under De Vincelotte for the cruise. Munitions sent by "La Biche." Has granted 1,000 livres additional for presents to the Indians. Will strive to win back the Canibas, who went away to trade with the English. In place of trading with them, they must fight them. For that purpose must send merchandise to Pentagoët and Kimébéki. Must urge the Indians not to

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kill their prisoners. Is surprised to learn from him that there is no reliance to be placed on many of the officers. Must send a report upon each and every one of them, without partiality. Will send away to Canada those whom he distrusts. Is satisfied with the conduct of De St. Castain, whom he has put at the head of the settlers. Will consult with De Labat as to proposal for a new fort at the entrance of the Bassin. It is an outlay which must be avoided if possible. Is pleased with the conduct of the corsair, Viallet, who came to his assistance when notified that the enemy were about to attack Port Royal. Cannot send him (De C.) the 100 soldiers he says he absolutely needs. The King is unable to meet the expense of fitting out two vessels to cruise off the coasts of Boston. Has been told that Sieur De Bonaventure feigned sickness during the attack upon the fort, and that he is keeping up his connection with Madame De Freneuse. The women must be sent away. The officers must be prevented from re-building their burnt houses too near the fort. The King is not in a position to pay for the settlers' cattle lost during the seige. Folio 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 pages.

August 24. Royal Order. Dame De Freneuse to be sent out of Acadia. Folio 53, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

August 24. The Minister to De Bonnaventure. Regrets that he was not in a condition to take part during the attack on Port Royal. It is to his interest that Dame De Freneuse should leave Acadia forthwith. Folio 53, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

August 24. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. It is true that Dame De Freneuse returned to Acadia, but De Subercase made her go away. Has been misinformed as to the relations between De Bonnaventure and his wife. She has set out for Acadia. The English left 80 dead on the field and a great quantity of munitions and implements. Folio 54, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.

August 24. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets. De Subercase is well pleased with the members of his order. Will send on speedily the monk absent on leave. Folio 54 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

August 24. The same to M. De Falaise. Is satisfied with his conduct during the English attack. Folio 55, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

August 24. The same to M. De Goutins. Munitions and assistance sent to Acadia. Folio 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.

August 24. The same to De Labat. Regrets the accident through which he has lost a thumb, and his losses during the attack. Folio 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.

August 24. The same to De La Boularderie. Is satisfied with his conduct. He has leave to return to France. Folio 57, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

August 24. The same to M. De Loppinot. Asks him to see that the articles shipped at La Rochelle are of good quality. Is pleased with his conduct. Folio 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

August 24. The same to Sieur Castin. Is pleased with his conduct and with his zeal in gathering the settlers together and leading them to the field of battle. Folio 58, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

August 24. The same to M. Vincelot. Is satisfied with the assistance he gave to De Subercase with his 60 Canadians. Folio 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

August 24. The same to De La Ronde Denys. Will sail again, as quickly as possible, for Acadia. Will cruise on the coast of Boston. Folio 59, 2 pages.

August 24. The same to M. Bégon, the younger, Inspector. Instructions for the loading of the frigate "La Biche." Folio 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

August 24. The same to De Gannes. Will try to obtain for him the brevet of second lieutenant in the navy, as soon as he can find an opportunity. Folio 60, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

September 7,
Versailles. The same to Bégon. De la Ronde Denys thinks it may not be safe to proceed to Acadia with the small frigate "La Biche." Wishes to have "La Vénus." Will look into it with him. Folio 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

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1707.
September 7. The same to De Subercase. The merchants of Nantes desire further particulars of his suggestions respecting trade with Acadia. Folio 61, 1 page.
- September 14
Paris. The same to Bégon. For the present it will be better to use "La Biche." In the spring he can send "La Vénus" with the rest of the cargo. Folio 61½, 2 pages.
- September 21
Fontaine-bleau. The same to Vincelot. The King considers that the officers, both the Canadians and the Acadians, serving on board the "La Biche," must be satisfied with what they have. Folio 62, 1 page.
- September 21 The same to De la Ronde Denys. Prays him to see Bégon, to whom he has given instructions. Folio 62½, ½ page.
- October 12. The same to Bégon. Cannot consent to the raising of twenty more sailors, asked for by De la Ronde Denys, unless he advances the pay himself. It will be the same as to the levy of 400 Canadians he speaks about for an attack on Boston. Folio 63, 1 page.
- October 19. The same to the same. Will give passage on "La Vénus" to Père Patrice René. Folio 63½, ½ page.
- October 19. The same to Père Patrice René, a Recollet Religious, Superior of the Missions of Acadia. Wishes him to return at once to Acadia on "La Vénus." Does not think the misbehaviour of De Bonaventure can have been as grave as he says. Precise orders have been given for the removal of Dame De Freneuse. Folio 63½, 1½ pages.
- October 19. The same to De Subercase. Had it not been for the departure of Mme. De Bonaventure for Acadia, her husband would have been removed from his position. The King has given "La Vénus" to De la Ronde. Bégon has executed an agreement with him. Has written to De Vaudreuil granting leave to De la Ronde Denys to raise 200 Canadians to man that frigate. The scandalous conduct of De Bonaventure was the cause of Père Patrice leaving Acadia. Folio 64½, 2 pages.
- October 19. Royal Order to compel Dame De Freneuse to leave Acadia and to send her to Quebec. Folio 65, ½ page.
- November 9,
Marly. The same to De Bonaventure. If his misconduct does not cease, he must not only be removed from Acadia, but put out of the service. Folio 65½, ½ page.

LOUISIANA.

1706.
December 1,
Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Id. 1707, March 2. Id. 1707, May 25. Folio 1 C., 8 pages.
- 1707
May 25,
Marly. The same to L'Hostelier. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- May 25. The same to Père De Lamberville. Folio 5, ½ page.
- May 25. The same to L'Abbé De Brisacier. Folio 5½, 2 pages.
- May 25. The same to D'Aubenton. Folio 6½, ½ page.
- May 25. The same to De Lauriano de Torrès. Folio 7, 1 page.
- June 8,
Versailles. The same to Bégon. Folio 7½, ½ page.
- June 8. The same to Père De Lamberville. Folio 7½, ½ page.
- June 15. The same to Bégon. Folio 8, 1 page.
- June 15. The same to Abbé De Brisacier. Folio 8½, 1 page.
- June 22. The same to Père De Lamberville. Folio 9, ½ page.
- June 30. Memorial from the King to De Muy, Governor of Louisiana, for his direction when he arrives in that country. (Embodies a resumé of charges brought against De Bienville. E.R.) Folio 9½, 21 pages.
- June 30. The Minister to De Muy. Folio 19½, 8 pages.

1707.
June 30. The same to De Bienville. Folio 23, 4 pages.
June 30. Order of the King directing De Bienville, commanding in Louisiana, to proceed to France. Folio 24½, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De la Salle. Prays him to send proofs of the charges he has laid against D'Iberville, De Bienville, and their brothers. Folio 25, 6 pages.
- June 30. Memorial to serve as instructions to D'Artaguet, Intendant-Commissary of the Marine, whom the King has selected for Louisiana. Folio 27½, 12 pages.
- June 30. The same to De Boisbriand. Folio 33, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De Chateauguay. Folio 33½, 1 page.
- July 6. The same to Bégon. Folio 34, 1½ pages.
- July 6, Marly. The same to the same. Folio 34½, ½ page.
- July 6, Versailles. The same to De Muy. Folio 35, 2 pages.
- July 13, Marly. The same to D'Artaguet. Folio 36, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to De Muy. Folio 36½, ½ page.
- July 13. The same to the same. Folio 36½, 1 page.
- July 20, Versailles. The same to Bégon. Folio 37, ½ page.
- July 20. The same to Clairambault. Folio 37½, 1 page.
- July 23, Marly. Order of the King to D'Eschilays, in command of "La Renommée," instructing him to receive De Bienville on board his ship and bring him a prisoner to France. Folio 38, ½ page.
- July 23. The Minister to De Muy. Will make a close inquiry into the charges brought against De Bienville and, after conferring with D'Artaguet, will have him arrested if he deems the evidence sufficient. Folio 38½, 3 pages.
- July 23. The same to D'Artaguet. Folio 39½, 2 pages.
- July 23. The same to De la Salle. Folio 41, ½ page.
- August 3, Versailles. The same to Bégon. Folio 41, ½ page.
- August 3. The same to D'Armenonville. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- August 3. The same to De Muy. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- August 3. The same to the same. Folio 42, 1 page.
- August 3. The same to Bégon. Folio 42½, ¼ page.
- August 10. The same to the same. Folio 42½, ½ page.
- August 10. The same to De Muy. Folio 43, 1½ pages.
- August 10. The same to De Vaulesar. Folio 43½, ¼ page.
- August 10. The same to D'Eschilays. Folio 44, 1 page.
- August 10. Memorial to serve as instructions to D'Eschilays, captain of light frigate, commanding the King's ship "La Renommée." Folio 44½, 5 pages.
- August 16. The same to Bégon. Folio 46½, ¼ page.
- August 16. The same to De Muy. Folio 47, ½ page.
- August 17. The same to D'Eschilays. Folio 47, 1 page.
- August 17. The same to the same. Folio 48, 1 page.
- August 17. The same to Père De Lamberville. Folio 48½, ½ page.
- August 17. The same to D'Artaguet. Folio 48½, ½ page.
- August 24. The same to De Muy. Folio 49, 1 page.
- September 7. The same to Bégon. Folio 49½, 1 page.
- September 27, Fontainebleau. The same to De Muy. Folio 49½, ½ page.
- October 12. The same to D'Artaguet. Sends him copy of minutes of examination by Bégon fils, of Lallemant and La Grèze, factors of M. D'Iberville, as to

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1707. the facts charged against De Bienville and his brothers. Can use them in his investigations in Louisiana. Folio 50, 1 page.
- October 12. The same to Bégon *fils*, Inspector. Folio 50½, 1 page.
- November 29, Versailles. The same to Nérét. Bégon will decide whether Gravelines and other Canadians residing in Louisiana, can sell their beaver to a merchant of La Rochelle, who undertakes to dispose of them in a foreign market, Folio 51, 1 page.
- 1708.
- CANADA.
1708.
January 13, Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Observations on his letter to Randot. Folio 1, 1 page.
- February 1, Paris. The same to De la Coudraye. Remarks as to church vestments applied for by Randot. Folio 1, ½ page.
- February 1. The same to Cartreau. Urges on the making of the clothing for the soldiers in Canada. Folio 1½, 1 page.
- February 8. The same to Bégon. Those interested in the Ferme du Castor are informed that the provision clerks of the ship "Le Héros" have smuggled on board the vessels 1,200 beaver skins. If such is the case, will have them seized on the arrival of "Le Héros." Folio 2, 1 page.
- February 8. The same to those interested in the Cie Des Castors du Canada, on the same subject. Folio 2½, 1 page.
- April 4, Versailles. The same to Landreau. Prays him to see that each of the Basque vessels going to the Labrador coast takes a little salt for De Courtemanche. Folio 3, 1 page.
- April 4. The same to Lempereur on the same subject. Folio 3½, 1½ pages.
- April 4. The same to D'Alogny. Troops in Canada. Must take advantage of his presence in France to raise some recruits. Folio 4, 1 page.
- April 18. The same to Berthelot. Hopes he will give some assistance to "La Congrégation de Filles," who teach school in the Island of St. Laurent (Orleans), of which he is the proprietor. Folio 4½, 1 page.
- April 18. The same to De Fontanien. Asks for information in relation to a matter of little moment. Folio 5, ½ page.
- May 16. The same to De Riverin. Prays him to communicate to those interested in the Ferme du Castor the fact that the Indians of Acadia will be unable to resist the temptation to sell their beaver to the English, who offer them much higher prices. This trade might seriously affect the fidelity of those Indians and the interests of France. Folio 5½, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to Deshaguais. Prays him to hasten the letters of amortization for a fief which the Sisters of La Congrégation have purchased in the Island of Montreal. Folio 6, ½ page.
- May 19. The same to De Beauharnais. Asks for his advice on a proposal made to exchange Fort Bourbon in Hudson's Bay for the positions the English possess at the foot of that bay. Folio 6, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to De Champigny. Same subject. Folio 6½, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to Riverin. Same subject. Folio 7, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to Deshaguais. Asks his advice on the encroachment on the administration of Justice, of which the Lieutenant de la Prévôté de Québec accuses Randot. Folio 7½, ½ page.
- June 3. The same to Bégon. Prays him to ascertain whether it is true that Massiot levies a duty on the payment of merchandise carried on the King's ships. De Ramezay. Folio 7½, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to De Fontanien. Difficulties in relation to bills of exchange. Folio 8, ½ page.

1708.
June 3.

The same to Riverin. The English give nearly double the price for beaver, and moreover their articles of merchandise are cheaper. Must seek a remedy for this unfortunate state of things. Folio 8½, 1 page.

June 3.

The same to the Commissioners of La Compagnie du Canada. The privilege they ask of being allowed to place boats in all the rivers leading to English settlements, in order to stop the beaver that is being taken there, is too extensive. Means suggested by De Ramezay to discourage the trading of the Indians with the English. Prays them to seek a remedy for the state of things laid before Riverin. Folio 9, 2 pages.

June 6.

The same to De Vaudreuil. Did well in refusing to grant pardon to the Outaouais, except on condition of delivering up the chief who had committed a crime at Detroit, and in sending them to De Cadillac. Is glad this affair has been honorably terminated. The King disapproves of the aversion shown by De Cadillac towards the Jesuits, and of his having taken from them the mission to the Miamis, in order to give it to the Recollets. If it is true that Père Marets has dissuaded the Outaouais from settling at Detroit, he has acted very badly. Is glad the news of an attack on the Detroit Indians by the Illinois is found to be false. The course adopted by De Cadillac in offering protection to the coureurs de bois, if they establish themselves at Detroit, has been blamed. Is glad the English of Boston and New York are disposed towards neutrality; but if they do not settle the matter by a treaty that must not prevent us from taking the field against them. De Subercase writes that the provisions sent him were a great help. Troops. Hopes he will fill his rolls with recruits raised in Canada. De la Gemmeraye. Rey Galliard. Is very glad he is pleased with the conduct of Tonty at Frontenac. Does not consider him one of the very best men in Canada. Has given a company to the eldest son of M. De St. Ours. Would the father be fitted for the place of councillor? Post of Chambly. De Ramezay recommends Du Vivier, or De la Gauchetière, for the post of Adjutant at Montreal. De Catalogne. De Lorimier. Fortifications of Quebec. De Cadillac. Complaints against him. Asks that the old soldiers given him be replaced by Canadians. Folio 10, 14 pages. Say, 17 pp.

June 6.

The same to Randot. Is glad the settlers see their error in not attaching importance to the extension of their husbandry. Timber. Hemp. Tar. Cloth. Merchandise. Would gladly have seen a prosecution entered against Ormand and Volant, to punish them for their prevarications. Remains under the impression that the judgment condemning Campeau for having falsely accused the man La Ville, at Detroit, is erroneous. Guyon. De Seneville. De Subercase is of opinion that the establishment proposed to be created by Aubert, at the Magdalen Islands, for seal fishing, and the land grant he asks for on the coast of Acadia, would be prejudicial. Berthelot has promised to assist the Sisters of the Congregation, who keep school at the Isle of Orleans, if his lawsuit with Dame De la Forest is decided in his favor. Could do nothing better than to form similar establishments elsewhere, but the King will never suffer these ladies to take vows. Will not grant to D'Argenteuil the tract of land he asks for above Montreal, because his object is to carry on barter there. Bills of Exchange. De la Morandière. Robert. De Ramezay. De Bailleul. Hazeur. De Catalogne. Pacault. Must prevent the domiciled Iroquois from taking their beaver to Orange. Sundry projects recommended by De Ramezay. Rey Galliard. Iron mines of Three Rivers. Plan of the Island of Montreal by De Catalogne. Fort Chambly. Projects and suggestions of Du Plessis. Advantages of a post at Niagara,

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1708. and cheap merchandise to divert the Iroquois from the English. De Breslay. Folio 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 29 pages. Say, 35 pp.
- June 6. Memorial of the King addressed to De Vaudreuil and Randot. Since they are of opinion that the agreement with Aubert has saved the colony, they must exert themselves in seeing it carried out. Will give the preference to the beaver of the Company on the King's ships. Is glad the merchants are bestirring themselves in every manner possible to increase their trade. Is pleased to learn that the Iroquois observe neutrality. Memorial to be sent by D'Aigremont. De la Motte Cadillac. The Jesuits have presented a memorial to His Majesty complaining that De la Motte has inveighed against them, and is attempting to render them odious, as well among the French as among the Indians; that he has taken from them the mission to the Miamis, in order to give it to the Recollets, and has declared to them that he will not suffer one of them to remain within the limits of his command. The King has had him written to, instructing him not to molest them, and stating that everything connected with the missions is within the province of the Bishop of Quebec. De Monthet. De Courtemanche. Must see that De Tonty carries on no barter at Frontenac. Porpoise fishery of Hazeur and Peyre. Dame De Repentigny. Card-money. Census. Has found no particular reason for grant of letters of nobility to Hertel. Will not consent to exchange the French posts in Hudson's Bay for the English posts. It would be better to drive them out of them. The King desires their advice in relation to De Cadillac's proposal to erect his post into a government. He claims he has 120 French domiciles, 1,200 Indians, and a considerable quantity of cattle. De Cadillac's proposal for the formation of four companies of Indians. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 pages. Say, 33 pp.
- June 6. The same to De Subercase. Ensigny for De la Pérelle. Will give one to D'Aillebout on the next vacancy. Cannot at the moment give a pension to the widow of De Saillant, killed in the last descent of the English. Folio 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to De Vaudreuil. Transmits the list of officers promoted. Folio 43, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to De Villejoint. Has given him the company vacant through the decease of De Chacornacle. Folio 43, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- No date. The same to D'Angéac. Has given him the lieutenancy vacant by the promotion of De Villejoint. Folio 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to Bégon. Will give copy of the signals to De la Clochette, commanding "La Charente." An English fleet has left for Newfoundland with the intention of seizing all the French vessels. Folio 44, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to De la Durantaye. He must return to Canada. Folio 44, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to De la Motte Cadillac. Sees with pain he is still prejudiced against De Vaudreuil and Randot. He is evidently acting as though he had no superiors. He must change his ways or he will be recalled. He must execute the orders of De Vaudreuil, even if, as he says, they are contrary to the welfare and the progress of his settlement, submitting at the same time, if needs be, his view of the matter. Ought to have exacted satisfaction from the Illinois for the murder of a Frenchman and wounding of a missionary. Approves of his having secured a general peace with all the Indians. Learns with pleasure that all the Indians are coming nearer to Detroit. Must give detailed information as to all he does. Has acted very badly and very

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1708. imprudently in his conduct towards the Jesuits. He prevented these Fathers from submitting their complaints to the King, knowing that their credit was sufficiently powerful to ruin him. Must put no more obstacles in their way. His tax on brandy is an abuse. Other abuses. Has no reason to complain of Randot. Is willing to make land grants to the officers who have followed him, but without the right to administer superior jurisdiction. Cannot erect his post into a government ; since he himself lacks subordination, though but a commandant, it is to be presumed he would be still more lacking in that respect if he were governor of the post. Folio 44½, 12 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- June 6. The same to Le Vasseur de Néré. It is to be regretted that under the influence of false information as to an attack by the enemy, costly works have been constructed on the old enceinte, works that will be useless. Approves of the zeal of De Beauccurt. Post of Chambly. Folio 51, 1½ pages.
- June 6. The same to the Jesuits of Canada. Has given orders to Cadillac to restore to them the mission to the Miamis. De Cadillac complains of the efforts made to prevent these Indians from locating themselves near Detroit, and of the refusal of the Jesuits to perform the parochial duties of this post. If this be true, then the blame is rather on their side. Folio 52, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to Père La Chaise. The situation of the Seminary of Quebec render it necessary that the benefice in its favor, which has been spoken of, should be granted. Prays him to grant same favor to the son of De Vaudreuil, who has taken holy orders. Folio 52½, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Marquis De Crisacy. Has asked Randot to consider the expediency of establishing a foundry at Three Rivers. Folio 53, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Rey Gaillard. Artillery and batteries at Quebec. Cannot grant his proposal to form a company of soldiers for the artillery service, particularly in view of the fact that he abuses his authority by forcing the soldiers whom he instructs in gunnery, to work on his own individual account, cudgelling them ferociously if they refuse to do his behests. Sundry instructions. Folio 53½, 4 pages.
- June 6. The same to Randot *fils*. Iron mines of Three Rivers. Folio 55, ½ page.
- June 6. Order of the King for the embarkation of Robert. Folio 55½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De la Coudraye, as to the purchase of the church vestments promised to De Breslay. Folio 56, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Bégon. Will give passage on "L'Afriquain" to Coeur de Roy, curé, Canada. Id. for De la Durantaye, captain of a company. Folio 56, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Abbé De Breslay. Affairs of his mission. Folio 57½, 1½ pages.
- June 6. The same to De Vaudreuil. The King will not exchange his forts in Hudson's Bay for those of the English. Thinks the simpler course would be to drive them out. Rey Galliard. Desires that his son should make a campaign or two on board ship, before giving him promotion. Has given an ensigncy to his other son, and has asked Père la Chaise to protect one who has taken "the part of the church." Is glad that another of his sons is entered as a page with the Admiral. Has granted a pension of 600 livres to M. De St. Ours and given a company to his son. Has permitted De Boucherville to leave the service, and has given the ensigncy he held to his son. Folio 58½, 2½ pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1708.
June 6. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Mission of Père de Breslay. Hospitaliers of Montreal. Père Gaulin. Mme De Freneuse. Folio 61½, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 62½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Durand (Plaisance). Folio 63, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Subercase. Missions of Père Gaulin. Folio 63, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Père Gaulin. Still considers it highly expedient to bring the Indians together in one village. De Subercase has orders to consider his representations on the subject of his gratuity. Folio 63½, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Mme. De St. Denis. Thinks she is mistaken on the subject of Randot. He is too honorable a man to condemn an entire family because of the foolish utterances of D'Auteuil, her son-in-law, and of Mme La Forest, her daughter. Knows she has spoken of him with little respect. Folio 64, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Sarrazin. An increase of salary has been given him, and a seat at the council. Folio 64½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Marquis D'Alogny. Military affairs of Canada. Consents to his remaining in France for a time, for his health. De Rigauville. Folio 64½, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to Bégon. Will give a passage for Plaisance to Barat, a clerk, and to his son. Folio 65½, ¼ page.
- June 6. The same to M. Hollande. Has spoken to the King about the position of garde de la marine for the son of M. De Langloiserie. Folio 66, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Langloiserie. Has submitted to De Vaudreuil his difficulty with D'Alogny. Folio 66, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Mme De Repentigny. Has read with pleasure her remarks as to her discovery of dye-wood and blue clay near Montreal, and as to the increased number of linen looms, &c. Folio 67, 3 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Beaucourt. Is satisfied with his zeal and with what he has done with regard to the fortifications, in the absence of Le Vasseur de Néré. Folio 68½, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Du Plessis. Thinks that Randot could not have done better than employ the old directors to audit the accounts of the clerks. Would have done better to settle with the company, as to the sum he owes them, than enter an appeal. Has received his memorial on means to be adopted to re-establish the affairs of the company. Folio 69, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to Bégon. The merchants of Quebec say they can remove the disagreeable odor of the porpoise oil and reduce the price to 50 livres. Folio 70, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to the Superior of the "Filles de la Congrégation" at Montreal. Is satisfied with her zeal and the success of her establishment. Folio 70, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Hazeur. Is glad to learn that the fishery he has established is beginning to succeed, and that he is encouraging the settlers to follow his example. The indemnity he has been given to diminish his losses, under the sub-lease of the fur trade of Tadousac must suffice. Folio 70½, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Menthet. Must restore what he has received in excess for the beaver he sold to the company. Folio 71½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to the Marquise De Vaudreuil. The King desires that her eldest son should serve at sea, before he is made a second lieutenant. She may rely on his good will. Folio 72, ½ page.

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1708.
June 6. The same to De Champigny. Prays him to give his advice on the claim of 1,800 livres made by Mme. De la Forest, being the amount due her late husband (Pachot) for merchandise and a barque. Folio 72½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De St. Simon. Cannot give him what he asks for. Folio 73, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Abbé Mignon. Desires to know whether widow De Valrenne, whom he recommends, and whose husband was a captain, was French or Canadian, and if she was "Demoiselle." Folio 73, ¼ page.
- June 6. The same to De Courtemanche. Was glad to learn that his fort was finished and his settlement prospering. Hopes he will succeed in taming the Esquimaux. Will have the command of the post of Labrador if he gives up that of his company. Asks for a memorandum detailing all that concerns the region and a plan of his fort. Folio 73½, 3 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Montigny. Is glad to learn that the Indian who was in France and whom he took back to Canada, speaks favourably of all he has seen. Folio 75, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Bégon. Will give freight room for two tons to M. De St. Vincent, captain in Acadia. Folio 75½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Luinson. Favours he has granted to M. De St. Ours. Folio 75½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Ramezay. Is glad he is again on good terms with De Vaudreuil. Learns with regret that the settlers and domiciled Indians are carrying large quantities of beaver to the English. Must find means to stop this trade. Boudor, who is gone to the Outouais, and Blondeau, who connived at his escape, must be arrested. Is glad of the eagerness of the settlers to go to the help of Quebec, when they believed it to be in danger of an attack. Learns with pleasure that he has taken steps to pay Vetch. Hopes he will send to Rochefort the timber he speaks of. Has written to Randot about the house he has just built, and which he offers as a residence for the Intendant and for a store-house. Folio 78, 5 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Lotbinière, on the subject of the task imposed upon him by Randot of examining with Pineau and Perthuis, the accounts of the Company and its clerks. Folio 81½, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to the Superior of the General Hospital, Quebec. The King has not consented to permit the admission of two additional sisters for the hospital. Folio 82, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Duplessis Faber. The King is pleased with his services. Awaiting an opportunity to place him in suitable position. Folio 82½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Catalogne. When he has finished the plan of the Island of Montreal, he will do the same work for the other Seigniories. Folio 82½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De la Forest. No doubt he has returned to Detroit with his company, and that of De la Motte, in order to make up the 200 men to be stationed there. De la Motte is to pay the cost of transport and the outlay for the maintenance of Fort Pontchartrain. Folio 83, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Aubert. Is informed by Randot that he had issued an order to seize the furs which were being smuggled by the clerks of the ship "Le Héros." Cannot give him the grant he asks for on the coast of Acadia. Folio 84, 1 page.

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1708.
June 6. The same to De Lino. Must hope the trade of Canada will recover, but for that purpose more attention must be given to husbandry, the fisheries and navigation. Folio 84½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Sarrazin. Is glad to observe his application and his services. Folio 85, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Du Pont. The King finds the eldest son of De Maloie, his son-in-law, too young to make him an officer. Folio 85, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Pineau and Perthuis. Is satisfied with the audit made by them in concert with De Lotbinière, of the accounts of the company. Folio 85½, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Abbé De la Colombière. Trusts he will in future prevent the curés from preaching concerning the tithes in a sense not in conformity with what the King has ruled. Folio 86, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Dufiguier. De la Motte Cadillac has informed him of his devotion to the service. Folio 86, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Tonty. The King has approved of his appointment to the post of commandant of Fort Frontenac. Hopes he will keep the Iroquois in amity with the French, and prevent all prohibited trading. Folio 87, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to De la Chassaigne. The King intends to place him in another position on the first opportunity. Folio 87, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Du Mesny Noré. Hopes that the list of officers he has sent him, showing the good qualities and faults of each of them, has been prepared without partiality. Folio 87½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to De Louvigny. Is satisfied with his vigilance, in having the fortifications repaired, when the enemy was expected and De Vaudreuil was at Montreal. Folio 88½, ½ page.
- June 7. The same to Bégon. Will send the packages of dispatches for Plaisance, Acadia and Canada, to the captains of the vessels the King is sending out. Will place them in a sack with a ball in the bottom; the sack to be thrown overboard in case of the ship being taken by enemy. Folio 89, ½ page.
- June 13. Ordinance respecting soldiers who desert, and conceal themselves in the woods or go over to the enemy. Folio 89½, 2 pages.
- June 13. The same to De Subercase. Prays him not to fail to send coal to Bégon, since it costs only the expense of taking it out of the ground. Will allow all bills of exchange he draws, in excess of the sum provided, to be protested. Folio 90½, 1 page.
- June 13. The same to M. De la Colombière, accountant at Grenoble. Will endeavor to reward the services rendered by his brother at Quebec, as Vicar-General and Archdeacon, in the absence of the Bishop. Folio 91, 1 page.
- June 13. The same to Bégon. Sundry recommendations as to the application of funds. Folio 91½, 2½ pages.
- June 14. The same to Randot. Has chosen Le Duc, formerly avocat au parlement de Paris, to fill the office of Procureur Général au Conseil Supérieur, Quebec. He is a man of great erudition and ability. Folio 94½, 1 page.
- June 14. The same to De Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 95, ½ page.
- June 14. The same to Bégon. Will give passage to M. Le Duc, and see that he is treated with much respect. Folio 95½, ½ page.
- June 18. The same to Randot. The King has given a decree to Duplessis suspending payment of the sum he has been condemned to pay to the company, until the case has been examined by commissioners. Folio 96, 1 page.
- June 26. Decree of Council of State against those who hide or conceal beaver in Canada. Id. Commission under the above decree. Folio 96½, 5 pages.

1708.
July 10, Fontaine-bleau. The Minister to Deshaguais. Has proposed to the King to issue a proclamation fixing at one sol of rent and one capon for each acre of land frontage, the dues of the Seigniors of Canada, or 20 sols, at the option of the party indebted. Asks him to draft this proclamation in concert with D'Aguesseau. Folio 98½, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to D'Aguesseau. Same subject. Folio 99, 1 page.
- July 17. The same to Landreau. Is very glad he has found the Basque merchants disposed to engage in whaling on the coasts of Acadia. Folio 99½, 1 page.
- July 18. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions concerning Canada, Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 100, 3 pages.

PLAISANCE.

- January 25, Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Folio 1, 1 page.
- January 25, Paris. The same to Landreau, Intendant-Commissary of marine at Bayonne. Folio 1½, 5 pages.
- January 25. The same to Luzancay. Folio 3½, 2½ pages.
- January 25. The same to Lempereur. Folio 5, 2 pages.
- February 8. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 6, 5 pages.
- February 8. The same to Landreau. Folio 8½, 2 pages.
- February 22. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 9, 4½ pages.
- February 22. The same to Bégon. Folio 11½, 1 page.
- February 22. The same to Lempereur. Folio 12, 1 page.
- February 22. The same to Luzancay. Folio 12½, 3 pages.
- February 22. The same to Landreau. Folio 13½, 4 pages.
- February 22. The same to Massiot. Folio 15½, 1 page.
- February 23. The same to Noël. Folio 16, 2 pages.
- April 4, Versailles. The same to De la Galissonnière. Folio 16½, 1 page.
- April 4. The same to Bégon. Folio 17, 2 pages.
- April 18. The same to the same. Folio 18, 4½ pages.
- April 25, Marly. The same to Bégon. Folio 20½, ½ page.
- May 5, Versailles. The same to Landreau. Folio 20½, 1 page.
- May 16. The same to the same. De Subercase has informed him that the whales are so numerous on the coasts of Acadia, that the barrel of oil is only worth 12 or 13 livres with the English of Boston. Prays him to invite the Basques to avail themselves of this abundance. Folio 21, 1 page.
- May 16. The same to De la Forest, a Writer at Plaisance. Folio 22, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to Bégon. Folio 22½, 2½ pages.
- May 18. The same to Mgr. L'Amiral. Folio 23½, ½ page.
- June 3. The same to De Fontainien. Folio 24½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to Costebelle. Folio 24½, 25 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- June 6. The same to Durand. Folio 37½, 9 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Villemarceau. Folio 41½, ½ page.
- June 6. The same to L'Hermitte. Folio 42, 2½ pages.
- June 6. The same to De Sourdeval. Folio 43, 3 pages.
- June 6. The same to De St. Ovide. Folio 44½, 1 page.
- September 7. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 45, 8 pages.
- September 7. The same to M. Durand de la Garenne. Folio 48½, 2 pages.
- September 7. The same to De St. Ovide. Folio 50, 1½ pages.
- September 7. The same to L'Hermitte. Folio 50½, 1 page.
- September 7. The same to Luzancay. Folio 51, 1 page.

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1708. The same to Robert. Folio 51½, ½ page.
 September 7.
 October 3. The same of De Costebelle. Folio 51½, 1 page.
 October 3. The same to Bégon. Folio 52½, 1 page.

ACADIA.

- February 22, The Minister to Bégon. Complaints of De Subercase as to the prices
 Paris. of the goods sent out. Folio 1, ½ page.
 May 5, The same to the same. Asks for a formal statement of the coal sent
 Versailles. him by De Subercase, &c., &c. Folio 1, 1½ pages.
 May 16. The same to Commissaries General of the Navy. Must pay M. Hiché,
 secretary to De Subercase, for the provisions he furnished them for the
 return voyage of "La Loire." Folio 2, 1 page.
 May 16. The same to De Vanolles. Prays him to pay to M. Hiché, the sum of
 786 livres due to one Comeau, an inhabitant of Acadia, for furnishing
 masts at the port of Rochefort. Folio 2½, ½ page.
 May 16. The same to Mgr. L'Amiral. Prays him to send him a statement of
 the facts with regard to De Subercase, who is accused of having ap-
 propriated the admiralty dues when he was at Plaisance. He maintains
 that he can exculpate himself. Folio 2½, ½ page.
 May 16. The same to Bégon. De Subercase says there is at Port Royal good clay
 for making brick. Must send him a good workman to bake it. Folio 3,
 1½ page.
 June 6. The same to De Subercase. Trusts that the English, disheartened by
 their two defeats at Port Royal, last year, will abandon the hope of succeed-
 ing. The King is not at all in a position to give him the additional company
 of soldiers he asks for. Is grieved at the state to which the colony is
 reduced by dearth. Will try to remedy it. The King deems it well that
 he should give the command of the Indians to St. Castin. He is an able
 man, and quite capable of governing them. Prohibits his making card-
 money in future. Is very glad he has received provisions from Quebec.
 Exchange of prisoners. Will establish no settlements and build no
 fortifications on the east coast until the conclusion of peace. The King
 has revoked the grant made to the Marquis De Chevre on the coasts of
 Acadia. It would be well, as he suggests, to establish a trade in seal oil.
 Will try to persuade the Basques to engage in the whale fisheries. Ship-
 building. Must not exceed the funds. It is impossible to indemnify the
 settlers for the losses caused by the war. Is well satisfied with the zeal
 of the people. The loss of 12,000 livres incurred by Gourdeau, in the
 English attacks, cannot be reimbursed. Placet of Mme. De la Tour on the
 subject of a tract of land on the upper river, and another piece of land
 in the outskirts. Will load "La Loire" with masts, &c. The King will
 abandon the country if it continues to be so heavy a charge. Is not
 pleased to find that he has not executed the order to send Mme. De Fren-
 euse away from Acadia. The scandal, which has now lasted four years,
 still continues. The whereabouts of her children by De Bonnaventure, is
 not known. Must examine the charges made by one Alain against De
 Bonnaventure. His presence is too necessary to allow him the leave he
 asks, even for the purpose of undergoing an operation. Desires his advice
 as to a new grant of Port Rossignol, sought by De Pinsens and already
 bequeathed to him by the will of M. Du Brouillan. Folio 4, 26 pages.
 June 6. Memorial to serve as instructions to De Marigny, commanding the store-
 ship "La Loire," bound for Port Royal. Folio 16½, 3 pages.

Say, 32 pp.

1708.
June 6. The Minister to De Marigny. Folio 18, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to De Falaize. Did his duty satisfactorily in the attack on Port Royal, in the month of August last. The King has granted him an award of 500 livres to indemnify him for his losses. Folio 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to Du Vivier. Id. Folio 19, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. The same to De Labat. Complaints are made as to his violence towards the settlers. It is asserted that he is excited and turbulent, and agrees with no one. Awaits the plan of the outskirts of Port Royal. Folio 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to De St. Castin. Is pleased with his services. The King grants him the command once held by his father, and letters of state giving him an extension of time as regards his business affairs in France. Folio 20, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to De Bonnaventure. If he learns, on the return of the ship, that Mme. De Freneuse has not yet left Acadia, he (De B.) will be put altogether out of the service. Cannot grant him the favors he asks on behalf of his son. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Gannes. Is pleased with his services. The question of precedence as between him and De la Ronde Denys has been decided in favor of the latter. Folio 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 6. The same to De Goutins. Is glad to hear of the good understanding that seems to exist between him and De Subercase, and of the efforts of the latter to adjust the lawsuits of the settlers. The King is not in a position to indemnify them for the loss of their cattle. Is not of his opinion as to the necessity of card-money. The settlers must not get their munitions and goods from Boston. D'Alain's claim. Cannot grant De Pobomcoup the gratuity he asks for; his claim is too old. Desires to know what has become of the children De Bonnaventure had by Madame De Freneuse; it is said he acted as accoucheur. Charges made by Mme. De St. Vincent against De Bonnaventure. Has not been able to do anything as yet for his son. Will see what can be done for the Recollets, whose house was burnt in the attack by the English. Folio 22, 10 pages.
- June 6. The same to De Teinvillle. Has done well not to avail himself of his congé. Folio 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 13. The same to De Subercase, on the subject of the missions of Père Gaulin. Folio 27, 1 page.

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Series B.—Vol. 30.

1708.
January 11, Versailles. The Minister to Bégon, on the subject of "Le Héros," commanded by M. De St. André. Folio 1, 1 page.
- January 11. The same to Père Saturnin Dirop, former Provincial of the Recollets of Bretagne, at Morlaix. Folio 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- January 25, Paris. The same to Riverin. Desires to confer with him on the affairs of Canada. Folio 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- January 25. Circular to the Commissaires de la Marine of Bayonne, La Rochelle, Nantes, St. Malo and Granville, instructing them to compel all captains of vessels going to the fisheries to furnish, on arriving, five barrels of salt for each boat. Folio 3, 1 page.

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1708. The Minister to Riverin. Doubts whether he can compel restitution by Du Fleury, if he has no other proofs. Folio 4, 1 page.
- February 1. The same to Srs. Néret and Gayot in relation to the cargo of beaver in a vessel wrecked near Boulogne. Folio 5, 1 page.
- February 8. The same to the officers of the admiralty at Boulogne. Same subject. Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 15. The same to Barrailh, commanding store-ship "La Loire." Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 15. The same to Riverin. Prays him to hasten his journey to Paris. Folio 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 15. The same to Gayot. Folio 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 29, Versailles. The same to Srs. Néret and Gayot. Folio 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 29. The same to Bégon on the subject of beaver. Folio 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 29. The same to Landréau. Vessels for Plaisance. Folio 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 29. The same to the same. Id. Folio 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 11. The same to Bégon. The King is willing to grant the use of the ship "L'Africain" to Plasson, merchant of Quebec, on the conditions he asks for. Folio 9, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 28. The same to De la Boularderie in relation to the son of Du Pois, merchant of Paris, serving in Acadia. Folio 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 28. The same to M. M. Néret and Gayot. Grants them ten thousand weight of powder. Folio 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 25, Marly. The same to Bégon. Will engage sailors for the vessel the Company is sending to Hudson's Bay. Folio 11, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 2. The same to the same on the subject of the agreement with Plasson. Folio 12, 1 page.
- May 2. The same to those interested in "La Compagnie du Canada," on the subject of the freight on beaver. Folio 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 16, Versailles. The same to Bégon. Passage of Mme. De Labat to Acadia. Folio 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 16. Order to Jérémie De la Montagne, instructing him to proceed to Fort Bourbon, to take command there in the place of Le Gardeur De Lille. Folio 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to Riverin. Seems to be prejudiced in favor of the former commissioners of La Compagnie du Canada. Folio 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to Des Haguais. Affairs of La Compagnie du Canada. Folio 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 30, Marly. The same to Riverin. Id. Folio 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 30. The same to De la Grange. Has forwarded to De la Galissonnière the order to confide to him the command of the ship "L'Africain." The agreement with Plasson will be sent to him. Folio 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 30. The same to Bégon as to "L'Africain." Folio 16, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 30. The same to the same. Will give passage on "La Loire" to Marischan, nephew of D'Esgly, a captain in Canada. Folio 17, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 30. The same to Des Perriers on the subject of the place of King's Attorney to the Provost's Court, Quebec, granted to Thierry. Folio 17, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6, Versailles. The same to Bégon. Recollets of Acadia. Folio 34, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 13. The same to the same. Prays him to send to MM. De la Grange and De la Clocheterie their instructions to assume command of "L'Africain" and "La Charente." Folio 34, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 13. The same to De Galiffet, King's Lieutenant at Montreal. Extends his leave for another year, to permit him to settle matters relating to the estate of his brother. Folio 35, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1708.
June 23. The same to Jousselin de Marigny. Must leave on "La Loire," and make the voyage with MM. De la Grange and De la Clocheterie, commanding "L'Africain" and "La Charente." Folio 35, 1 page.
- October 10, Marly. The same to De Mogancourt on the promise given his nephew, De Bernapé, that he was to be given a commission as captain, on half-pay, in Canada, if he raised 100 men. Folio 42, 1 page.
- October 10. The same to De Champigny. Asks him whether it is true that Pachot, first husband of Mme De la Forest, advanced goods to the Outouais in 1687, to the value of 1,552 livres; and whether it is also true that a vessel valued at 1,500 livres, his own property, was taken, under authority, for the service of the King. Folio 43, 1 page.
- October 10. The same to Randot. The tar sent from Canada is excellent in matter, but defective in manufacture. Sends him a memorandum for the guidance of the workmen. Folio 43, 1 page.
- October 10. The same to Anisson. Cannot grant to one Arnaud Verdier, merchant, of Bayonne, the shore front at Plaisance which he asks for. Folio 44, 2 pages.
- October 10. The same to De Costebelle. Is grieved at the havoc caused on the coasts of Newfoundland by the Flushing pirates. Sends the store-ship "Le Saemstak" with provisions. Is without news of "La Charente." Folio 46, 2 pages.
- October 10. The same to Bégon. It is to De Bienville or to the widow and heirs of D'Iberville, that the Basque tanners engaged by D'Iberville for Louisiana, must apply. Folio 47, 1 page.
- October 17. The same to Bégon. Transmits him a petition of certain Canadians who have served in Louisiana, representing that they have not been paid for several years. As nothing has been done to stimulate production in Louisiana, it might be well to give it over to a company of merchants for a certain number of years, after which trade would be made free, as was done in the islands. Prays him to talk it over with the principal merchants of La Rochelle. Folio 49, 1 page.
- October 17. The same to D'Eschilays. It is true that he had written to Bégon, the inspector, in order to ascertain whether he (D'Eschilays) would accept the post of Governor of Louisiana, in case the choice should fall on him; but as he does not desire it, he need not fear being forced to take it. Folio 50, 1 page.
- October 17. The same to De Champigny. On the favorable report he makes as to capacity and good qualities of Hazeur, will recommend him to the King for the position of councillor, in the place of his late father. Folio 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 24. The same to Lempereur. Prays him to inquire whether he cannot find at St. Malo, merchants disposed to form themselves into a company for the development of Louisiana. Folio 51, 2 pages.
- October 31. The same to Bégon. Is informed by D'Artaguet that not only have the Canadians at Mobile not been paid for two years, but that it is the same with all others. The colony is in a sad state. The vegetables sent out for seed were rotten when received. The only way to develop the country is to follow the lead of the English of Carolina; unable to prevent the desertion of their Indian slaves, they exchange them for blacks. Must do the same, should it be necessary to give two Indians for one black. Folio 52, 3 pages.
- October 31. The same to the same. Copper mines. Recruits for Louisiana. Folio 55, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- November 9, Marly. The same to D'Aguesseau. The complaints of the hat makers of Paris against MM. Aubert, Néret and Gayot, presented by D'Aguesseau, seem

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1708. to have no foundation whatever. Since they cannot use all the beaver of the company, the surplus must be sold to outsiders. What goes to Holland is generally used there, and in Muscovy, in the natural state, only to serve as furs and for adornment. It is not an innovation, but has been the practice at all times, and this trade takes the dry beaver only. Is quite tired of this matter, and thinks it would be well to issue a decree. Folio 56, 3 pages.
- November 9. The same to M. Riverin. Has received his memorial in relation to the grievances of the hatters. Found it very much to the point and referred it to M. D'Aguesseau. Folio 58, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 9. Same to Bégon. De Beauharnais had already sent him Sieur Duché's memorial about Louisiana. That gentleman is intelligent and quite able to handle the country to advantage. Will send him the memorial, with comments. Would be glad to treat with him. Folio 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 9. Same to De Champigny. Requires fuller information as to Dame De la Forest's claim. Folio 59, 2 pages.
- November 9. Same to M. De Tronchy. Would gladly see him join the undertaking intended to be carried out by M. De La Luzerne. Folio 60, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- November 9. Same to M. Lempereur. Thought the merchants and outfitters of St. Malo would have given a more cordial response to his proposals regarding Louisiana. He must not lose heart. Let him win over the more important amongst them, and the others will follow blindly. Folio 61, 1 page.
- November 9. The same to Duché. If, as he said to De Beauharnais, and writes in his memorial, he consents to take charge of the settlement of Louisiana, he would do well to come to Paris for the discussion of his proposal. Folio 61, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1705. The same to Bégon. Will allow Chevalier de la Vallière from Plaisance, to ship 3 or 4 tons of freight on "Le Saemslak." Folio 65, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 9. The same to Desmaretz. Prays him to compel the Fermiers du Domaine D'Occident, to reply without delay to the claims of La Compagnie De la Colonie du Canada, after which he will deal out justice where it is due. Folio 68, 1 page.
- November 17, Versailles. The same to D'Aguesseau. The new objection of the hat-makers does not appear to him to be serious. Must not lose sight of the fact that upon the success of La Compagnie du Canada depends the fate of the colony. Folio 69, 2 pages.
- No date. The same to D'Argenson. Prays him to receive Riverin and hear his views touching the claims of the hat-makers. In his opinion these claims are extravagant, and groundless. If they were to be listened to, the company would fall back into the confusion from which it was with so much difficulty extricated, and the hat makers themselves would be the first to suffer. Folio 70, 2 pages.
- November 17. The same to Riverin. Begs of him to see D'Argenson. Folio 72, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 28. The same to Bégon. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 77, 3 pages.
- December 4. The same to D'Argenson. The Concessions made to the hat-makers by Riverin were not necessary. Folio 80, 1 page.
- December 12. The same to Bégon. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 82, 2 pages.
- December 12. The same to Duché. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 84, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 26. The same to Bégon. Claims of the officers and sailors of the "Wesp." Folio 86, 1 page.
- December 26. The same to the same. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio 87, 1 page.
- December 26. The same to De Luzançay. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio 87, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

1708.
December 26. The same to De Clairambault. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio 88, 1
Paris. page.
December 26 The same to De la Souchère Levesque. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio
Versailles. 89, 1 page.
December 26, The same to M. Le Bret. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio 89, 2 pages.
November 14. The same to Bégon. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 94, 1 page.

1709.

- January 2, The Minister to Bégon. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 97, 1 page.
Versailles.
January 9. The same to Clairambault. Affairs of Newfoundland. Folio 98, ½
page.
January 9. The same to the same. Id. Folio 98, ½ page.
January 9. The same to Père Saturnin Dirop, former Provincial of the Recollets
at Morlaix. Folio 99, 1 page.
February 6. The same to Bégon. Transportation of munitions to Quebec. Folio
102, 1 page.
February 6. The same to the same on the subject of the transportation of munitions
to Quebec, Plaisance and Louisiana. Folio 103, 3 pages.
February 6. The same to Fleury, merchant, of La Rochelle. Same subject. Folio
105, ½ page.
February 13, The same to the same. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 106, 1 page.
Marly.
March 20, The same to the same. Affairs of Louisiana, Plaisance and Acadia.
Versailles. Folio 107, 2 pages.
April 10. The same to the same. Asks for information. Folio 109, 2 pages.
April 17, The same to the same on the subject of Sr. Plassan, merchant. Folio
Marly. 110, 1 page.
April 17. The same to the same. Advances to Riverin. Folio 111, ½ page.
April 17. The same to the same. Plassan. Affairs of Louisiana. Is complet-
ing the formation of the company that is to exploit it. Folio 111, 1½
pages.
April 24, The same to the same. Outfit of several vessels. Folio 113, 2 pages.
Versailles.
May 1. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Folio 115, 2 pages.
May. The same to De Langlade. Instructs him to ascertain what is
wanting in the magazines of Rochefort for the outfit of the frigate "La
Renommée." Folio 116, ¼ page.
May 8. The same to Bégon. Is confident that he will soon arrive at a favorable
conclusion with the company formed to take in hand the development of
Louisiana. Folio 116, 1½ pages.
May 8. The same to Pajot. Price of powder. Folio 119, ½ page.
May 15. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions on the outfit and departure
of vessels. Folio 118, 2 pages.
May 15. Pardon for one Boudor, a resident of Canada. Folio 120, 1 page.
May 21, The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions on sending munitions to
Versailles. Canada, Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 120, 3 pages.
May 23. The same to Dumoulin and Mercier. Is glad to hear of the help they
have extended to Nérét and Gayot. Hopes they will enter into more exten-
sive relations with them. Folio 123, ½ page.
Draft of armament of the vessel "L'Afriquain," May 29, 1709. Folio
123, 1 page.
May 29. The Minister to Bégon, on the above draft. Folio 124, 1 page.
May 29. The same to the same. Armament of "L'Afriquain." Folio 125, 1 page.
May 29. The same to Le Rebours. Action of the delegate of the colony of Can-
ada against the Fermiers Du Domaine D'Occident. Hopes he will render

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1709. to the colony any services he may deem compatible with justice. Folio 126, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 10. The same to Riverin. Has written to Le Rebours. Is grieved to learn that the affairs of MM. Aubert Néret and Gayot are not in as good a condition as might be desired. Folio 127, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 29. The same to Mesnager. Has received his memorandum and observations upon the company proposed to be formed for the settlement and the trade of Louisiana. It is to be hoped they will be able to form a company strong enough to give to this enterprise all the development of which it is susceptible. Folio 127, 1 page.
- June 17. The same to Aubert. Has given him pleasure by informing him of the measures the English intend taking in order to sustain the interests of the English Hudson's Bay company when they treat for peace. The misfortunes of his company arise in great part from the usurious interest they pay for the loans they have contracted. It could not be otherwise, having undertaken the business without a paid up capital. Would do well to come to Paris to convince the commissionaires that they should not restrict their advances. Folio 128, 2 pages.
- June 19. The same to Bégon. The bargain he made with Pachot, merchant, of La Rochelle, is too onerous. Has accepted the offer—a far more advantageous one—of Aubert, merchant of Paris. Folio 129, 2 pages.
- June 26. The same to Bégon. Examination of tar brought from Quebec and Acadia. Sundry instructions. Folio 130, 3 pages.
- June 26. The same to the Bishop of Soissons. Prays him to look after a missionary in Canada, named Coeur de Roy, whose mind seems to be deranged. Folio 132, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 30. The same to D'Aguesseau. Prays him to inquire, in concert with M. M. Des Haguais, De la Touche and De Nointel, as to the expediency of issuing forthwith letters patent to the company formed for the settlement and trade of Louisiana; or whether it is better to wait until the conclusion of peace. Folio 133, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De Nointel. Id. Folio 134, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 6. The same to De Vaudreuil. Complaints of M. De Cadillac against his order prohibiting the marriage of Frenchmen with squaws. Considered it a great means of strengthening the colony and cementing amity with the Indians. Begs of him to state the reasons for this prohibition. Presents to the Indians. Difficulties as to replacing Boudot, Surgeon-Major of the troops. Folio 159, 2 pages.
- July 6. The same to Randot. His son having obtained a lieutenancy barely a year ago, it is a little early to make him a captain. This applies also to his nephew, Du Zély. Folio 161, 1 page.
- July 6. The same to De la Motte Cadillac. Is astonished that, with his intelligence, he does not see the evil consequences of his prejudices, and of the scant forbearance with which he treats every one. The Jesuits are too powerful to fear his attacks, and he must not entertain the idea of destroying them. Writes incomprehensible nonsense on the subject of the letter Père Maret has written him. It is a pitiful exhibition. His plan of sending to Detroit 500 or 600 of the inhabitants of Canada is absurd. That of uniting Lakes Erie and Ontario is of the same nature. Assuming that, as he says, he alone knows the means of doing it, what reasons can he have for making a mystery of it? If he will not provide for the soldiers sent to him, why did he ask for them with so much persistency. Maintains that the chief use of Canada is to make the French masters of all the beaver, and for that purpose to concentrate the trade

1709. at Detroit. Should know that all the beaver bought at Detroit pass into the hands of the English, and that the place is full of English merchandise. In order to obviate these drawbacks, the post of Michilimakinak must be re-established, and he must distinctly understand that he would be guilty of a grievous fault if he were to put any obstacles in the way. Can, if he wishes it, keep Detroit, after the withdrawal of the troops, but may anticipate animosities between the Indians of the different nations whom he has brought together there. Must not hope that the King will incur outlay in a place which brings him in nothing. Thus, he must provide for the maintenance of a chaplain, a surgeon, &c., &c. Will not dispute with him as to the profits he may make, but he seems to show too much cupidity. Has no right to establish a poll tax. Cannot give the post held by De Bourgmont to his son, unless that officer is cashiered. His proposal to establish companies composed of Indians is dangerous. The King will not make grants to religious communities in that place; grants to private individuals will not be of great extent. Will confirm those made to his son and his daughter. Folio 162, 7 pages.
Say, 12 pp.
- July 6. The same to D'Aigremont. Is satisfied with the account he gives of his journey to the posts in the west. The post of Frontenac will be retained. That of La Galette might perhaps have been preferable, but it is too late now. Nothing will be done to establish a post at Niagara. Might have prolonged his stay at Detroit, in order to render himself more fully master of the situation. Has taken note of his advice. Folio 169, 5 pages.
Say, 8 pp.
- July 6. The same to Bégon. Armament of "La Loire" and "L'Afriquin." Affairs of Canada. Folio 173, 2 pages.
- July 6. The same to Du Ménil Noré. Has done wrong in calling the officers together to name a successor to Bandot, Surgeon-Major. Pending the decision of the King, Randot alone had the right to appoint ad interim. Folio 175, 1 page.
- July 6. The same to the officers of the Admiralty at La Rochelle. Folio 176, 1½ pages.
- July 6. The same to De Marigny. Has given him command of "La Loire."
- July 6. The same to Aubert. The vessel "La Loire." Folio 177, 1 page.
- July 8. The same to Desmaretz. Folio 178, ¼ page.
- July 10. The same to Du Plessis. Hesitated seriously before giving his sanction to the settlement he made with the directors of La Compagnie du Canada. He had been justly condemned by M. Randot, to pay to them 20,950 livres, and he (the Minister) considers that the transaction which has freed him from this liability is rather the fruit of intrigue than of justice. Folio 179, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to Massiot. As the King is sending no ships to Canada, this year, he will find other means of forwarding dispatches. Folio 179, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to Bégon. Has been informed by D'Artaguet that it is true that D'Iberville always had a warehouse of merchandise in Louisiana; that the said warehouse was kept by a man named Lallemand, of La Rochelle, and that out of the proceeds of the merchandise he paid the garrison. Has also been informed that 150 to 200 barrels of flour were sold in Louisiana by a clerk of D'Iberville's, named La Grise, now at Isle D'Oléron. Prays him to inquire into the facts. Folio 180, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to Massiot. As to dispatches for Canada. Folio 181, ½ page.
- July 11. The same to De Bienville. Will write him more fully in September. Has learned with satisfaction that he has had the Fort of Mobile rebuilt,

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1709. and at little expense. Is satisfied with his efforts to preserve the friendship of the Indians. Is surprised to find that greater efforts have not been made to produce all the commodities of the colony. De St. Denis. Folio 181, 3 pages.
- No date. The same to D'Artaguette. Affairs of Louisiana. Must do all in his power to induce the Canadians to give up a wandering life and become farmers. Is not surprised that De la Salle should say nothing against De Bienville. It will be the same so long as the latter wields the supreme authority in the country. It will be different when he has a successor. Folio 184, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- July 12. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions relating to Canada and Acadia. Folio 187, 1 page.
- No date. Statement of sums due La Compagnie du Canada sent to MM. De Vaudreuil and Randot, 12th July, 1709. Folio 187, 1 page.
- July 14. The Minister to Bégon, inspector. Sundry instructions. Folio 188, 1 page.
- No date. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The order he issued to Père Jacques Bijot, 30th Sept., 1684, instructing him to marry the father and mother of De St. Castin, is not sufficient to prove the legitimacy of the son, which is contested by his brother-in-law, De Labaig, judge at Oléron. Folio 189, 1 page.
- July 14. The same to Père Gaulin. It is necessary that he should supplement the certificate he has given of the marriage of the father and mother of De St. Castin, by an extract from the register and other proofs. Folio 189, 1 page.
- July 14. The same to Aubert. Replies of MM. Mercier and De Moulin on the subject of the beaver. Folio 190, 2 pages.
- July 20. The same to Aubert, merchant, of Paris, as to the armament of the frigate "La Renommée." Folio 191, 1 page.
- July 24. The same to Bégon. Will grant passage on the storeship "La Loire" to the Marquis D'Alogny, with his three servants. Folio 192, 1 page.
- July 24. The same to the Marquis D'Alogny. Same subject. Folio 192, 1 page.
- July 24. The same to Aubert, merchant, of Paris. Cannot give him any other vessel but "La Loire." Folio 193, 1 page.
- July 31. The same to Bégon, on the subject of the agreement with Aubert, merchant, of Paris. Folio 193, 2 pages.
- July 19. The same to Randot, as to the request of MM. Néret and Gayot, for an exchange of the powder they have at Quebec. Folio 195, 1 page.
- August, Marly. The same to Bégon. His son is of opinion that the outfitting of "La Loire" cannot be accomplished, for want of money and time. Maintains that Plaisance is sufficiently provisioned till the spring, and that Acadia harvests enough wheat and other products to supply herself. Folio 196, 1 page.
- September 6, Versailles. The same to D'Aguesseau. Communicates to him the petition of MM. Fleury and Pacaud, holders of bills of exchange on Aubert, Néret and Gayot, and asks him to decide whether they ought to be paid, notwithstanding the warrant granting delay of payment in favor of the said Aubert, Néret and Gayot. Folio 200, 1 page.
- September 6. The same to Riverin. Same subject. Asks him to wait on M. D'Aguesseau and receive his orders. Folio 201, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- September 12. The same to Bégon. Has sent him the statement of funds ordered for Plaisance, Acadia, &c., &c. Folio 201, 2 pages.
- September 18. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has received the evidence forwarded to him to prove the marriage of the father and mother of De St. Castin and the legitimacy of the latter. Folio 202, 1 page.

1708.
September 28
Marly. The same to Bégon, inspector. Recruits. Sundry instructions. Folio 203, 3 pages.
- September 30
Versailles. The same to Lombard. Must ask for tenders from the merchants of La Rochelle for the outfit of "L'Africain" and "La Loire." Folio 205, 1 page.
- October 7,
Marly. The same to Mme. De Marson. Has received and read the letter of De Vaudreuil, which she had sent him. Folio 206, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 15. The same to De Vaudreuil. Has received the letter of July 18th, in which he advises him of another projected attack by the English, both by land and sea. Has every reason to think his information unfounded. Folio 207, 1 page.
- October 25,
Versailles. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Cannot just now give the post of ensign to his nephew, De Clermont.
- October 30. The same to Fleury. Doesn't think it possible to do better in favour of the holders of bills of exchange on Aubert, Néret & Gayot. Folio 209, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 30. The same to Desmaretz. Prays him to examine the Placet of De Vaudreuil, asking that the King do make him a gift, en fief, of the De Vaure forest in Languedoc, near Revel and 200 paces from his Chateau De Vaudreuil. Prays him to speak to the King in its favor. Folio 209, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 30. The same to the Marquis De Vibraye. It is impossible to credit the news that an English squadron left Boston about the 25th of July, to attack Quebec. Folio 211, 2 pages.
- October 30. The same to Du Prat, merchant of Granville, at St. Malo. Grants him the frigate "La Nayade" to go to the coast of Labrador. Folio 212, 1 page.
- October 30. The same to Mde. De Marson. Has transmitted the request of De Vaudreuil on the subject of the forest of Vauré, to Desmaretz. Folio 213, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October. The same to Bégon on the procedure at Plaisance touching a prize captured by Denys de la Ronde. Folio 213, 1 page.
- November 6,
Marly. The same to De Brisacier. His letter arrived too late. The King had already disposed of the Abbey applied for by the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 217, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 11. The same to Bégon on the subject of a claim of Sr. Fleury. Folio 218, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 11. The same to the same. Aubert, merchant, of Paris, offers to fit out "La Loire" and "L'Africain" to carry the King's munitions to Plaisance and Acadia. Will make an agreement with him, or avail himself of his offers to secure better terms from the merchants of La Rochelle. Folio 218, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- November 29,
Versailles. The same to Jean François Levasseur, ship-owner, of La Rochelle. Is glad to learn that he is building a vessel for the American trade. Folio 220, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 29. The same to Bégon. Has received the statement of funds required for Canada, Acadia and Plaisance. Folio 221, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- December 4. The same to Massiot. Has been glad to hear of the return of several vessels from Newfoundland. Folio 222, 1 page.
- December 10. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 224, 3 pages.
- December 10. The same to Robert. Has read with interest his collection of news from Canada. Irish refugees at Brest. Folio 226, 1 page.
- December 10. The same to De Bernages, on the subject of the law suit of M. Des Bergères de Rigauville, an officer of Canada. Folio 227, 1 page.
- December 10. The same to Des Bergères de Rigauville. Same subject. Folio 227, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1709. The same to Bégon. American affairs. Folio 229, 2 pages.
- December 19, Marly. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Cannot entertain his proposal as to sending foundlings from Paris to Canada, unless the directors of the institution clothe them and furnish subsistence as far as the place of embarkation. The favor he asks, that D'Auteuil be restored to his position at Quebec, cannot be granted. He has been the principal cause of the trouble and misunderstanding that prevailed at Quebec. Folio 230, 1 page.
- December 20. The same to De Lusançay. Prays him to effect the seizure of the coal and oil sent to Nantes by De Costebelle for him own account. Folio 231, 1 page.
- December 31, Versailles. The same to De Vanolles. Asks to be informed whether he has accepted and paid the bills of exchange of Durand de la Garenne. Folio 232, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 31. The same to Des Bergères de Rigauville on the subject of his lawsuit. Folio 233, 1 page.
- December 31. The same to the Marquis de Vibraye. Thanks him for having communicated the news he had received from Canada. Folio 233, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 31. The same to Bégon. Workmen employed by D'Iberville. Folio 234, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 31. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Folio 234, 4 pages.
Say, 6 pp.

PLAISANCE.

- January 9, Versailles. The Minister to De Lusançay. Folio 239, 1 page.
- January 19. The same to Landreau. Folio 239, 3 pages.
- January 19. The same to M. M. Lempereur and Noël. Folio 242, 2 pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- January 19. The same to the Lieutenant of the Admiralty at Bayonne. Folio 244, 1 page.
- January 19. The same to De Lausançay. Folio 244, 1 page.
- January 19. The same to Desgrassières. Folio 245, 2 pages.
- January 19. The same to Bégon. Folio 246, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- January 19. The same to the same. Folio 247, 2 pages.
- February. The same to Lempereur. Folio 248, 3 pages.
- February. The same to Noël. Folio 250, 1 page.
- February. The same to Landreau. Folio 251, 2 pages.
- February. The same to De Lausançay. Folio 252, 1 page.
- February 6. The same to Le Bret. Folio 253, 1 page.
- February 6. The same to Bégon. Folio 256, 1 page.
- February 6. The same to the officers of the Admiralty at La Rochelle. Folio 257, 1 page.
- February 10. The same to De Valincourt. Folio 257, 1 page.
- February 20. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 258, 1 page.
- February 20. The same to Desgrassières. Folio 259, 1 page.
- March 13. The same to Robert. Folio 259, 1 page.
- March 13. The same to Lempereur. Folio 260, 3 pages.
- March 27. The same to Clairambault. Folio 263, 1 page.
- March 27. The same to Landreau. Folio 263, 1 page.
- March 27. The same to Lempereur. Folio 264, 2 pages.
- March 27. The same to De Costebelle. In relation to the taking of St. Jean by De St. Ovide and measures to be adopted for making the most of this success. Folio 265, 3 pages.

1709.
March 27.

The same to De St. Ovide. The King has been pleased by his success at St. Jean. Not being in a condition to take possession, it is better to raise the fortifications and transport the cannon to Plaisance. He may accept the proposal of those of the inhabitants who desire to remain in the place, on condition of ransom, and make prisoners of the others. Folio 267, 2 pages.

- April. The same to Bégon. Folio 269, 4 pages.
- April 1. The same to De Pensens. Folio 272, 1 page.
- April 6. The same to Clairambault. Folio 273, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 6. The same to Landreau. Folio 273, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 8. Order of the King permitting De la Rocheallart to keep or abandon the post of St. Jean. Folio 274, 1 page.
- April. The Minister to De la Rocheallart. Folio 275, 3 pages.
- April 8. The same to the same. Folio 277, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 8. The same to Bégon. Folio 277, 3 pages.
- April 8. The same to the same. Folio 280, 1 page.
- April 8. Royal Order summoning De la Ronde Denis to render an account of his conduct. Folio 281, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 8. The Minister to Durand De la Garenne. Folio 281, 1 page.
- April 8. The same to De St. Ovide. The English are making preparations to retake St. Jean. Will obey the orders of De le Rocheallart. Has been made a Chevalier de St. Louis. Folio 282, 2 pages.
- April 8. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 283, 3 pages.
- April 9. The same to De la Rocheallart. Folio 285, 1 page.
- April 9. Letter from the King to De la Galissonnière. Formation of a detachment of 200 soldiers who will be shipped on "Le Fidèle." Folio 286, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 12.
Marly. The Minister to De Costebelle. Is informed that the English are making ready to sail with a squadron of 13 vessels. They have the intention of retaking St. Jean, attacking Plaisance and then proceeding to Jamaica. Hopes to forestall them. Folio 287, 2 pages.
- April 12. The same to St. Ovide du Brouillan. Folio 288, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 12. The same to Lempereur. Found means of sending succor to Newfoundland. Fears least the dispatch to De Costebelle may have had the effect of causing the abandonment of St. Jean. Asks him to send at once to De Costebelle the dispatch announcing the sending of succor. Folio 289, 1 page.
- April 12. The same to Clairambault. Same subject. Folio 290, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 12. The same to Lusangay. Same subject. Folio 290, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 12. The same to Landreau. Same subject. Folio 291, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 12. The same to Massiot. Folio 291, 1 page.
- April 12. The same to Landreau. Folio 292, 1 page.
- April 12. Circular to the Commissaries of Sables d'Olonne, Bordeaux. Tête de Buch, Du Croisic, St. Brieux, Cherbourg, Honfleur and Dieppe, instructing them to order the merchants of the Kingdom, interested in the fisheries of Newfoundland, to send their vessels to the Bay of Plaisance. Folio 293, 1 page.
- April 17. The same to M. De Costebelle. The arrival at Bayonne of M. De Sourdeval took him by surprise. This habit of sending courriers unnecessarily is a cause of great expense and cannot be allowed. Folio 294, 1 page.
- April 17. The same to M. Laudréau. Folio 294, 1 page.
- April 24.
Versailles. The same to M. Bégon. Folio 295, 1 page.
- April 24. To M. Lempereur. Folio 296, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1709. Same to M. De Marigny. Folio 297, 1 page.
 April 24. Same to M. Bégon. Folio 297, 2 pages.
 May 1. Same to M. Landreau. Folio 299, 1 page.
 May 1. Same to M. De Costebelle. Folio 299, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
 June 5. Same to M. Bégon. Folio 300, 1 page.
 July 20. Same to M. Landreau. Folio 301, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
 July 20. Same to M. Bégon. Folio 302, 1 page.
 July 31. The same to De Lusangay. Folio 303, 1 page.
 July 31. The same to Bégon. Folio 304, 1 page.
 August 10, Marly. The same to De Costebelle. By the latest news, it appears the English are not in a position to re-take St. Jean this year. Has heard with pain of the cruelties committed by the Micmac Indians on the English. Approves of his having sent them back to Cape Breton. Sundry instructions. Folio 304, 15 pages. Say, 24 pp.
 August 10. The same to Durand de la Garenne, Commissaire de la Marine at Plaisance. Folio 319, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
 August 10. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 324, 3 pages.
 August 10. The same to L'Hermitte. Folio 326, 3 pages.
 August 10. The same to Rousseau de Souvigny. Folio 328, 1 page.
 August 14, Versailles. The same to Landréau. Folio 329, 1 page.
 August 20. The same to ————. Folio 330, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

ACADIA.

- May 5, Versailles. The Minister to Bégon. Asks for a report on the quality of the tar received from Quebec and Acadia. Will examine the complaints of the Acadians. They complain of the deductions made at Rochefort on the masts made by them, and that often they are not paid until after the lapse of three years. Folio 331, 1 page.
 May 5. The same to Riverin. Prays him to examine the proposals of De Subercase as to beaver from Acadia. Folio 332, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
 June 5. The same to Méliand. Prays him to inform him of the position of the suit against De St. Castin, brought by his relatives in France, and notably the Lieutenant-General of Isle D'Oléron. They maintain that he is a bastard, notwithstanding all the evidence he has furnished of the legitimacy of his father's marriage with an Indian woman. De Subercase, being unable to give him leave, owing to the importance of his services, prays that due justice may be done him. Folio 332, 1 page.
 June 12. Letter from the King to De Subercase, on the subject of peace. His overtures for peace were met by conditions that force him to continue the war. Folio 333; 3 pages.
 July 6. The Minister to Bégon. Passport for the shipment of 1,000 pounds of Clérac tobacco to Acadia for the use of the soldiers. Folio 336, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
 July 20. The same to Desmaretz. Folio 336, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
 July 14. The same to De St. Macary. He writes to the Bishop of Quebec, a prisoner in England, and to Abbé Gaulin in Acadia, for further proofs that De St. Castin is really the legitimate son of Vincent De St. Castin. Folio 337, 1 page.
 September 18. The same to the same. The Bishop of Quebec, who has returned from England, has given a certificate confirming the validity of the marriage of Vincent De St. Castin. Does not see what new difficulty M. L'Abaig, judge at Oléron, can raise. Folio 338, 1 page.

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1709. The same to De Subercase. Will give Sr. Petit, who goes to Acadia to found a fishery establishment, a suitable grant. Folio 339, 1 page.
- November 29. The same to the same. The harvest has been bad in France. Asks him to get the settlers to sow as much wheat as possible. Folio 339, 1 page.
- December 4. The same to De La Baig, judge and Lieutenant-General of Oléron. Hopes he will, of his own motion, render to De St. Castin, his brother-in-law, the justice that seems to be his due; for all men are convinced that he is in reality the legitimate son of Vincent De St. Castin. Folio 340, 1 page.
- December 4. The same to De St. Macary. Has written to De L'Abaig, urging him to do justice of himself to De St. Castin. Folio 341, 2 pages.
- December 31. The same to De Pensens, Adjutant of Acadia. Blames him for returning to France without orders. Folio 343, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- End of Volume 30.

Series B—Vol. 31.

(Relates only to the Islands of America. Pages 151, 156, 163, 175 deal with the property held by D'Iberville in St. Domingo, and contain an order of the King to have the property seized, in order to prevent the brother of D'Iberville and Le Gardeur, agent of his widow, from disposing of property, pending a settlement as to the King's claims against the estate.—E. R.)

DISPATCHES—ISLANDS OF AMERICA—COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA—OTHER PLACES—YEAR 1710—COLONIES.

Series B—Vol. 32.

DISPATCHES FROM NORTHERN COLONIES.

1710. Table. Folio B. (Second part of the volume.) 28 pages. Say, 50 pp.
- January 4. The Minister to Bégon. The King has granted to Danican the vessel Versailles. "Le François," to be sent to Canada. Folio 1, 2 pages.
- January 8. The same to the same. May accept the proposal of Pacaud for the supply of flour for Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- April 16. The same to Père de Lamberville. Will submit to the King the reasons he gives against resuming the granting of licenses. Folio 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 25. The same to De Quinson. De St. Ours having retired from the service and accepted a pension, and his company having been given to his son, it is impossible to recommend him to the King for the Governorship of Three Rivers. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 2, Marly. The same to Lajoue. La Compagnie du Canada has not asked for leave to send a Dutch vessel to Canada. That permission would not have been given. Must hasten his departure, as the vessel "L'African" is very slow. Folio 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 5. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Complaints against the Abbé De la Vente. Folio 5, 1 page.
- May 5. The same to Bégon. Sundry instructions. Folio 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- May 10. The same to MM. De Vaudreuil and Randot. Has not received their dispatch of last year, the vessel "La Bellonne," that carried it, having been taken by the enemy, and the dispatch thrown overboard. The King is very much displeased at the ever growing misunderstandings between them. Has sent Maréchal D'Huxelles and Abbé De Polignac to Holland to negotiate for peace. Has been informed by Mme. De Vaudreuil that their dispatch which was thrown

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1710. overboard, proposed the resumption of trading licenses. Sends them the memorials against that proposal. Approves of the choice of De Louvigny to command at Michilimakinak. The great number of horses in Canada has the effect of rendering the people effeminate; it would be well to limit the number, "to buckle the mares and castrate the stallions." Has given orders to Bégon to send 50 recruits and to forward more by the vessel "Le François." Has not received the census for two years. The fortifications of Quebec and of Montreal are too much extended. Would do well to hold a meeting of council, and get advice as to the best course to adopt for the defence of the colony. Sends letters of naturalization granted to the English Catholics. The King has named Randot *fil*s Intendant General of the Enrolment of Seamen of the Kingdom. Randot, père, will be replaced next year by Bégon, inspector general of marine. Has given 30 medals of silver and silver-gilt as gifts for the Indians. Is glad of the success of the negotiations of De Longueuil and De Joncaire with the Iroquois. Desires their advice on the grant of land, en fief, applied for by J.-Bte. Jinchereau, near the Seigniories of Le Gardeur and Dame Duquet. Folio 7½, 13 pages.
- May 10. The same to De Vaudreuil. Since he was informed that the English would attack the colony by land and sea, he did well to act accordingly. Did wrong to send De Meulles with a party of 100 men to Hudson's Bay. It deprived the colony of the services of these men for the attack he expected. The judgment of Randot in the matter of the estate of the Marquis de Crisacy was well founded, as he was not naturalized. The custom of exacting presents from the Indians is an abuse. The appointment of De Villeneuve, who is under an accusation of murder, to the post of captain of militia, is a bad precedent. The affair of Lormier. Blames him for his conduct towards D'Eschambault and De Villiers. Randot's complaints against him. Le Vasseur de Néré. The King has given to MM. Randot and De Beaujeu, the first vacant companies, and to MM. Hertel de la Frenière and Le Bert de Senneville the first vacant lieutenancies. Folio 14½, 13 pages.
- May 10. The same to Randot, *fil*s. Asks for a further memorial on Cape Breton. Has been named Intendant General of the Enrolment of Seamen of the Kingdom, in the place of De Beauharnais. Folio 30, 2 pages.
- May 10. The same to Randot de Chalus. Has given him the first company vacant in Canada. Folio 31, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to the Marquis D'Alogny. Prays him to send a list of officers in Canada, with their seniority, ages, birth, qualities good and bad, &c. Will grant to Sr. De St. Vincent, captain in Acadia, command of a company at Québec, if he can find some one to replace him in Acadia. Folio 31, 1 page.
- May 10. The same to De Langloiserie. Has granted him additional pay, and an ensigncy to his son. Folio 32, ½ page.
- May 11. The same to the Baron De Longueuil. In recognition of the success of his negotiations with the Iroquois, he has been given the Royal Lieutenantcy at Montreal. Folio 32, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to De la Chassagne. The King has given him the Majority at Montreal. Folio 32½, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to Des Bergères. The King has given him the Majority at Three Rivers, in the place of Linctot, deceased. Folio 33, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to Le Gardeur. The King has given him a company. Id. to MM. D'Aillebout, D'Argenteuil, La Vallière, Beaubassin, De la Pipardière, Jousset de Marigny, Vaudreuil *fil*s, and De Beaujeu. Id. as ensigns, to MM. Croisille de Repentigny, De Bellestre, De Noyelles, De

1710. la Mollerie, De Recart and De Langloiserie. Id. Lieutenancy of the Prévôté de Du Puy, in the absence of Riverin. Id. First councillorship of the Conseil Souverain, to De Lamartinière, in the place of De Lotbinière, deceased. Id. To the Conseil Supérieur: MM. Charon, Chartier De Lotbinière and Gaillart. Id. Special Lieutenant in the place of Du Puy. Folio 33, 6 pages.
- May 10. The same to D'Aigremont. Asks a reply. Folio 36½, ¼ page.
- May 10. The same to De Bienville. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 36½, 9 pages.
- May 10. The same to D'Artaguette. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 41, 13 pages.
- May 10. The same to De Lassalle. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 48, 3 pages.
- May 10. The same to Jonquaire. The King has given him a lieutenancy. Folio 50, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to Dusmesnil Norey. Asks him to send a list of officers in Canada. Folio 50½, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to De Lanoue. The King gives him a lieutenancy. Id. to De St. Ours, De Lagauchetière, De Bragelonne, De Bailleul, De Varennes, Boucher and De la Perière. Folio 51, ½ page.
- May 10. The same to De Louvigny. The King has declined to consent to his being appointed to the command at Michilimakinak, on the recommendation of M. M. Vaudreuil and Randot, in view of complaints charging him with trading. Folio 51½, 1½ pages.
- May 10. The same to Du Plessis. The recaption of 3,000 livres from Pascaud must be maintained. Folio 52, 1½ pages.
- May 10. The same to De Launay. Order for the preparation of medals for presents to Indians. Folio 53, ¼ page.
- May 10. The same to De Vaudreuil. De La Motte Cadillac has been appointed to the government of Louisiana, and De la Forest has been selected to succeed him at Detroit. Must send his papers to De Cadillac, that he may proceed to Louisiana by land. De Remonville, who commands the vessel that goes to Louisiana, maintains that it is necessary to people Louisiana with the Canadians of Detroit. Prays him to examine the question. Folio 54½, 2 pages.
- May 13. The same to De la Motte Cadillac. Sundry instructions respecting Louisiana. Asks him to inquire carefully into the facts gathered by D'Artaguette, touching the malversations of De Bienville and his brothers. Folio 55½, 4 pages.
- May 13. The same to De Bienville. De Cadillac is appointed in his place. Hopes he will be able to clear himself of the accusations brought against him and merit fresh favours from the King. Folio 57½, ½ page.
- May 13. The same to D'Artaguette. Will instruct De Cadillac as to the charges brought against MM. D'Iberville, De Bienville and their brothers. Folio 58, 1 page.
- May 13. Memorial of the King to De la Motte Cadillac, Governor of Louisiana. Folio 58½, 16 pages.
- May 13. The Minister to De la Forest. Has been named commandant at Detroit in the place of De Cadillac. Will have the same privileges and duties. Will have no other rank than that of a captain of infantry. Will not stop the Indians settled at Detroit from going to trade at Michilimakinak. Will not allow the sale of brandy, and above all he must not trade in it himself. Beaver must no longer go to the English, nor must their merchandise be introduced into the colony. Will take only the 14th bushel for mill toll. Will not impose a head tax on the people of Detroit as De Cadillac did. Folio 67½, 8 pages.
- May 15. The same to Bégon. Will give passage to Le Duc and his family, composed of three boys and three girls. Folio 71½, ½ page.

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1710.
May 16.

The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King will not grant to the Filles de la Congrégation of Quebec, or to the Hospitaliers of Montreal permission to continue to take simple vows. Folio 72, 1½ pages.

May 20,
Versailles.

The same to De Subercase. Necessity of economy for the continuation of the war. The repeated checks suffered by the English in Acadia obviate the danger of a renewal of the attack. To accomplish it with any chance of success would require large forces, which the King of England is hardly in a condition to support. Nevertheless he must remain on his guard and watch the movements of the English at Boston. So many complaints have reached the King of bad conduct on the part of De la Ronde, with regard to the prizes taken by him with "La Venus," that he (the Minister) has given orders to De Costebelle to send him to France to render an account of his proceedings. Does well to inform De Vaudreuil of all that passes. De St. Castin. Will have 1,304 livres sent to the Indian who found the sum of three or four thousand piastres on the shore. Must not, for any consideration, make card-money. Must not usurp the functions of engineer intrusted to De Labat. Approves of his having had powder magazines made and completed the barracks. Has done well to send Mme. De Freneuse to Canada. Is persuaded that animosity had to do with the advice given as to the conduct of M. de Bonnaventure. Is glad that Mme. De la Tour is satisfied on the subject of her land on the upper river. Cannot accept without serious consideration his proposal to cancel all the contracts made by De Bellisle as seignior of Port Royal. Is quite willing that he should settle the disputes of those who apply to him, but it is not right to make it a pretext for attracting those who do not desire to refer their cases to him. Sundry complaints against him. Coal mine. The King has not consented to grant the 3,320 livres to meet the loss sustained by the settlers, on the bills of exchange he had issued. Rousseau de Souvigny. De Chacornace. Pascaud. Folio 73, 35 pages.

May 20.

The same to Des Goutins. Is glad that the prize captured by "La Venus" has furnished merchandise for the needs of the colony. Has done well to pay over to Vincelot the money due to the Canadians he brought from Canada, without awaiting the sale of the goods found in the prize they took. Allain. Sundry instructions. Folio 90½, 11 pages.

May 20.

The same to De Bonnaventure. Now that Mme. De Freneuse is in Canada, hopes he will give no further scandal. Folio 96½, 1½ pages.

May 20.

The same to De Falaise. Will reward his services. Folio 97, ½ page.

May 20.

The same to De St. Castin. Is doing his best to secure justice for him in the suit brought by his relatives. Folio 97½, 1 page.

May 20.

The same to Lopinot. Sends him the warrant confirming the grant made him at Cap Fourchu. Folio 98, 1½ pages.

May 21.

The same to De Labat. Approves of his taking from the funds for the fortifications and from surplus monies, what is necessary for the payment of extraordinary expenses. Folio 99, ½ page.

May 20.

The same to De Gannes. Must conform to the King's decision on the subject of his difficulty with De la Ronde Denys. touchant precedence of rank. Folio 99, ½ page.

May 20.

The same to De Vaudreuil. If, as Le Vasseur says, there is a way of fastening tiles on the roof, he will endeavor to have them manufactured at Three Rivers. Folio 99½, 1 page.

May 23.

The same to Randot. Is informed that several war-ships are being fitted out in England to be sent to Canada, with four Indians now in London. Folio 100, 1 page.

1710.
May 23. The same to the same. Claims of the Compagnie du Castor. Sums due to De Ramesay and De Subercase, for advances made to La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada. Folio 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 23. The same to the same. Has allowed the commander of the vessel "La Victoire" to take on board at Quebec a cargo of biscuit and flour for Plaisance, on condition it do not involve danger of a scarcity in Canada. Folio 102, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to De Subercase. Informs him that the English are fitting out a squadron for Canada or Acadia. Folio 100 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 23. The same to De Costebelle. Id. Folio 103, 1 page.
- May 23. The same to Père Le Tellier. Prays him to ask the King to grant a small benefice or a pension to M. De la Colombière, Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec. He is hard set to find a living. Folio 103 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to Bégon. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 104, 3 pages.
- May 23. The same to De la Colombière. It is not through an oversight that his commission as clerical member of the Conseil Supérieur, makes no mention of salary. The office is purely an honorary one. Folio 105 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- May 23. The same to the superior of the Filles de la Congrégation de Notre Dame de Ville Marie. The King has not deemed it advisable to permit the members of the community to make simple vows. Folio 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to De Vaudreuil. Asks for information as to the Abénakis chief, who went to France with De Montigny, five years ago. The English are fitting out a squadron against Canada. Folio 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- May 23. The same to the same. Will allow Dastarch, commanding "La Victoire," to load provisions for Plaisance. Folio 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 23. The same to D'Artaguet. Jamin goes to Louisiana to replace De la Salle. Thinks that in his accusations against De Bienville, he (D'Artaguet) has allowed himself to be influenced by De la Salle, who is filled with animosity against De Bienville. Folio 111, 1 page.
- May 25. The same to De Marigny. Massiot has orders to deliver to him all the dispatches for Canada. Folio 111 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 25. The same to Amelot. Does not think he can advise the King to give passports to allow Dutch vessels to go to Quebec for cargoes of beaver, notwithstanding that it might help the beaver company. Folio 112, 5 pages.
- May 28.
Marly. The same to De Vaudreuil. Mme. De la Forest has asked for leave for her husband, and also for the privilege of the trade of Fort St. Louis des Illinois. Will consider with Randot what is best to be done. Folio 114 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 1. The same to De Beauharnais. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 115 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 1. The same to De Remonville. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 3. The same to Abbé Brisacier. Id. Folio 117, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 7.
Versailles. The same to De Vaudreuil. De Subercase says great preparations for attacking him are being made at Boston and New York, and asks for succour. Has made an agreement with Pascaud to provision Plaisance and Acadia. In view of probable delay, begs of him to send help to De Subercase. Folio 117 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 7. The same to De Subercase. Regrets to say that the vessel he sent to France stopped over at Martinique, otherwise he would have been able to send him the supplies he asks. Hopes he may have been able to obtain some supplies from captured pirate vessels. Folio 120 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 7. The same to De Costebelle. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 12. The same to De Vaudreuil. Will give leave to Lieutenant Martelly, only provided his services are not indispensable. Folio 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1710. The same to Beauharnais. Will give a passage to Aubert, a councillor.
 June 16. Folio 123, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 17. The same to D'Alogny. Is glad to learn that the officers who are go to Canada are at La Rochelle. Folio 123, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 17. The same to D'Aguesseau. Prays him to inform MM. Mercier and Du Moulin that they must send in, at once, a statement of their affairs, in order to show whether they have the right to refuse payment of the bills of exchange drawn on them. Folio 123 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 21. The same to De Beauharnais. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 124 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 27. The same to the same. Proposals of Pascaud, Damiand and Gitton, for the armament of "La Loire" and the transportation of provisions and munitions. Folio 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- June 27. The same to the same. Explanations required. Folio 128, 1 page.
- June 27. The same to De Remonville. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 128 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 29. The same to De Vaudreuil. On the refusal of MM. Mercier and Du Moulin to pay the bills of exchange, unless permitted to send part of the beaver to Holland, it has been agreed that a Dutch vessel shall proceed light to Isle-aux-Coudres and load 700 bales of beaver. To make sure that no merchandise is landed, he must put a detachment of 20 soldiers on board. Folio 129 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- June 30. The same to De Beauharnais. Will give a passage to Mme. de la Forest
 July 1. on "L'Africain."
- The same to De Marigny. Is informed that a vessel from Boston, the "Dragon," armed with 70 guns, and a felucca of 12 guns, are to cruise between Cape Ré. and Isle St. Paul. Will take "L'Africain," which he commands, through the Straits of Canso, in order to avoid them. Folio 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- July 13, Marly. The same to Desmaretz. Sureties of Sieur Calas as to furnishing supplies. Folio 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- July 13. The same to Beauharnais. Outfitting of "La Loire" and "La Renommée." Folio 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- July 13. The same to the same. Beaver from Acadia cannot be sold in foreign markets any more than that of Canada. MM. Mercier and Du Moulin offer to pay 35 sols the pound, which is reasonable. Folio 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to De Remonville. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 136, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- August 7, Versailles. The same to Adhumeaux, commanding "La Loire," on the subject of certain formalities. Folio 137, 1 page.
- The same to De Beauharnais. Martinique, Plaisance and Acadia. Folio 137 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- August 10. The same to De Vaudreuil. Has been informed by De Costebelle that the principal object of the English preparations, last year, was to establish their sovereignty at Boston and in the provinces of New York, the people of which maintain a sort of republic and will not receive absolute Council at Boston, and to sound the leading members in order to ascertain their true sentiments. It will require able and discreet emissaries at Boston, and to sound the leading members in order to saries to conduct this negotiation; and, if needs be, assistance might be given to these Americans. Will apply himself to secure the success of this project. Folio 139, 2 pages.
- August 10. The same to Des Goutins. The King has not thought proper to fit out a vessel for Acadia and Plaisance. Sieur Damiand, of Rochefort, has fitted out "La Loire," for his own account. He is to take out to Acadia the provisions, munitions and merchandise required. Pascaud is to ship from Quebec to Acadia, 1,112 quintals of flour. Consents to allow Bradit, the

1710. English merchant of New York, to establish himself in Acadia, if he is Catholic. Was pleased to hear of the success gained by the privateers of Acadia. Gives a medal to Sieur Morpain. Census. Asks to be informed on certain matters. Learns that great immorality reigns in Acadia; that the people live without religion, etc. All this is attributed to the bad conduct of De Subercase. Is sure, nevertheless, that there is much exaggeration in these stories. Folio 140. 16 pages.
- August 10. The same to De Bonnaventure. De Subercase has not complained that he (De B.) was the cause of the difficulty he had with Lopinot. Cannot allow him to return to France to enter the navy, so long as the war lasts. Should have given information as to the amount of work he has done on his land near La Hève. Cannot believe all he says as to the conduct of De Subercase. Folio 148, 4 pages.
- May 10. The same to De Falaise. Is glad to learn that the four companies serving in Acadia are complete and composed of good men. Will remember his services. Has given the two vacant ensigncies to MM. De St. Michel and D'Aillebout. Will promote his son when the opportunity arises. Folio 150, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to De Gannes. Cannot now give him a commission of ensign in the navy. Folio 150½, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to De Labat. Hears with regret of misunderstanding between him and De Subercase. Folio 150½, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to De St. Vincent. Has written to De Subercase urging him to render him justice in his difficulty with De la Pérelle. Folio 151½, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to L'Hermitte. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 152, 4½ pages.
- August 10. The same to Durand de la Garenne. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 154½, 8 pages.
- August 10. The same to De Costebelle. Folio 158½, 29 pages.
- August 10. The same to De Subercase. Hopes he will put himself in condition to again repulse the English. His letters arrived too late to enable the writer to send him in time, the succour he asked for. De Beauharnais, the new Intendant at Rochefort, has shipped what was set out in the memorandum of Des Goutins. Hopes the freebooters have supplied him with provisions and goods as in the preceding year. Is surprised that he has paid the privateers for the flour of their prizes at the much higher prices prevailing in the islands. Is glad to learn that the Indians near the English have ceased to trade with them. The liberty he has allowed the English prisoners has probably enabled them to furnish information that may serve the enemy. Cannot at present give him for his use the frigate "La Venus." It is desirable that the proposed settlement at La Hève should be commenced forthwith, but funds are lacking. The King has granted a medal to Morpain in recognition of his services. It is to be regretted that there are no more masts in the river of Port Royal. Believes that the species of pestilence which has caused such ravages in Acadia is due to the immoderate use of spirits made from cane. Approves of his having built an hospital. If, as he says, the Acadians have plenty of money, he should take steps to bring it into circulation. It is not wise to encourage the settlers to manufacture linen cloth as they are doing; it is injurious to the trade of the Kingdom. Must show them that it is their interest to cultivate other products. If De St. Vincent wishes to go to Canada it is only because of the bad treatment he has subjected him to. Sieurs De Labat, Du Chambon, De Closneuf, De Forillon. Asks that he will furnish after the war, a full statement of what it is best to do for the welfare of Acadia, and in order to render the colony prosperous. His conduct

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1710. towards Lopinot is highly reprehensible; the man was imprisoned simply for doing his duty. Enumerates the many grounds of complaint against him, and urges him to amend his conduct. Folio 173, 34 pages.
- August 10. The same to De St. Ovide de Brouillan. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 190, 4 pages.
- August 10. The same to Du Rivaud. Affairs of Plaisance. Folio 192½, 1 page.
- August 10. The same to De Renonville, as to his preparations for his departure for Louisiana. Folio 193, 2 pages.
- August 12. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Does not believe that the irregularities of which he complains with regard to Acadia, are so grave as he says. Has given severe instructions to De Subercase. Folio 194, 1 page.
- August 19. The same to De Subercase, on the subject of a soldier's furlough. Folio 195½, 1 page.
- August 20. The same to Sarrasin. Hopes that his health will permit him to return to Canada on "La Loire." Folio 195, ½ page.
- August 22. The same to De Beauharnais. Asks for a list of officers who were to proceed to Canada, with their reasons for delaying their departure. Folio 195½, 1 page.
- September 2. The same to De Renonville. Hopes he will soon be prepared to set sail for Louisiana. Folio 196, 1½ page.
- September 2. The same to De Mandeville. Sends him a commission as lieutenant of a company, to serve in Louisiana. Folio 196½, ½ page.
- September 2. The same to Massiot. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 197, ½ page.
- September 2. The same to De Bienville. Approves of the measures he has taken to bring back to Louisiana the Canadians who went up the Mississippi. Must urge them to settle permanently in Louisiana. Must plant posts on the river Perdide, which the Spanish recognize as the frontier of the two governments. Folio 197, 2½ pages.
- September 2. The same to D'Artaguet. Is surprised to learn that there are few wild beasts in Louisiana. Is glad to find that wheat grows well there. Folio 198½, 4 pages.
- September 5. The same to Madame De Vaudreuil. Will inform the King of what she mentions. Folio 206½, ½ page.
- September 10. The same to De Beauharnais. Is informed that besides four hostile warships carrying from 40 to 60 guns, serving as convoys to fishing vessels, there are 14 privateers near Newfoundland which have taken, or ransomed, our fishing vessels. Must hasten the departure of "La Loire" and secretly warn her commander to be on his guard. Folio 206½, ½ page.
- Versailles, September 25. The same to the same. Has given too much latitude to the commander of "La Loire," for it is of the last importance that Acadia should be re-occupied. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 208½, 5 pages.
- October 8. The same to the same. Prays to be informed respecting the cargo of beaver brought back from Hudson's Bay by the "Phenix." Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 112, 3 pages.
- Marly, October 13. The same to the same. Measures have been taken to pay off the crew of the "Phenix"; meantime must prevent the cargo being sold by authority of justice. Folio 113½, 1 page.
- October 15. The same to Abbé De Brisacier. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 114½, 1½ page.
- October 18. The same to De Beauharnais. Mercier and Du Moulin have taken measures to remit to La Rochelle 120,000 livres in silver, for the wages of the crew of the "Phenix," and the pay of the officers, and also to repay the advances made by citizens of La Rochelle. The balance will be met by instalments. Prays him to induce the holders of bills of exchange to acquiesce in these proposals. Folio 115, 4½ pages.

1710.
October 27. The same to the same. MM. Riverin and Custol, the latter representing MM. Du Moulin and Mercier, are going to La Rochelle to settle, in concert, all things relating to the voyage of "Le Phenix" and her cargo. Folio 117½, 4 pages.
- November 10. The same to the same. Would have preferred that he himself should have dealt with the purveyors for the "Phenix," instead of intrusting the task to Massiot. Folio 119½, 2½ pages.
- Versailles,
November 17. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 121½, 1 page.
- November 17. The same to Massiot. Same subject. Folio 123½, 2 pages.
- November 24. The same to De Beauharnais. Folio 123, 1 page.
- November 24. The same to De Riverin. Same subject. Folio 125½, 1 page.
- December 1. The same to De Beauharnais. Same subject. Other Bills of Exchange drawn in Canada. Folio 126½, 1 page.
- December 1. The same to De Riverin. Is glad to learn that the offers of MM. Mercier and Du Moulin have been accepted. Folio 127½, 1 page.
- December 22. The same to the Marquise de Vaudreuil. Sends her the letter he has written to Père Le Tellier in behalf of her son. Folio 128, ½ page.
- December 22. The same to Père Le Tellier. Prays him to propose to the King that a benefice be conferred on the son of De Vaudreuil. Intends to take orders and the benefice will help his father, who has a numerous family. Folio 128, ½ page.
- December 24. The same to De Beauharnais. Since he heard of the loss of Acadia he has unceasingly turned over in his mind the means of retaking it before the English are solidly established. The only way he sees is an expedition organized in Canada and conducted, during the winter, by land through the interior. It is too late to notify De Vaudreuil. No attempt can be made in the summer with the co-operation of the troops of Canada, as the colony will then have to provide for her own defence. It is to be hoped that de Vaudreuil will undertake this operation himself. As De Bonnaventure has written to De Chevyr stating that he had a plan for the recapture of Acadia, it would be well to consult with him, as well as with MM. Du Vivier, De Subercase and other officers. By the preliminary articles, we cede Newfoundland to the English, and there would remain to us no fishing grounds, if we did not retake Acadia. It would moreover be a permanent danger to Canada. Awaits with anxiety any suggestions he may make. Folio 128½, 3½ pages.
- December 26. The same to Laymoye. On the advice of the commissioners appointed to examine the grounds for a reversal of judgment offered by Mme. De La Forest, in her action with Berthelot, the King has ruled out the case and sent it back to the Conseil Supérieur of Quebec. Folio 130½, ½ page.
- April 25. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has received his memorial on the differences he has with MM. Des Missions Etrangères. The judge who is to decide the matter is so enlightened and so equitable that he should be quite at ease as to the decision. Folio 130½, ½ page.
- End of Volume 32.

DISPATCHES—ISLANDS OF AMERICA—NORTH AMERICAN
COLONIES—OTHER PARTS—YEAR 1711—COLONIES.

Series B—Vol. 33.

The first part (212 pages) concerns only the Islands of America.
Table. Folio B, 22 pages. Say, 40 pp.

1711.
Marly,
January 13.

The Minister to De la Galissonnière. Sends him 14 letters written by De Subercase, the officers of the garrison of Port Royal, and M. Des

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1711. Goutins, with other papers to be made use of at the Council of War he is to call, to inquire into the conduct of the said officers at the taking of Port Royal. Folio 2, 1 page.
- January 16. The same to De Beauharnais on the subject of Beaver fraudulently landed at Santander. Folio 2½, 1½ page.
- January 16. The same to Randot fils. Same subject. Folio 3, 1 page.
- January 16. The same to De Marigny. Same subject. Folio 3½, 1 page.
- January 16. The same to Massiot. Same subject. Folio 4, 1½ page.
- January 16. Letter from the King to De Vaudreuil. To have a Te Deum chanted for the victory won by the King of Spain at the battle of Brihuega. Folio 5, 3 pages.
- January 16. The Minister to De Vaudreuil. Id. Id. letter from the King to the Bishop of Quebec. Id. the Minister to the same. Id. letter from the King to Randot. Id. The King to De Costebelle. Fol. 61½, 5 pages.
- January 16. The same to De la Galissonnière. Communicates to him a letter from De Gannes on the subject of the taking of Port Royal. Folio 9, 1 page.
- January 16. The same to De Beauharnais. Sends him a letter from De Labat touching the taking of Port Royal. It seems to him very important. Also sends him a letter from Madame De Vaudreuil on the measures to be taken to preserve Canada and retake Acadia. Awaits the advice he asked him to give on the means of recovering Acadia. Folio 9½, 4 pages.
- January 16. The same to the same. Help to Plaisance, for the preservation of the colony. Folio 11½, 5 pages.
- Versailles, January 21. The same to M. Lempereur. Same subject. Folio 14, 1½ pages.
- January 21. The same to De Lusancay. Same subject. Folio 15, 1 page.
- January 24. The same to De Beauharnais. Has received his plan of armament for retaking Acadia. Should have mentioned whether the outfitters would take upon themselves the expenses of this undertaking. The King is hardly in a position to undertake it. Folio 15½, 2 pages.
- January 31. The same to same. Soldiers for Plaisance. Folio 17, 2 pages.
- January 31. The same to De Lusancay. Id. Folio 18, 1½ pages.
- Marly, January 31. The name to de Costebelle. Id. Folio 18½, 1 page.
- February 20. The same to De Beauharnais. Desires to know what the armament to recover Acadia would cost. Prays him to induce outfitters to make the advances. If Port Royal could not be taken, a settlement might be made at La Hève and a fort constructed there. It is also important to adopt prompt measures with regard to the defence of Canada. Folio 19, 6 pages.
- Versailles, February 25. The same to the same. Sends him a letter from De Labat, embodying complaints against De Subercase, which it is necessary to lay before the Council of War. Folio 22½, ½ page.
- February 27. The same to the same. It is necessary to equip at once a vessel for Canada, etc. Folio 23, 3 pages.
- March 9. The same to the same. Sends him a letter from De St. Vincent, captain in Acadia. It contains facts which it is necessary to look into. Folio 24½, 1½ page.
- March 9. The same to Landreau. Soldiers for Plaisance. Folio 25, 1 page.
- March 11. The same to De Vaudreuil. Has advice that the English intend to make an attack on Canada; that their squadron with 3,000 men for a shore attack, will leave towards the end of April. Folio 25½, 2 pages.
- March 11. The same to Randot. Same subject. Folio 26½, 1 page.
- March 11. The same to Lombard, instructing him to transmit to the Captain of the "Daubenton" the two preceding letters. Folio 27½, ½ page.
- March 11. The same to De Costebelle. Sends him him 100 soldiers. The English are to attack Canada and perhaps Plaisance. Folio 28, 2 pages.

1711. The same to M. Lempereur, to forward the preceding letter. Folio 29,
March 11. $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 11. The same to De Beauharnais. The English armaments. Instructions.
Folio 29, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 14. The same to the same. Arms and munitions for Canada. Folio 31,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 14. The same to the same. Prays him to verify the statements contained
in the memorial of the outfitters of "L'Afriquain." Folio 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 14. The same to De Beauvais. Muskets to be sent from Marseilles to
Canada. Folio 32, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 16. The same to Beauharnais. Was very doubtful about the shipowners
being willing to make advances for an expedition to retake Port Royal.
The King not being in a position to undertake the operation, it is desir-
able that a company of merchants be formed for that purpose; the King
would give them great inducements. Folio 32, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 22. The same to the same. Offers made by Pascaud to embark on board
his vessel, "Le Pontchartrain," the soldiers destined for Canada. Folio
34 $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 22. The same to Martelly. Cannot obtain for him the promotion he asks
for. Will grant him leave, if his affairs render it impossible for him
to remain in Canada. Folio 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 25. The same to De Beauharnais. Sends him the conditions the King will
grant to a Company of merchants undertaking to retake Port Royal, or to
found a settlement and construct a fort at La Hève. Folio 36, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 30. The same to the same. Sundry instructions touching the shipping of
provisions, munitions and soldiers for Canada. Folio 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- March 30. The same to De Lusançay. Prays him to urge the merchants of Nantes
to form a Company for the retaking of Port Royal. Montaudoin or MM.
Laurencin and Descazeaux would be very suitable men to place at the
head of the Company. Folio 40, 3 pages.
- March 30. The same to Abbé Gaulin. Pascaud, who has fitted out a vessel for
Canada, will take him out provisions and munitions, passing through the
little channel of "Canceau." Must use the Indians to harass the English,
in order to prevent them from establishing themselves firmly at Port
Royal, pending the expedition for the recapture of Acadia. Folio 42, 2
pages.
- No date. The same to De Beauharnais. It is regrettable that the soldiers from
Acadia, who should have embarked at Bayonne for Plaisance, have not
done so. Folio 43, 1 page.
- April 1. The same to Landreau. Same subject. Folio 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 1. The same to De la Galissonnière. Same subject. Folio 44, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- April 6. The same to Plassant. Bills of Exchange. Folio 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 10. The same to De Beauharnais. Sundry instructions. Folio 45, 3 pages.
- April 14. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Folio 46 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- Marly, The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Folio 49, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- May 1.
- May 6. The same to the same. Is annoyed that he has been unable to induce
the merchants of La Rochelle to form a Company to retake Port Royal
and form a settlement in Acadia. Sundry instructions. Folio 51, 3
pages.
- May 6. The same to De Courtemanche. Is glad to learn that the fishing has
been good at Labrador, and that the vessels that went there have made a
successful voyage. Folio 52, 6 pages.
- June 8. The same to De beauharnais. Sundry instructions. Folio 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5
pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1711.
June 10. The same to Mme. De La Forest. It is to the Conseil Supérieur of Quebec she should address herself for a judgment on the merits of her case. Folio 58½, 1 page.
- July 3. The same to De Subercase. It is the desire of the King that he proceed to Canada on "Le Héros," with the officers and part of the garrison of Acadia. He will be under the orders of De Vaudreuil. Folio 59, 1 page.
- July 3. The same to De Falaise. Id. Folio 59½, 1 page.
- July 3. The same to De Beauharnais. Same subject. Folio 60, 2 pages.
- July 3. The same to De Pensens. Id. Folio 61, ½ page.
- July 3. Lettres de Lots et Ventes granted to M. De Langloiserie, Lands and Seigniories of Ile Ste. Thérèse. Folio 64, 1½ pages.
- July 6. Confirmation of grants made by De Callieres, Talon and De Champigny, De Vaudreuil and Randot to La Bouteillerie, Lespinay, Charon, Ramezay, Marie Joseph Fezeret, D'Amours, Dumontier, Pepin la Force, Longueuil, Louvigny and Boucher. Folio 65, 3 pages.
- July 6. Letters of dispensation as to age for M. Eustache Chartier De Lotbinière. Folio 67, 2 pages.
- July 6. Royal memorial to De Vaudreuil, in reply to joint dispatch of Vaudreuil and Randot, 14 Nov., 1709, and 2nd Nov., 1710. Replies to him only, in view of the approaching return of Randot. Will not consider the question of licenses until after the war. Leaves it to him to judge of the advisability of sending De Lignery to Michilimakinak under De Louvigny. Hopes that neither of them will engage in trade. Has sent to Canada 500 recruits and the troops who were on service in Acadia. Finds that the number of bachelors and girls over 15 years old is too large and that he has not done enough to promote marriages. Fears that the murder committed by the Parkoué family may lead to disastrous reprisals by the Iroquois, but hopes he has satisfied them without adopting Randot's suggestion. De Longueuil's services. Is pleased to find that the efforts of Peter Schuyler to turn the Iroquois and Abenakis against the French have been abortive. Sieur Riverin. Beaver trade. The deprivation of the trade in fat Beaver will turn out to be a benefit to the colony. Du Plessis. Is pleased to hear of the efforts of the gentlemen of the Seminary to instruct the young. The appointment of M. Macart to replace, provisionally, M. Le Duc, deceased, has his approval. Approves of his course in ordering M. De La Mothe to refrain from allowing the French to marry Indian women. Must prepare to recapture Port Royal, or found a settlement at La Hève or Chibouctou. If he is convinced that an attack on Port Royal would succeed, he may undertake it next winter. He can rely on the support of Père Gaulin's Indians. It is matter for regret to find that the fortifications of Quebec, owing to the unnecessarily great extent, are useless. De Beaucourt's plan to be adopted. Will re-establish the garrisons of Montreal and Three Rivers. Has restored the grant of 3,000 livres for the encouragement of marriages. In the month of May there sailed from England ten (10) war vessels and sixty (60) transports, with 4,000 men for land service, and 30 officers for the recruits ordered to be levied by the Governor of New England. Pensions and gratuities. Sundry instructions. Folio 68, 35 pages.
- July 7. Minister to De Vaudreuil. Madame Du Sablé and her sons. Folio 85½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to same. Is glad to learn that his movements have forced the English to burn their forts on Orange river, their boats and their provisions, and to abandon their designs upon Canada. Approves of his having exchanged the nephew of Peter Schuyler for Père Mareuil and

1711. others. Was right in defeating Dudley's scheme for attracting the Abénakis to Boston with an eye to trade. Did well to send Du Buisson to Detroit, as De La Forest could not go then. Silver mine at Ouabache. Was right in preventing the Saulteux from combining with the Nipissingues to fight the Sakis and the Outagamis. Approves of his giving the Company of Du Luth, deceased, to Sr. De Beaujeu. Appreciates his good intentions as regards the party he sent to Hudson's Bay. De Becancour's complaints against him. May have been right in refusing to sanction the marriage of Sieur De Varennes with one of Sr. De Becancour's daughters, but the objection no longer exists, for the mother of the young man has given her consent. Pères De Lamberville and Mareuil were wrong in leaving their missions on account of Abraham Schuyler's pronouncements. Folio 86, 17 pages.
- July 7. Instructions to M. Bégon. General recommendations. Historical sketch of La Compagnie des Castors. Folio 94½, 29 pages.
- July 7. Minister to Bégon. Asks him to inquire into the claims of the son of M. Hazeur, as to the hunting and fishing of Tadousac. Supplies furnished by Pascaud. As the great lawsuit between the St. Ours and Blainville families has ended in a marriage, it is desirable, in order to the maintaining of peace between them, that the records in the case should remain in oblivion, and that he should instruct the clerk of the court to refrain from furnishing copies thereof. Folio 108½, 4 pages.
- July 7. Same to Randot. In spite of what he says, his letter does not show that his reconciliation with De Vaudreuil is quite genuine. Is wrong in making excuses for De Ramezay; he is the cause of all the discord, and far from acting in due subordination towards M. De Vaudreuil. In preferring the cultivation of flax to that of hemp, the settlers are seeking to promote their convenience rather than their interests. The objections to using tiles instead of shingles, seem to be well founded. Will inquire into the claims of the children of Sr. Plet, who ask to be given possession of the lands granted to the late Sieur De La Salle. Folio 111, 17 pages.
- July 7. Same to De Ramezay. The failure of his expedition in 1709 is to be attributed entirely to the bad selection of officers, whom he sent out to explore. Despite his assurances, is convinced of his insubordination and fomenting discord. If he thought to supplant De Vaudreuil by acting thus, he was greatly mistaken. Folio 119½, 4½ pages.
- July 7. Same to D'Alogny. Recommendations as to troops. Grants a lieutenancy to De Boishébert and an ensigncy to the son of Captain De Lusignan for the next promotion. Folio 122, 2½ pages.
- July 7. Same to M. Galiffet. Is pleased to hear of the zeal of the residents of Three Rivers in building themselves a substantial church. Has consented to the re-establishment of the garrison of Three Rivers, suppressed in 1707. Is glad to receive his favourable report of M. De Cournoyer, Adjutant of Three Rivers. Folio 123½, 2 pages.
- July 7. Same to M. De la Forest. Regrets to hear that the state of his health compelled him to spend the winter in Quebec. Hopes he will proceed to Detroit in the spring. Cannot under present circumstances grant him the 40 soldiers he asks for. May take with him two officers on condition that he shall pay them himself. Will have to rebuild or repair the fort himself. Wishes him to do all the trading of Detroit himself. Must neither trade himself, nor allow others to trade with the village of the Miamis and Illinois. Must neither trade nor allow trading in liquor. Will inform him as to the facts about the silver mine found at Ouabache. Folio 124½, 6 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1711.
July 7. Same to M. De Langloiserie. Sends him the letters granting him the Lots et Ventes for his Seignior of Ste. Thérèse. Grants him an increase of pay and an ensignry for his son. Folio 127½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to Costebelle. Greatly pleased to hear of the success of the party be sent out to Carbonnière. But for the death of Bertrand, it is probable that all the vessels then in the Bay would have been taken. It seems that the people of New England are to furnish ships for the attack on Canada. It is unfortunate that the Boston Council were not made aware of the plans elaborated in England against their country, and aiming at a curtailment of their liberties. Has done well in sending M. De La Ronde to Boston, under a pretext, in order to ascertain their real sentiments. General instructions. Folio 128½, 3 pages.
- July 7. Same to same. Folio 135, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Durand De La Garenne. Plaisance. Folio 135½, 3 pages.
- July 7. Same to De Louvigny. Is pleased with his services and urges him not to engage in trade at Michilimakinak. Folio 137, 2 pages.
- July 7. Same to Rey Gaillard. The artillery at Quebec. Folio 138, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to Duplessis Fabert. No addition to be made to the post of Chambly. The selection of the commander to be made by De Vaudreuil. The King will make no promotions of Knights of St. Louis. Moreover, he cannot hope for the cross himself, for he does not pay his soldiers well and is too fond of his wine. Folio 140½, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to M. Dumesny Noré. Troops in Canada. Folio 141, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. D'Aigremont. Must take no action as to re-establishment of Licenses until after the war. Is wrong in defending De Ramezay. Folio 141½, 2½ pages.
- July 7. Same to M. Pinau. In view of the great services he is rendering to the colony, the King has fixed De Riverin's salary at 3,000 livres. All bills of exchange drawn upon Nêret and Gayot, since 1708, have either been paid, or accepted by DuMoulin and Mercier. Folio 143, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to M. De La Chassagne. Has recommended him to the King for the Cross of a Knight of St. Louis. Folio 144, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. de St. Martin. His salary. Folio 144½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Le Verrier. Blames him for lack of zeal for the service. Folio 145, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Petit Dervillières. Id. Folio 145, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. Dervillières. His immoderate use of liquor will injuriously affect his promotion. Folio 146, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. De La Corne. Is satisfied with his services. Will advance him when a chance offers. Folio 146, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Des Bergères. Is satisfied with his services, and might recommend him later on for the Cross of St. Louis, but is surprised to hear that he has a daughter in Paris whom he leaves without assistance. Folio 146½, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to St. Ours, senior. Regrets that his pension is not paid with regularity. Folio 147½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to St. Ours, junior. Will give due consideration to his request in behalf of his children. Folio 148, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to Du Buisson. Has done right in going to Detroit to serve under De La Forest. Folio 148½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Jousselin De Marigny. Must, by close application, earn the vancement asked for. Folio 148½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De Bailleul. Hopes that he will conduct himself better for the future. Folio 149, ½ page.

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1711. Same to M. Randot de Chalus. Is pleased with his application. Folio
 July 7. 149½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. De Rouville. Will give him the first vacant company.
 Folio 149½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De La Tour de L'Hostellier. Can get him advancement only
 on receiving proof of good conduct. Folio 150, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De Bécancour. He may have grounds of complaint against De
 Vaudreuil, but it is in part his own fault. Folio 150½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to D'Aillebout D'Argenteuil. Could not recommend him to the
 King for the command of Michilimakinak. Must furnish evidence of
 closer application. Folio 151, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to De Beaujeu. Sends him a Captain's commission for the
 company vacated by the death of M. Du Luth. Folio 151½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De Lamartinière. Is surprised at his indifference about his
 appointment as First Councillor. The position had been applied for by
 several persons. His children are as yet too young for the service. Folio
 152, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to De Tonty. Is glad that the charges made against him have
 been disproved. Has not been able to recommend the advancement of
 his children. Folio 152½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. Prat. Is pleased to hear that he has succeeded in building
 a ship. As a reward for putting the Cul-de-Sac into a fit state for the
 accommodation of vessels, has been appointed Captain of the port of
 Quebec. Folio 153½, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to Madame De Repentigny. Is pleased with her zeal for the
 progress of the colony. Folio 154, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to De Ranay. De La Forest will himself select the officers he
 is to take with him. As he has not applied himself in any way to the service,
 he (the writer) would certainly not have recommended him. Folio
 154½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to Deschambault. He may have been harshly treated by De
 Vaudreuil, but he must attribute it to his own want of respect. Folio
 155, 1½ pages.
- July 7. Same to De Lignery. The King is satisfied with his services. Relies
 upon M. De Vaudreuil sending him to Michilimakinak under De Lou-
 vigny. Cannot at present grant him an ensigncy for his son. Folio
 156, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to De Budemont. There is no position vacant in Canada. Folio
 156½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De Monseignat. Is satisfied with his conduct in relation to
 the De Crisassy estate and the share falling to Comte d'Avenne, to whom
 the King had conveyed the said estate. Folio 156½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to Villedonné. Is satisfied with his services, but cannot give
 him promotion. Folio 157, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Bragelonne. Id. Folio 157½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Chartier de Lotbinière. The King grants him the position
 of Councillor in the Sovereign Council, with dispensation as to the age.
 Folio 158, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. Hazeur. M. Bégon will examine his title deeds for the
 Malbaie property. Folio 158, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to De La Chavignerie. Id. Folio 159½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Dupuy. Id. Folio 160, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. Charon. Id. Folio 160½, ½ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1711. Same to M. Hertel. There is no place vacant. M. Randot will inquire
 July 7. whether he is entitled to indemnity for the land taken from him by De
 Callieres and De Champigny. Folio 160½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. De Lino. Has received his memorial on the trade of
 Canada. He will have to submit his reasons to M. Bégon as to the
 amount claimed from him by La Cie De La Colonie. Folio 161, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Dupont. Will remember M. De Maloises when a vacancy
 occurs. Folio 161, ½ page.
- July 7. The same to M. Laperrière. Will obtain further favours in view of his
 application to duty. Folio 162, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. De Catalogne. Has submitted to L'Académie des Sciences
 his method for finding the depth of the sea. It has been found subject to
 many drawbacks. A far simpler and surer method was discovered many
 years ago. The King is pleased with the maps he has made of the dis-
 tricts included in the governments of Quebec and Three Rivers. The
 originals were lost, but M. Randot has forwarded copies. Expects a
 copy of his manuscript, describing the various qualities of the land in the
 several seigniories. There being no vacancy could not secure an ensigny
 for his son. Folio 162, 2 pages.
- July 7. Same to Père Rany (?). Is pleased with his zeal and that of the resi-
 dents of Three Rivers, with regard to the building of a church. Folio
 163, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. St. Simon. Pleased with his zeal. Folio 163½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. De Beaucourt. The King is pleased with his zeal in super-
 intending the work on the fortifications of Quebec and Chambly. Folio
 164, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Croisil De Repentigny. Pleased with his zeal. Folio 164,
 ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Le Gardeur. Id. Folio 164½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. De Varennes. Thinks that he does not apply himself to
 the service as he should. Folio 165, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Diguier. There is no vacancy. Folio 165, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. D'Esgly. Will secure favors for him when an opportunity
 occurs. Folio 166½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Joncaire. Id. Folio 166, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Cournoyer. Id. Folio 166, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Le Gardeur De Beauvais. Id. Folio 166½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Macart. Has been selected to do duty as Solicitor General
 until the appointment of a regular titular. The appointment may pos-
 sibly go to him. Folio 167, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to Père De Breslay. The King is pleased with his zeal and with
 the works he has carried out in his mission. Folio 167½, 2 pages.
- July 7. Same to M. Migeon De La Gauchetière. Pleased with his application
 to duty. Folio 168½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Abbé De La Colombière. Has not been able as yet to get him
 either a pension or a benefice. Folio 168½, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to M. Hazeur. Expects him to discharge with zeal the duties of
 the office of Special Lieutenant. Folio 169, ½ page.
- July 7. Same to Lady Superior of General Hospital, Quebec. Is glad to see
 that she is building two wings to her hospital. Folio 170, 1 page.
- Same to Superior of Ladies of "La Congrégation Notre Dame de
 Ville Marie." Is glad to hear that she is determined to act in conformity
 with the King's wishes in the matter of Simple Vows. Folio 170½, ½ page.

1711.
July 12. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions for M. Beauharnais De Beaumont, Ship's Lieutenant, on the voyage of the ship "Le Héros," bound for Canada. An English squadron sailed for Boston in May last, with the intention apparently of shipping fresh troops for an attack on Quebec. Cannot believe that such is their plan, for the season would then be so far advanced that they would undoubtedly be exposed to great danger, should they not be successful. Will not enter the St. Lawrence, if he has reason to think that the English are there ; or else he will go as far as possible up the Saguenay. Folio 171, 8½ pages.
- July 12. Minister to M. De Beauharnais, Intendant at Rochefort. Will deliver to De Beaumont the King's instructions. Will consult with the Canadians as to his voyage. Provisions, munitions and troops to be shipped on "Le Héros." M. Bégon and several officers on leave are to take passage on that vessel. Will give the lieutenancy of a company in Acadia to De La Tour. Folio 175½, 6 pages.
- July 12. Same to same. Asks for explanations as to M. Pascaud's journey to France in 1704, as a delegate of the colony. Folio 178½, 2 pages.
- Fontaine-bleau,
July 20. Same to M. De Quinzon. M. De St. Ours cannot be appointed honorary Councillor (Sovereign Council) as he never was a Councillor. He will be appointed councillor on the next vacancy. Will give a lieutenancy to De Contrecoeur on the first vacancy. Folio 181, 1 page.
- July 20. Same to De Beauharnais. Is glad to hear that he had no difficulty in getting the Acadia companies and M. De Tisné's recruits shipped on board "Le Héros." Anxiously awaiting news of their sailing. Folio 181½, 2 pages.
- July 20. Same to Mme. De Bonnaventure. As they cannot pay in money, she had better accept the interest the Treasurers offer. It is not possible to grant her for eight years the usufruct of the Domaine Dompière. Folio 182½, ½ page.
- July 20. Same to Père De Lambreville. Has given orders for the passage to Canada of the three missionaries he is sending out. Folio 183, ½ page.
- July 29. Same to De Beauharnais. In view of the fact that De La Galissonnière and the officers acquainted with Canada were of opinion that his brother should enter the St. Lawrence, whether the enemy were there or not, was right in urging him to act according to that opinion. Did right in urging the officers of the Acadia companies to leave their families in France until next year. Folio 183, 2½ pages.
- August 5. Same to same. Is much surprised at the delay in the sailing of "Le Héros," a delay which may be highly prejudicial. Is astonished to find that M. Bégon has not been there long since. Folio 148½, 1½ pages.
- August 19. Same to same. Disapproves of the contract made with Sieur Gitton for the outfitting and freight of "Le Héros." Folio 185½, 4 pages.
- August 25. Safe conduct for Sieur Nérét. Folio 187½, ½ page.
- End of Volume.

DISPATCHES—ISLANDS OF AMERICA—NORTHERN COL-
ONIES—EAST INDIES—
COLONIES.

Series B—Vol. 34.

The first 176 pages of this volume relate solely to the Islands of America. This applies also to the 75 pages following (1—76).

1712.
Versailles,
January 2.

Minister to De Beauharnais, as to the transport of the beaver of La Compagnie du Canada. Folio 76, 2½ pages.

Marly,
January 22.

Same to Mme. Calloët Du Bois Berthelot. 'The King is highly pleased with M. De Beaucourt, her son. Folio 77, ½ page.

January 31.

Same to De Beauharnais. Remarks as to freight brought back from Quebec by "Le Héros." Folio 78, 4 pages.

February 18.

Same to same. Shipments of powder to Canada. Folio 80½, ½ page.

Table of Register of Dispatches relating to La Nouvelle France. Folio C, 22 pages.

Say, 36 pp.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS FROM COMTE DE PONTCHARTRAIN TO OFFICERS IN
CANADA.

Versailles,
March 19.

De Pontchartrain to De Beauharnais. Munitions for Canada. Folio 1, 1½ pages.

March 31.

Same to same. Provisions, munitions, &c., for Plaisance. Folio 1½, ½ p.

March 31.

Same to same. Statement of medical supplies for Canada. Folio 1½, ½ p.

Marly,

April 27.

Same to Mme. De Vaudreuil. Has received her letter and the two petitions enclosed. Folio 2, ¼ page.

April 29.

Same to Directors of La Compagnie du Canada, in relation to claim made by the widow of one of their employees. Folio 2, ½ page.

April 29.

Same to De Beauharnais. Asks him to ascertain whether it is true that M. De St. Vincent concealed, on Ile D'Oléron, three soldiers belonging to the De Gannes Company. Folio 2½, 1 page.

Versailles,
May 4.

Same to same. Cannot furnish him with funds to purchase the provisions and munitions required for Canada. Must nevertheless, himself, manage to find the money. Folio 2½, 1 page.

May 8.

Same to M. De Beauharnais. Means suggested to provide for the payment of supplies to be purchased for Canada. Folio 3½, 1½ pages.

May 11.

Same to M. D'Aguesseau. Asks for information about Sieur Collet, advocate in the parliament of Paris, who is applying for the office of Attorney General to the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 4, 1 page.

May 11.

Same to M. Fleury. Same subject. Folio 4½, 1 page.

May 15.

Same to M. Bégon. Instructions as to statements of accounts and pensions. Folio 5, 1 page.

May 15.

Same to same. Asks him to make inquiry in conjunction with De Vaudreuil and De La Forest, on reaching Canada, whether it is advisable to grant to the two sons of De La Mothe Cadillac a confirmation of their several grants. Folio 5½, ½ page.

May 15.

Same to De Vaudreuil. Asks him to give advancement to the two sons of Madame Du Sablé, if he is satisfied with him. Folio 6, ½ page.

May 19.

Same to Madame De Menon De Charnisay. Will do all he possibly can for her brother. Folio 6, ½ page.

May 21.

Same to Père Lamberville. Is writing to De Beauharnais an order for a passage to two Jesuits going to Canada. Folio 6½, ½ page.

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1712. Same to Beauharnais. Believes that La Compagnie du Canada does
May 21. not owe anything to the husband of widow Regnault. Folio 6½, 1 page.
- May 23. Same to DeBernage. Must compel the woman Galet, the midwife, and
her daughter, to set out for Canada, for which she has been paid. Folio
7, 1 page.
- May 23. Same to Beauharnais. Same subject. Folio 7½, ¼ page.
- May 30. Same to Amelot De Chaillon. Begs of him to communicate to the
Conseil de Commerce, the claim of the parties interested in La Com-
pagnie du Castor. Folio 7½, ½ page.
- June 6. Same to M. De Vaudreuil. At the request of the parents of Sieur De
Selles, lieutenant of the troops in Canada, begs of him to prevent that
youth from contracting an unsuitable marriage. Folio 8, ½ page.
- June 6. Same to De Lotbinière. Has granted him a dispensation as to age
for the position of a Councillor. With application he may hope, in time,
to hold the same positions as his father and grandfather. Folio 8½, 1
page.
- June 6. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. Sends him a gratuity of 400 livres for
Abbé Gaulin. Folio 8½, ½ page.
- June 7. Same to De La Chassaigne. The fort of Chambly not having been
constituted a government, he was unable to recommend him. Granted
ensigncy to his nephew, Sieur Chanoy De Noyan. Folio 9, ½ page.
- June 7. Same to M. Petit De Levilliers. He must conduct himself well if he
wants that his son should be recommended for an ensigncy. Folio 9½,
½ page.
- June 7. Same to M. Dupuy. Is satisfied with his services. Folio 9½, ¼ page.
- Marly,
June 11. Same to M. De St. Martin, as to a sum of money he claims. Folio 10,
1 page.
- June 7. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 10, ½ page.
- Versailles,
June 7. Same to De Lino. MM. De La Martinière and Dupont, being often
absent from the Council, the former through his infirmities and the
latter through age, hopes that replacing them, at the head of the Council,
he will devote himself to secure the proper administration of justice.
Folio 10½, 1 page.
- Marly,
June 14. Same to De Clairambault. The rumor is current here that De Vau-
dreuil made an attack on the English during the winter; some say he has
recaptured Acadia, others that he merely defeated the enemy. Wishes him
to ascertain the origin of this rumor. Folio 11, ½ page.
- June 14. Same to Bégon. Is pleased to learn that he has at last reached La
Rochelle. Folio 11½, ½ page.
- June 14. Same to M. Roujault. Asks him to inquire into the complaints made
against De St. Martin. Folio 22, ½ page.
- June 14. Same to De Langloiserie. Must apply to De Vaudreuil as to his son,
whom he wants received as a cadet in the troops. Folio 12½, 1½ pages.
- June 15. Royal memorial to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Hopes they will live in
perfect harmony and concord. M. D'Aigremont, to whom M. Randot has
handed over the business of the Intendance, will give information to
M. Bégon. M. De Vaudreuil was right in deferring the departure of De
Louigny and De Lignery for Michilimakinak. M. Bégon will see to the
reduction of the number of horses. "The settlers have no need of them
except to till their land, and haul their wood and their grain. It is not
natural for the settlers to use them in winter to travel from place to
place, instead of going on snow-shoes, as they should all do. Cannot do
better than induce all the settlers to practice the use of the snow-shoe,
which they have nearly all lost the habit of using, and prevent them, as
far as possible, from leading a life of effeminacy as regards all such

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1712. matters, which tends to diminish bodily strength and wholly destroys manliness and courage." Importance of getting the young people to marry. Idleness on the part of the settlers is what prevents, in great part, the peopling of the colony. Approves of measures taken by De Vaudreuil to pacify the Iroquois in relation to the assault committed by the Paskoué family. Acknowledges the services of M. De Longueuil and the risk he is incurring among the Iroquois. Sieurs Pinault and Duplessis. Sr. Collet appointed Attorney General to the Council. He goes to Canada this year. Approves of appointment of Sieur Castin to command in Acadia in the capacity of supernumerary lieutenant. Was grieved to hear of the loss of Port Royal and of the compromise the people of the banlieue were compelled to make with the English, for want of munitions. Must take steps to induce the Indians of Acadia to continue the war. This should be an easy matter after the attack just made upon them by the Boston people. No change must be made in the plan of the fortifications of Quebec sent over last year. The rampart beginning in the garden of the Hotel Dieu and ending in that of the bishop, is to be preserved and maintained. Is glad to find that the fort of Chambly is at last perfectly completed. Will consider whether it is expedient to surround the town of Montreal with walls as suggested by De Ramezay. The town covers an immense tract of land. There is more ground vacant and in garden than under buildings. Sieurs Hazeur.
- June 24. Addition to same letter. De Cestebelle complains that no help comes to him from Canada, except in the matter of provisions, and that the colony of Plaisance is reduced to the last extremity. Encouragement to trade. Levasseur De Néré allowed to retire. Has appointed M. De Beaucourt as his successor, with two sub-engineers: De Catalogne and De Morville, serving at Montreal and Quebec, respectively. Has appointed M. Hazeur a Councillor in place of M. De Villeray, deceased. M. Dartigny will act as Special Lieutenant in place of M. Hazeur. Letters of naturalization for Marie Silver and Esther O'Wellan, English Catholics. Folio 13, 24 pages.
- June 16. Minister to M. De La Combe. Arms required for Canada. Folio 25, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 18. Same to La Marquise De Vaudreuil. Happy to tell her that the King has made her husband a Commander of the Order of St. Louis, without pension. This unprecedented honour will doubtless give her great pleasure. Begs of her not to speak of it. Folio 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 18. Same to Beauharnais. Would do well to reduce the shipments of brandy and add 5,000 weight of coarse powder and a supply of caldrons, which De Vaudreuil says he greatly needs. Begs of him to hasten the sailing of "Le Héros." Folio 25 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- June 18. Same to same. A passage for Abbé Chérye, of the Seminary St. Sulpice, who is going to Canada. Will grant the Sulpicians freight room for one ton, on behalf of churches of 2 or 3 new parishes on the island of Montreal. Folio 27, 1 page.
- June 18. Same to Abbé Leschassier. Has forwarded his petition to M. De Beauharnais. Folio 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Same to M. De Vaudreuil. Informs him that the King has granted him the unprecedented favour of appointing him supernumerary Commander of the Order of St. Louis. Folio 28, 2 pages.
- June 20. Same to M. D'Aigremont. Sundry instructions. Folio 29, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 20. Same to M. De Beauharnais. At the request of the Bishop of Quebec, begs of him to grant a passage to M. Lefèvre, an ecclesiastic. Folio 32 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.

1712.
June 20. Same to M. De Gallifet. Considers it unjust to deprive the Recollets of the parish of Three Rivers in order to give it to a priest. If he needs a stronger garrison, he must apply to M. De Vaudreuil. Did well to inform him of all that has happened in Canada, both as to the enemy, and as to the loss of their fleet in the river. Is convinced, from what he says, that they would have been repulsed. Folio 32½, 2½ pages.
- June 20. Same to M. De Falaise. He (De F.) will do duty as major of Three Rivers. Will try to secure a lieutenantancy for his son. Folio 34, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to M. DuPont. Will try to get an ensigncy for his nephew. Folio 34, ¼ page.
- June 20. Same to Duplessis Fabert. The King has consented to overlook the complaints against him, and has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 34½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to M. De Tonty. Approves of his going to Detroit in order to invite the Indian tribes down to the colony. Has been unable to grant him, this year, the ensigncies for his two sons. Folio 34½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to De Lotbinière. Will grant him a pension, on the first vacancy. Folio 35, ¼ page.
- June 20. Same to De La Durantaye. Has not been able to comply with his wish as regards the changing of his pension. Folio 35½, ¼ page.
- June 20. Same to M. Le Gardeur. Positions as petty officers, which he requests for his sons, are vested in M. De Vaudreuil. Folio 35½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to M. Dupuy. De Vaudreuil gives a favorable account of his son, the ensign. Is right in keeping at home the younger son, whom he is preparing for the position of special lieutenant. Approves of his course in relation to the stranding of the English vessels in the St. Lawrence. The vessels cast ashore belong wholly to the King. Did not approve of his course in declining to adjudicate in the case of M. De La Forest and M. De La Mothe. Folio 36, 1½ pages.
- June 20. Same to M. Robert. Would gladly have secured for his son the position of writer to the King, but must not increase the expenditure. Folio 36½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to M. L'Epinay. Does not approve of the course adopted by him in the matter of the stranding of the enemy's vessels. Folio 37, 1 page.
- June 20. Same to Les Soeurs de la Congrégation. The times are so hard that the King cannot grant them what they ask for. Folio 37½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to Vincelot. Owing to the hardness of the times it has been impossible to pay him for his voyage to Acadia with 65 men. Folio 37½, ½ page.
- June 20. Same to M. De Lignery. It is because the King is pleased with the services he has rendered that he has selected him to go to "Michel Makina" with M. De Louvigny. Had better take his son with him, in order to train him. Folio 38, 1 page.
- June 21. Same to M. Péan. The King grants him an ensigncy to serve in Canada. Folio 38, ½ page.
- June 21. Same to M. La Guerre Marville. The King has granted him an ensigncy and also a position as assistant engineer in Canada. Folio 38½, 1 page.
- June 21. Same to M. De Louvigny. The King has not thought proper to grant him a commission as inspector of Militia, as he cannot allow any augmentation of expenditure. M. De Vaudreuil is satisfied with his conduct. Folio 39, 1 page.
- June 21. Same to Le Verrier. Could not apply for the command of Fort Chambly in his behalf, in view of the fact that the post is not to be constituted into a government. Folio 39½, 1 page.

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June 21. Same to Mme. Du Boisbertelot. King has granted the Cross of St. Louis and the position of engineer in Canada to her son. Folio 40, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to Sieur Castin. Regrets to hear that the English have taken his vessel and his goods. Has been granted a lieutenancy, unattached, in view of his services already rendered and daily continued. Folio 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 21. Same to M. Bégon. King has granted him a lieutenancy in expectancy for the first vacancy. He must proceed to Canada. Folio 41, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to De Beauharnais. Asks him to grant a passage to M. Collet, appointed Attorney General to Sovereign Council, Quebec, in place of Sieur Gousse. Folio 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to Mme. Bégon. Wishes her a safe journey to Canada. Folio 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. Bégon. Has granted expectancy of a company to his brother. Folio 42, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. De Becancour. Should have sent him plans of the new works he has constructed at Quebec. Has granted him the Cross of St. Louis and the position of Engineer, Le Vasseur having retired through ill health. Folio 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 21. Same to M. Dumény Noré, about the troops. Folio 43, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 21. Same to M. De Rouville. King has granted him a captain's commission. Folio 44, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. De La Colombière. Has not as yet succeeded in securing for him the benefice he asks for. Folio 44, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. Macart. The position of King's Attorney he asks for, has been given to M. Collet. Folio 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to Le Neuf De Beaubassin. King has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 45, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. De Montigny. Id. Folio 45, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Same to M. De St. Ours. The King will not create honorary Councilors. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 22. Same to M. Rey Gaillard. Artillery service. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 22. Same to Dartigny. Could not give him the position of Councillor, vacant through the death of his brother. It was given to M. Hazeur. He will do duty as "Lieutenant Particulier" at Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon will investigate his claim for land taken for the fortifications. Folio 46, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 22. Same to De Vaudreuil. Sends him commissions for the officers who held expectancies. Folio 47, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. Same to M. De Beauharnais. Will deduct from M. De La Forest's emoluments the 237 livres paid to his wife, over and above the amount due to her. Folio 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. Same to M. Gayot, as to payment of 8,407 livres to the colony of Canada. Folio 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 24. Same to M. De Longueuil. Has granted to his eldest son, who has returned to Canada, a lieutenancy in expectancy, and to his younger son an ensigncy. Asks for a copy of deed of the grant made to him by De Vaudreuil and Randot. Folio 48, 1 page.
- June 24. Same to De La Gauchetière. The King has granted him the commission of Adjutant of the troops as applied for. Folio 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 24. Same to Madame De Varennes. Asks for a copy of the pension warrant which she says was granted to her in 1704. Folio 49, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. Same to M. Pinault. Was delighted to hear that the shareholders of La Compagnie de la Colonie had appointed him to recover the monies due

1712. to them. He will be free from all obligations as to tutorship, curatorship and billeting of soldiers, for his period of office. Has not deemed it expedient, for the time being, to appoint him to the Council. Folio 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to M. Villedonné. The King has granted him a commission as Adjutant of Quebec. Folio 50, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to M. l'Abbé de Breslay. Is pleased with the good conduct of the Indians of his mission, last year. Church ornaments. The piece of marble he has sent is not as fine as that found in France. It is lighter. Sieur Linctot. Folio 50, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 24. The same to M. Deschambault. As to the respect he owes to M. de Vaudreuil. His pension. Folio 51, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. The same to M. D'Esgly. Good account of him by M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 51, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. The same to M. de Catalogne. Requests him to send the plans he has made. Has been appointed assistant-engineer. Folio 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 24. The same to M. Budmont. Urges him to behave well. Folio 52, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 25. The same to M. De la Martinière. The King, on his recommendation and on that of the Duke de St. Simon, has granted him a gratuity of 200 livres and a position as councillor. Folio 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 25. The same to M. D'Alogny. Troops. The "Vermandois," probably for the purpose of avoiding the enemy, has put into port at Martinique. Recruits. M. de Vaudreuil writes that he had intended to intrust him with the command of a party to recapture Port Royal, but had been prevented by preparations made in Boston to attack Canada. Folio 53, 3 pages.
- June 25. The same to M. de Ramezay. It pleases him to find that he has recovered M. de Vaudreuil's confidence. Was surprised to learn that the Iroquois had declared war against the French, last year. Agrees with him as to the necessity of sending cheap goods for the Indian trade, but the times are too hard to think of it. The allied Indians are only good warriors when stimulated and supported by the French. Necessity for a wall around Montreal. The King has granted a commission as "garde de la marine" to his son, who was an ensign. Condoles with him on death of his eldest son in the expedition to Rio Janeiro. His third son has been introduced to him by Mme de Vaudreuil. Folio 54 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- June 25. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Has granted to M. Bégon, naval ensign, a captaincy in expectancy; and to M. de Longueuil, midshipman, a lieutenantcy in expectancy. They will take passage for Canada on board "Le Héros." Folio 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. The same to M. de Repentigny. As the King does not continue in favour of the widows the pensions granted to their husbands, could not recommend what he asked for his mother. Folio 56 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. The same to M. de Marigny. It was not proper for him to go and take command at Detroit, nor to go as second officer, much less for the purpose of trading. Must rely upon war only, for the realization of his fortune. Folio 57, 1 page.
- June 25. The same to M. de St. Simon. Has reason to believe that the fire-ships built by him would have rendered good service had the enemy come. Is to train up his son to the discharge of the duties of the office he holds, in order that he may be better fitted to succeed to the position. Folio 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. The same to M. de Monscegnat. To the King alone belong the wreck-age and goods of the English vessels stranded in the St. Laurence. Folio 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

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1712.
June 25. The same to M. de Cabanac. Has granted him the Majority of Three Rivers, and an ensigny in expectancy to his son. Desires that he comply with the regulations of the *Conseil Supérieur* with regard to the honorary seigniorial rights. Folio 58½, 1 page.
- June 25. Same to M. de Blainville. An ensigny in expectancy has been granted to his son. Folio 59, ½ page.
- June 25. The same to M. de Ramezay. The King has granted him a double favour by giving to his son a commission as naval cadet and a lieutenancy. Folio 59, ½ page.
- June 25. The same to M. Collet. It is necessary that he should leave for Canada by "Le Héros," to discharge the office of Attorney-General. Folio 59½, 1½ pages.
- June 25. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has ordered M. de Costebelle to send him the arms and munitions which were intended for Acadia. Will receive 46 recruits. "La Compagnie du Castor" sending M. Lanouiller to Quebec, for the purpose of inquiring into their business and reducing expenses. Folio 60½, 2 pages.
- June 25. The same to M. Bégon. Requests him to consider whether it is expedient to ratify the land grants to M. de Vaudreuil and to the late M. de Soulanges, his brother, which ratification is applied for Mme. de Vaudreuil. The delay in granting ratification is due to the fact that these Seigniories are situated outside of the settlements of the Colony, and that it is to be feared that those who settle them may prevent the Indians from trading in Montreal. Will also consider whether it is proper to repay M. de Vaudreuil for a house said to have been removed to M. de Breslay's mission. M. Beaudouyn applies for the position of Surgeon-Major of Quebec, to replace his father, Sieur de Cournoyer. Sieur Mayon, contractor. Asks for information on the silver and copper mines of Onabache and the lead mines of Varennes. Taverns. Foreign goods. Scarlet goods and blue cloth. Economy and retrenchment. The colonists are to be compelled to buy guns. Sieur Deschambault. Asks for a complete list of English Catholics settled in Canada. Land indemnity asked for by Mère St Ignace, Lady Superior of the Hotel Dieu. Mme. de Vaudreuil's suggestions as to the gratuity of 2,000 livres to the Ursulines, for Indian girls. It would be better, she believes, to apply that sum for the education of 10 young ladies in poor circumstances. It is advisable that the trade at Detroit be carried on by the officer commanding that post, and should M. de la Forest not wish to undertake the trade, another must be appointed in his place. The interests of the commanding officer are to be subordinate to those of M. de la Motte. Folio 61½, 12 pages.
- June 26. The same to M. de Subercase. Has granted an ensigny in expectancy to Chevalier d'Alibour, recommended by him. Folio 67½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends the list of promoted officers. Folio 67½, 1½ pages.
- The same to MM. Vaudreuil and Bégon. The Government's financial difficulties. The King can pay only the current expenses; the result will be that card-money and bills of exchange will be greatly depreciated, with ruinous consequences for trade. Requests them to submit suggestions in view of avoiding or diminishing the consequent difficulties. Fears that it will be necessary to give up Plaisance and Acadia. It is unfortunate that they were not able to reconquer the latter colony. In order that the fisheries may be continued, it would be necessary, in that case, to set up an establishment at Cape Breton, or Labrador. Folio 68½, 6 pages.
- June 26. The same to M. Bégon. Dispatches for M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 71½, ½ page.

1712.
June 26. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends a cipher to be used by him for important communications. Folio 71½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Costebelle. Has granted M. de Villemarceau's company to M. de Ste. Marie, and the latter's lieutenancy to M. de Pensens. Folio 72, 1 page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Courtemanche. Approves of his removing his establishment to Baie de Phélypeaux. Information asked for. Folio 72½, 3 pages.
- June 26. The same to M. de Ste. Marie. The King has granted him M. de Villemarceau's company. Folio 74, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Duvivier. The King has granted him a company. Folio 74, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Ramezay, the younger. On the recommendation of MM. de Vaudreuil and Randot, has granted him a lieutenancy and a naval cadetship. Folio 74½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Amelot de Chaillon. Has received the draft decree sent by him respecting the continuance of the control of the Beaver trade. Folio 74½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Gayot. Writing to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting M. Lenouiller. Folio 75, ¼ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Asks him to grant a passage to Mme. de St. Père, who is going to Canada to her husband.
- June 26. Letter accompanying the King's memorial to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Will find inclosed, for registration purposes, the decree respecting the stranding of the enemy's ships. Folio 75½, ¼ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Sending list of officers going to Canada. Folio 75½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to M. de la Forest. Regrets that he has been prevented from proceeding to Detroit. M. de Vaudreuil is instructed to send M. de Sabrevois there, should he (de la Forest) be unable to go. He is to arrange with M. de la Motte for the goods the latter has at Detroit. Folio 76, 1½ pages.
- June 26. The same to M. Dufguier. A lieutenancy has been granted to him. Folio 76½, ¼ page.
- June. The same to M. Prat. Is glad he has put the "Cul-de-sac" in a condition to admit vessels. Is glad also that there is enough water in Cap-Rouge River to accommodate vessels of 100 to 120 tons. It will afford a shelter in case of need. Urges him to increase his business and to build vessels. Folio 76½, 1 page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Sabrevois. He is to take the command at Detroit should M. de la Forest be unable to go there, or should he not consent to undertake the trade. Folio 77, 1 page.
- June 27. The same to M. Bégon. Cannot send coats for the soldiers this year. They must clothe themselves as best they can. They could work for the settlers during the winter and earn their clothes. Will give a helping hand to M. Lanouiller. Neither the Admiral nor the Farmers of the Western Domain have any claim to the seven vessels stranded. "La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada" owes a large amount to the King. The company's affairs. Folio 78, 6 pages.
- June 27. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Will grant to Mme de la Forest passage for 4 mechanics for her husband. Folio 80½, ½ page.
- June 28. The same to M. Bégon. Agrees with him that the discredit into which the bills of exchange on the Treasurers have fallen, is a loss to the soldiers, but times are hard, and it is for himself and M. de Vaudreuil to find expedients to meet the case. Folio 81, 2 pages.

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1712. The same to Mme de la Maignières. Is pleased to learn that "Le
 June 28. Héros" is ready to sail at the end of the month. Folio 82, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 28. The same to M. de Croisil. Can do nothing as to breaking off the mar-
 riage of his relative, Sieur Cossut, whom his family want to send to
 Canada. Folio 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 28. Same to M. de Beauharnais. The officers in perplexity as to their pass-
 age. Measures to be taken. Folio 83, 1 page.
- June 28. The same to M. Martelly. He is to proceed to Canada, or leave the
 service. Folio 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 28. The same to Père Le Tellier. Requests him to obtain for M. de la
 Colombière a King's benefice or a pension. Folio 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 28. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. They are to give their
 mail to the vessel escorting "Le Héros." Folio 84, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 28. The same to M. de Beauharnais as to the voyage of "Le Héros." Folio
 84, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- June 28. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has received the letter addressed to
 him (de V.) by the Colonel commanding in Acadia. Approves of his
 answer and considers that he has done well in sending de Rouville and
 Dupuy there. Sieur de St. Castin. Cannot do better than to send M.
 de Longueuil to the Iroquois when it shall be necessary. Is pleased with
 the measures taken by him with the Onontagués, with regard to his in-
 tention to capture prisoners from the English of Orange. Was right in
 putting all the Indians of the upper country on the war path. Sieur de
 Beaucourt. His services. M. de Louvigny's good services. Eagerness
 of the settlers to serve the colony. Is to avoid any quarrel with the
 Iroquois. He should have granted to M. de la Mothe the 40 men he
 asked for in order to proceed to his government in Louisiana by the land
 route. Was right in not sending assistance to the people of Acadia.
 Is pleased to learn that the people of Les Mines and Beaubassin remain
 loyal. It is unfortunate that the vessel carrying munitions to Abbé
 Goulin, should have been captured. Does not believe, in spite of what is
 said by Colonel Nicholson, that the English are about to prepare for
 another attack on Canada. Folio 85, 15 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- June 29. Same to de Beaumont. Signal posts to be organized on the St. Law-
 rence, at Bic, Tadousac, &c., &c. Folio 92, 1 page.
- June 29. Same to Mme de Repentigny. Will represent her son's claims to an
 ensigny, in view of his services. Urges her to devote herself with still
 greater energy to developing her manufacturing industry. Folio 92 $\frac{1}{2}$,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 29. Same to De Beaumont. Will find his answer in the instructions sent
 out by the King. Folio 93, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 29. Memorial from the King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon, as to the payment
 of M. Riverin's salary. Folio 93, 1 page.
- June 29. Minister to the Marquis de la Golinsonnière. Orders De Beaumont
 to sail with first favourable wind. Folio 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 29. Same to De Vaudreuil. As "Le Héros" may go from Quebec to San
 Domingo, instead of to Plaisance, he will, in that case, send the papers
 intended for Plaisance to the vessel to be sent there from Quebec by
 Mme de la Magnières. Folio 93 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 29. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 94, 1 page.
- June 29. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Sends him the last postal parcels for De
 Vaudreuil and Bégon. Folio 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 5. Same to De Bernage. Since the midwife Gallet, of St. Quentin, will
 not go to Canada, must compel her to refund the money she received.
 Folio 95, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1712. Same to De Vaudreuil. Will keep the two Acadia companies in
 July 5. Canada until further orders. Folio 95, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 5. Same to De Beauharnais. In spite of the lateness of the season, must
 find means of sending assistance to Plaisance. Folio 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 5. Same to same. Sends a petition from Sieur Maitrot, Sergeant in De la
 Ronde's company, who claims to have been suborned by M. de la Boul-
 larderie. Folio 96, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 5. Same to M. de Lamberville. Orders given to M. Bégon respecting
 the payment of public charges. Folio 96, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 7. Same to De Vaudreuil. Has given leave to M. de la Mothe to take
 with him to Louisiana 50 Canadians. Folio 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 8. Same to Mme de Vaudreuil. Hopes the King will grant her husband
 the gratuity she solicits in his behalf. Folio 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 8. Same to M. L'Eschassier. Have not been able to secure for him the
 2 tons of freight room he asked for. Folio 97, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 8. Same to Du Vivier. Is much disappointed to find that he did not sail
 for Canada on "Le Héros." Folio 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 9. Same to M. Bégon. Must expedite the sailing of the vessel. Folio
 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 9. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Is to find means of sending a few tons of
 freight for De Vaudreuil. Folio 98, 1 page.
- July 9. Same to Mme de Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Will see that M. de Noyon is duly provided
 with the ensigncy granted to him. Folio 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 13. Same to De Beauharnais. Will give a passage in company with the
 other officers, to M. de Noyan, nephew of M. de la Chassaigne. Folio
 99, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. Same to M. Croisit. Has recommended M. Cossin to M. de Vaudreuil.
 Folio 99, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. Same to De Vaudreuil. M. Cossin, who has taken the name of Rieux,
 a relative of M. Croisil, Honorary Councillor of the Parliament of Paris,
 goes to Canada for the purpose of avoiding the vexatious consequences
 of an unfortunate marriage. Will endeavour to employ him. Folio 99 $\frac{1}{2}$,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. Same to M. Bégon. Folio 99 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Fontaine-bleau, July 19. Same to M. L'Echassier. M. Chèze is to have a passage to Canada.
 July 19. Folio 100, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 19. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Has done right in granting a passage to
 Mme de Cabanac. Folio 100, 1 page.
- July 30. Same to same. Instructions. Folio 101, 1 page.
- August 5. Same to same. Regrets to find that the purveyors have not delivered
 certain goods in time for shipment on "Le Héros" or "La Grande
 Bretagne." Folio 101 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 9. Same to Mme de la Maignière. Regrets that in equipping "Le Héros"
 she did not succeed in forwarding to Plaisance the soldiers in-
 tended for that post. Folio 102, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 10. Same to M. Desmaretz. Accounts of Canada. Folio 102, pages.
- August 13. Same to M. de Bernage, respecting the midwife from St. Quentin
 Folio 103, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 17. Same to M. d'Argenson, respecting an action entered against M. Randot.
 Folio 104 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- September 4. Same to M. de Bernage, as to the midwife who was to go to Canada.
 Folio 105 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Versailles, October 2. Same to Abbé Gautier. There are in London maps of Canada, which
 were taken on the ship "La Bellonne," on the 14th December, 1709.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1712. Asks him to find out where they are, and to secure them. Folio 105½, ½ page.

LETTERS—PLAISANCE.

- Marly. The Minister to M. Loppinot. Folio 106, ½ page.
 Juns 20. The same to M. Rousseau de Souvigny. Folio 106½, ½ page.
 Juns 20. The same to M. de St. Michel. Folio 107, ½ page.
 Juns 20. The same to M. Amariton. Folio 107, ½ page.
 Juns 20. The same to M. Durand de la Garenne. Folio 107½, 4 pages.
 Juns 20. The same to M. L'Hermite. Folio 109½, 2½ pages.
 June 21. The same to M. de Longueuil. Lieutenancy granted. Folio 110½, ½ page.
 June 21. The same to M. La Valterie des Forests. Ensigncy granted. Folio 111, ¼ page.
 June 21. The same to M. Varennes de la Vêranderie. Ensigncy granted. Folio 111½, ¼ page.
 June 21. The same to M. Bégon, respecting a merchant of Plaisance. Folio 111½, ¼ page.
 June 22. The same to Abbé Gaulin. Has received his letter dated from Plaisance. Is pleased with his zeal. It would have been better had the attack he was to have made on Port Royal with De Castin, been carried out, after the defeat of the expedition sent out by the English against the Indians, when the garrison of that post was weakened by sickness. Regrets to learn that part of the munitions sent out by M. de Costebelle were taken with Sieur Morpain's ship, and that the remainder had been kept by M. de Costebelle, in anticipation of an attack by the English. Folio 111½, 3 pages.
 June 27. The same to M. de Costebelle. Plaisance. Regrets to find that he did not carry out his project of sending, last September, Sieur L'Hermite with freebooters and 2 privateers to capture Port Royal. The opportunity then offered was most favourable. Approves of his sending M. de la Ronde to Boston, though his negotiations have not been a success. Wishes to know whether the gold medal granted by the King to M. de Morpain has been delivered to him. Has received a letter from Sieur Cahouet stating that his son and Alain, of Port Royal, have been imprisoned by the English, under pretence of inciting the soldiers to desert. Fears they may be sent to England. Has written to the King of England. He need not fear for their lives. Folio 113, 16 pages. Say, 20 pp.
 June 29. Same to M. de Pensens. Lieutenancy granted. Folio 120½, 1 page.
 Versailles, May 15. Same to M. de Costebelle. Plaisance. Folio 121, 1 page.
 May 15. Same to M. Fleury. Id. Folio 121½, ¼ page.
 Fontaine-bleau, August 12. Same to M. de Costebelle. Id. Folio 121½, ¼ page.
 August. Same to M. Bellié. Pay for the Acadian troops at Ile Oléron. Folio 122, ½ page.
 Versailles, September 30. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Leave of absence asked for by Sergeant Maihot. Folio 122, ¼ page.

LETTERS—MISSISSIPY.

- May 21. Minister to De la Motte Cadillac. Folio 122½, ¼ page.
 June 5. Same to M. Crozat. Has received his two letters and the treaty respecting the trade of Louisiana. Will have the latter examined. Folio 122½, ¼ page.

1712.
Marly,
June 14.
June 14.
Fontaine-
bleau,
August 3.
- The same to M. Tinas de Gcurville. Requests him to forward his memorial on Louisiana. Folio 123, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- Same to M. Dartaguet. Id. Folio 123, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Has received his memorial. May give him a grant in Louisiana with an honorary title, but without judicial powers. The land grant will not be an extensive one. The King will not make grants coupled with judicial powers, in that new colony. Folio 123 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 3.
- Same to M. Dartaguet. Sends him a copy of De Cadillac's memorial, to be examined and answered by him, article by article. Requests him to point out the most suitable place for a land grant for De Cadillac. Folio 124, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 5.
- Same to M. Crozat. Sends to M. Desmaretz a draft of letters-patent granting him (M. Crozat) exclusive trade privileges in Louisiana for 15 years. Folio 124, 1 page.
- August 5.
- Same to M. Desmaretz. Same subject. Folio 124 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- August 8.
- Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. He would do well to delay his departure, in order to give to M. Crozat all the information possible. Folio 125 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- August 21.
- The same to the same. Folio 126, 1 page.
- September 7.
- The same to the same. He seems to concern himself too much about Louisiana. Does not approve of it. Folio 126 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- September 10.
- The same to M. Le Pelletier. Could not give an ensigny to Sieur Richard, there being no vacancy in Louisiana. Folio 126 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- Versailles,
September 18.
- The same to M. l'Abbé Brisacier. Can not grant him any freight room for his missions in Louisiana. The vessels going there belong to a company. Folio 127, 1 page.
- September 19.
- The same to M. Desmaretz. Has received draft of letters-patent for "La Compagnie de la Louisiane." Folio 127, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Rambouillet,
October 6.
- The same to M. de Beauharnais. Passport applied for by Sieur Gravelines, a Canadian, an inhabitant of Ile Dauphine, in Louisiana, who desires to go there with a small vessel and 10 or 12 Canadians. Folio 127 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Versailles,
October 12.
- The same to M. Crozat. Freight of the King's supplies for Louisiana. Folio 128, 1 page.
- October 12.
- Same to M. Buisson. Flour for Louisiana. Folio 128, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 18.
- The same to M. de Beauharnais. Sends copy of statement of merchandise for Louisiana. Folio 128 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 16.
- The same to the Attorney General. It would have been better had the letters-patent in favour of M. Crozat not been printed. Folio 129, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 19.
- The same to M. de Clairambault. Supplies for Louisiana. Folio 129, 2 pages.
- October 19.
- The same to M. Bouchard. May have the position of Engineer, in Louisiana, if it suits him. Folio 130, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 19.
- Same to De Clairambault. Girls and boys to be sent to Louisiana. Folio 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- October.
- Same to M. Crozat. As Gravelines owns a dwelling worth more than 16,000 livres at Ile Dauphine, it would be advisable to allow him to go there. Folio 131, 1 page.
- Fontaine-
bleau,
August 17.
- Same to M. Philyppe. A position as store-keeper in Louisiana has been granted to him. Folio 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Marly,
November 4.
- Same to M. Crozat. The hospitals of Hennebon and Quimperlay will supply 10 or 12 young girls for Louisiana. Folio 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 5.
- Same to De Clairambault. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 132, 2 pages.

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1712. The same to the same. Id. Folio 133, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 16. Same to M. Bouchard. Will grant him a lieutenancy with the position of Engineer. Folio 133, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- November 17. Same to M. Crozat. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 133 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 20. Same to M. de la Jonquière. Recommendations as to the King's supplies he is to take to Louisiana. Folio 134, 1 page.
- November 20. The same to M. Crozat. Would do well to avail himself of the presence of Sieur Gravelines, and get from him information about Louisiana. This man's letter is a most sensible one. Folio 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- November 24. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 135, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Versailles, November 30. The same to "M. le Procureur Général du Parlement de Paris." Sieur Crozat's letters-patent. Folio 135, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 30. Same to M. de Clairambault, at L'Orient. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 135 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- November 30. Same to M. Crozat. Id. Folio 136, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 30. Same to parties interested in "La Compagnie du Castor." Sieur de Villien, commanding the vessel fitted out by them for Hudson's Bay, seems to be entitled to the 2,000 livres agreed upon with their agents, Moreau and Pascaud of la Rochelle. To his good management they owe the safety of his ship and cargo, in the battle he was forced to fight. Folio 136 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- November 30. Same to M. Du Guay. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 137, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 2. Same to M. Pajot. Id. Folio 137, 1 page.
- December 1. Same to same. Id. Folio 137 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- December 1. Same to M. Tardis. Id. Folio 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- December 1. Same to M. Duclos. Commission as Commissary in Louisiana granted. Folio 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 8. Same to M. Crozat. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 139, 1 page.
- December 8. Same to M. Clairambault. Id. Folio 139 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- December 8. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Id. Folio 140, 1 page.
- December 10. Same to M. Blondel. Lieutenancy granted in Louisiana. Folio 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- December 18. Memorial from the King to M. de la Motte Cadillac, to serve as a supplement to the memorial given him May 13th, 1710. Treaty made with Sieur Crozat for the trade of Louisiana. Sieur Duclos takes M. D'Artaguet's place. Grant applied for by M. de Bienville. The "Conseil Souverain" will be composed of MM. de Cadillac, Duclos, de Bienville (King's Lieutenant), and two other persons, with an Attorney General selected by MM. de Cadillac and Duclos. Tobacco plantations. M. de Bienville has changed the name of "Ile du Massacre" to that of "Ile Dauphine," and to the settlement now growing up there he has given the name of "Port Dauphin." Folio 141, 11 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- December 18. The same to M. Bouchard. The King has given to another the position he had offered him. Folio 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 18. The same to De Villien. Trying to have justice done him in the matter of his difficulty with the shareholders of "La Compagnie du Castor." Folio 146 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 18. Same to Mme de Vaudreuil. Did not think it advisable to recommend to King the appointment of her son as a naval lieutenant. Moderation in such applications must not be lost sight of, and this one seems to him premature. Folio 147, 1 page.
- December 18. King's instructions to M. Duclos, Commissary-General for Louisiana. Folio 147 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17. Say, 25 pp.

1712.
December 20. Same to De Vaudreuil. Informs him of a suspension of hostilities between France and Portugal, and tells him to discharge any prisoners he may have in his hands. Folio 156, 1 page.
- December 20. Same to same. The term of the 4 months suspension of hostilities between France and Portugal, expiring on the 22nd inst., has been extended for four months longer. Folio 156½, 1 page.
- December 20. Same to M. Clairambault. Sends him commission for De La Motte Cadillac, which is to be delivered to him and the commission of May, 1710, returned. Folio 157, ½ page.
- December 20. Same to same. Will give passage to M. de la Motte and family, MM. Duclos, Blondel and Maleffre, on M. Crozat's vessel. Folio 157, 1 page.
- December 20. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. General instructions. Will receive Cross of St. Louis, if he gives satisfaction to the King in his new office. Folio 157½, 4 pages.
- December 20. Same to M. Duclos. General instructions. Folio 159, 2 pages.
- December 21. Same to M. de Bienville. M. de Cadillac has come from Canada to France, and is to sail from Port Louis for Louisiana. His services will be considered, if no further complaints are made as to his conduct. Is to pay for the King's supplies he got, at prices then prevailing in Louisiana. Will give him a grant of land *en roture*, but not of great extent. Folio 159½, 3 pages.
- December 24. Memorial from the King to MM. de la Motte Cadillac and Duclos. Allows them to select two Councillors and the Attorney General. Folio 160½, 1 page.
- December 24. Same to M. Duclos. General instructions. Folio 161, 2 pages.
- December 25. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Consignements for Louisiana. Folio 162, 2 pages.
- December 25. Same to M. Clairambault. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 162½, 1½ pages.
- December 30. Form of deed of grant for Louisiana. Folio 163½, 3 pages.
- Marly,
June 20. Decree of Council of State on a petition from Nérét and Gayot as to the control of the beaver trade. Folio 164½, 6½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- June 22. King's ordinance enacting that the *banlieue* of Fort Pontchartrain at Chambly be annexed to the said fort. Folio 168, 2 pages.
1711.
Quebec,
May 1. Ordinance from Vaudreuil and Randot which enjoins upon the inhabitants of the *banlieue* of Fort Chambly to remove all fences and buildings erected on the reserve. Folio 168½, 2½ pages.
- Chambly,
August 29. Certificate of the publishing and posting of the above ordinance, by M. de Catalogne. Folio 169½, 2 pages.
1712.
Versailles,
March 17. Safe-conduct for Sieur Nérét, notifying all creditors and bailiffs to refrain from executing any writ of arrest or summons against him, within the period of 4 months. Folio 170½, ½ page.
- December 29. Minister to M. Crozat. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 170½, ½ page.
- December 30. The same to M. Pajot. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 171, 1½ pages.
- December 30. Same to De Beauharnais. Affairs of Louisiana. Folio 171½, 2 pages.
- December 30. Same to M. Duclos. Id. Folio 172, 2 pages.
- Marly,
February 19. The King to the Bishop of Quebec. Has just lost, within a week's time, his grand-son, the Dauphin, and his grand-daughter the Dauphiness. Asks for public prayers throughout his diocese. Folio 181, 1 page.
- February 19. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Id. Asks him to attend, with Councillors, &c., &c., the prayers to be offered up in the Cathedral Church for his grand-son and his grand-daughter. Folio 181½, 1 page.
- February 19. Same to M. de Costebelle. Id. Folio 182, 1 page.
- February 19. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Id. Folio 182½, 1 page.
- February 19. Minister to the Bishop of Quebec. Letter accompanying the King's letter. Folio 183, ¼ page.

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1712. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Our enemies having put into circulation
February 19. statements to the effect that the King's Navy is exhausted and powerless,
he is to make it known, in every manner possible, that the Royal squadron
consisting of 16 ships, and 2,500 soldiers, has captured Rio Janeiro, a
strongly fortified city, reputed to be inaccessible and defended by 13,000
men. Folio 183, 2 pages.
- Versailles, The same to M. de Phelypeaux. Informs him that the death of "Le
February 19. Dauphin" and "La Dauphine" was followed by that of "Mgr. le
Dauphin," their eldest son. Folio 185, 1 pages.
- Fontaine-bleau, The same to De Vaudreuil. It looks as though we were about to have
August 9. peace. The English of the army in Flanders have separated from the
allies. Success against Prince Eugène, &c. Folio 185½, 2½ pages.
- August 31. Same to same. The suspension of hostilities between France and Eng-
land was signed on the 19th, by M. de Torcy and Lord Bolingbrooke.
Folio 186½, 1 page.
- Versailles, Same to M. Bénard respecting an agreement concluded between M. de
October 19. Beauharnais and M. Giton for the fitting out of "Le Héros." Folio 187½,
2 pages.

End of Vol. 34.

KING'S DISPATCHES AND ORDERS RESPECTING THE
COLONIES.

1713.

SERIES B, VOL. 35.

1713. Fol. 35, 39 pages (from page 35 to 54). Say, 60 pp.
Table. (The first 230 pages of this volume, except that part of the table which
relates to Canada, Plaisance and Louisiana, relate only to the French
Islands of America. However, there are to be found in the volume, here
and there, a few documents, of minor importance, relating to the part
now under consideration.)

REGISTRY OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MONSIEUR LE COMTE DE PONTCHAR-
TRAIN TO THE OFFICIALS OF NEW FRANCE.

- Versailles, Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. English prisoners now in Canada, who
January 2. desire to return to their country, will be allowed to take shipping on
board the vessel to be sent for that purpose, from Boston. Similar
privilege to be granted to French prisoners. Folio 1 B. 2 pages.
- January 3. Same to same. Same subject. Folio 1½, 1 page.
- January 31. Same to shareholders of "La Compagnie du Castor." Has received
copy of the agreement made by their agent with Sieur de Villien, as to
the command of the ship "Providence," ordered to Hudson's Bay. They
can not refuse to pay him the sum agreed upon. Folio 2, 1 page.
- Marly, Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Approves of his having resolved to send
February 24. De Louvigny and Lignery to Michilimakinak. Believes that Havre-à-
l'Anglais would be the best place for the chief establishment in Cape
Breton. Sends there M. de St. Ovide and M. L'Hermite, with 50 soldiers
Plaisance, for the purpose of selecting a locality. Once the place
selected, will send 50 soldiers under the command of M.M. de Rouville
and Péan, to winter there. M. de St. Ovide will send the "Semlack" to
Quebec for them. Folio 2½, 4 pages.

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1713.
February 24. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 4, 3 pages.
- February 24. Same to M. de Costebelle. Orders given by him to M. de Saint-Ovide to sail from Rochefort to Plaisance and thence to Cape Breton. MM. de la Valière and De la Ronde Denis may accompany M. de St. Ovide to Cape Breton. Folio 5½, 3 pages.
- February 25. Same to M. de Courtemanche. Is pleased to learn that the four vessels which went to Labrador, last summer, have had good fishing. Folio 6½, 2 pages.
- Versailles,
March 13. Same to De Vaudreuil. The King has renewed the suspension of hostilities with Portugal for four months longer. Folio 7½, 1 page.
- March 12. Same to M. de Bégon. Same subject. Folio 8, ¼ page.
- March 13. Same to M. de Costebelle. Expedition to Cape Breton. Statement of supplies and utensils which it is necessary to send from Plaisance to Cape Breton by vessel "Le Samslack." Folio 8, 2 pages.
- March 13. Same to M. Bégon. Expedition to Cape Breton. Statement of supplies and goods that should be sent from Quebec to Cape Breton by the "Samslock." Folio 9, 2 pages.
- March 13. Same to M. d'Alogny. Order to send by the "Samslack" 40 thoroughly able-bodied men. Folio 9½, 1 page.
- March 15. Same to M. Rousseau de Louvigny. As he can not take the waters before next July, he would best promote his interests by returning to Plaisance. Folio 10, ½ page.
- March 15. Same to M. L'Hermitte. Is ordered to proceed to Cape Breton, where he is to take command and to winter. Folio 10, ½ page.
- March 17. Same to De Rouville. Informs him that he has been selected to proceed to Cape Breton and command the settlement to be located there. Folio 10½, 1 page.
- March 17. Same to M. de la Ronde. He has been chosen to command a detachment of 40 men, about to set out for Cape Breton. Folio 11, 1 page.
- March 20. Same to M. de St. Ovide. Sends his instructions respecting the voyage he is to make to Cape Breton, for the purpose of locating a settlement there. It would be well to attract the Acadians to the settlement there, and they will, he conceives, have no objection to settle in that country; but as he does not know whether these people have taken the oath of allegiance, it is advisable to act with caution. Encloses a letter for Père Gaulin to that effect. M. L'Hermitte may avail himself of the services of Père Gaulin and Père Justinien for that negotiation. It would be well also to attract the Indians, but they might prove more difficult to win over. The selection of a proper site for that settlement is of the greatest consequence; hopes he will make no mistake. The chaplain of the "Samslack" will remain at Cape Breton. Sieur Carlot, junior, will be store-keeper. Folio 11, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March 20. Instructions to M. de St. Ovide, Kings Lieutenant, at Plaisance. Will take on board the Acadian troops now at Oléron, under orders for Plaisance. Captain, Du Vivier; Lieutenant, De Pensens; Ensigns, La Pérelle and De Couagne. When he shall have located the settlement on the island of Cape Breton, he will return to Plaisance, leaving the command to M. L'Hermitte, who will keep with him M. de la Ronde, Captain, and M. de la Vallière, Ensign. Will urge the inhabitants of St. Pierre and of La Baie-de-la-Fortune to go and winter in the new establishment. Will first examine "Havre à l'Anglais," which seems to be the best, according to the survey made by Captain Chaillot, a retired navigator. Will hand over the command of the "Samslack" to the senior officer of that ship. That vessel will take on board, at Quebec, Captain

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1713. de Rouville, Ensign Péan and 40 men. The company from Canada stationed at that settlement will be commanded by M. de Rouville, with M. de Pensens as lieutenant, and Péan as ensign ; the company from Plaisance will have as captain, M. de la Ronde, as lieutenant De la Vallière, and as ensign, De la Pérelle. The King wishes that M. de Couagne should discharge the duties of assistant engineer, under M. L'Hermitte. When the "Samslack" returns from Quebec, M. de St. Ovide will proceed to Plaisance on board that vessel. He will report to M. de Costebelle on all he shall have accomplished, and return to France on the "Samslack." Folio 13, 10 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- March 20. Same to M. de Costebelle. Summary of instructions to M. de St. Ovide. Other instructions. Folio 18, 6½ pages. Say, 12 pages.
- March 20. Instructions for M. L'Hermitte, Major of Plaisance. Abstract of instructions to M. de St. Ovide. Sundry instructions. Folio 21, 7 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- March 20. Memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Cotteneuil, second lieutenant, on his duties during the voyage he is about to undertake on board the King's frigate "Le Samslack," commanded by M. de St. Ovide. Folio 24½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- March 25. Minister to M. St. Ovide. Remarks appended to his instructions. Folio 25½, 2 pages.
- March 29. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Abstract of instructions to M. de St. Ovide. Must manage to get the inhabitants of Acadia to settle in Cape Breton. Forwards him two letters, one for Abbé Gaulin and the other for Père Justinien. Believes that Baron de St. Costin could induce the Indians of Acadia to settle in Cape Breton. Has granted him leave of absence but hopes he will not avail himself of it. Thinks that he would rather live in Cape Breton than in Quebec. Letter to Père Félix, "curé" of Beaubassin. Will allow all Canadians who wish to do so to settle in Cape Breton. M. de Costebelle is to command in that island, taking with him the remainder of the garrison of Plaisance, and such of the inhabitants of that place as desire to settle in Cape Breton. Will encourage trade between Canada and Cape Breton. Folio 26, 8 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- March 29. Same to M. Bégon. Plaisance is ceded to the English under the preliminaries of peace. The Cape Breton settlement. Sundry instructions. Folio 30, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March 29. Same to M. L'Hermitte. Letter accompanying his instructions respecting Cape Breton. Folio 32, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- March 29. Same to Abbé Gaulin. The King having ceded Acadia and Newfoundland to England, has resolved to create a settlement at Cape Breton. He has reserved, it is true, "the right of fishing on all the coasts of Newfoundland, but the difference between permanent fishing and mere sufferance has lead him to create an establishment elsewhere." Hopes he will confer with M. de St. Ovide on the question of inducing the settlers of Acadia and even the Indians, to settle in Cape Breton. Does not know whether these people have taken the oath of allegiance since the 16th of October last ; if they have, the matter must be dealt with quietly. Is not writing to Pères Justinien and Bonnaventure, for fear his letters might not reach them. Folio 32½, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- March 29. Same to Père Félix, at Beaubassin. Same subject. Folio 34, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 8. Same to M. de St. Castin. Sends leave of absence he asked for, in order to come to France to look after private affairs. Hopes he will not avail himself of it, and that he will do his best to induce the Indians of

1713. Acadia to settle in Cape Breton. "The French and the Indians of Acadia must look up to the Sun and the Stars from the same land ; they must stand shoulder to should on the battle field ; when the hatchet is buried, live together in peace and harmony ; and when the time comes, sleep side by side beneath the sod of their common country." Should he return to France, His Majesty will send him next year to serve in Cape Breton, being satisfied that that place will suit him better than Quebec. Folio 35, 2 pages.
- April 8. Same to Abbé Gaulin. Hopes he will proceed at once to Cape Breton. Folio 36, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 8. The same to the Superior of the Recollets in Canada. It is necessary that he should send one of his priests to Cape Breton to discharge the duties of chaplain, and another missionary to winter there. Folio 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 12. Same to M. de Costebelle. He is to take steps to evacuate Plaisance this autumn, and urge the settlers to follow him to Cape Breton. Under the treaty, Newfoundland and the adjoining islands belong to England. They are to be handed over to her seven months after the ratification of the treaty : "The French will not be allowed to fortify any place, nor to build houses on these coasts, except scaffoldings and cabins used for fishing purposes, from Cape Bonnevista to the northern extremity of Newfoundland and thence following the west side as far as Pointe-Riche." Under the same treaty Acadia remains in the hands of the English, and the settlers are at liberty to withdraw from all places and colonies to be ceded or restored to the English, within one year, with all their moveable property, which they may carry away wherever they please. If the inhabitants of Acadia have not taken the oath of allegiance, they may withdraw without interference. Folio 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- April 18. * Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Peace was concluded on the 11th of this month, at Utrecht. It will be proclaimed only after ratification. Folio 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 18. Same to M. de Costebelle. He is to arrange all matters so that every thing may be ready on the arrival of the vessel to be sent by the King, for the transportation of the garrison, artillery and settlers to Cape Breton. Of these matters will not make known anything but what it is absolutely necessary to tell. Folio 38, 2 pages.
- April 18. Same to same. Forwards provisions. Will receive the remainder from Quebec. Folio 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- April 21. Same to M. Bégon. Respecting peace. Folio 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 30. The same to M. Vaudreuil. Is to forbid the privateers to cruise. The King has ceded Hudson's Bay and the lands within its dependency, the whole of Acadia according to its old limits, together with Newfoundland and adjoining islands. He has reserved only the island of Cape Breton and the other islands situated in the mouth of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. Is convinced that the settlers of Acadia have not taken the oath, and that they will not hesitate to remove to Cape Breton within the time agreed upon, and that the English will not try to prevent them. Folio 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- Marley,
May 5. Same to same. Warns him that he is not to throw any obstacle in the way of the cession of Hudson Bay, &c., &c. Folio 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
1714. (?)
May 20. Same to M. Jérémie, the Commanding officer at Port Nelson. Will only give up the post occupied by him upon receiving notice from the King. Will instruct him as to the course he is to follow. Folio 41 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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1713.
May 15. Same to M. de Costebelle as to the accounts between M. Durand de la Garenne and M. de Fontanien, late Treasurer General of the Navy. Folio 42, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 15. The same to M. Durand de la Garenne. Same subject. Folio 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 22. Royal Ordinance respecting peace. Folio 43, 2 pages.
- May 31. The Minister to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends the ordinance respecting peace, which he is to publish. He will cause a *Te Deum* to be sung. Folio 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 31. The same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 31. Same to the Bishop of Quebec and letter from the King. Folio 44, 1 page.
- May 31. Same to M. de Costebelle. Same subject. Folio 45, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- Versailles,
June 1. Same to Abbé Gaulin. The King has done his utmost to obtain from the Queen of England a modification of the terms of treaty, as to the privileges granted to the Acadians for their departure. The Duke d'Aumont, the King's Ambassador, has just informed him that the Queen will at once order that the Acadians be allowed to sell their lands. Has no doubt that such order will be punctually carried out, and hopes the Acadians will take advantage thereof to go to Cape Breton. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- June 8. Same to M. Vaudreuil. The King has granted to M. Crozat, the grantee of the trade privileges of Louisiana, who desires to establish a settlement at Ouabache, in order to facilitate communication between Louisiana and Canada, permission to locate 50 Canadians there, for the purpose of trading, hunting, &c. M. de Boisbrillant, Major of Louisiana, will command; M. de la Vallerie to serve under his orders, if acceptable to him. Otherwise, M. de la Gorgendièrre, who is intrusted with recruiting the 50 Canadians, is to select another. Folio 46, 2 pages. Or, 3 pp.
- June 10. Same to M. de Costebelle. Hopes he will be in position to send the 3 vessels promised for the evacuation of Plaisance, this fall; if not they will have to wait till spring. Has written to Père Gaulin urging him to persuade the Acadians to go to Cape Breton. Folio 46 $\frac{1}{2}$, 26 pages.
- Same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King has given him as Coadjutor Père de Moonay, Guardian of the Capuchins of Meudon, a person of rank and of great piety, of sound judgment and well fitted to govern. Folio 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The Bishop returns this year to his diocese. A coadjutor. Good services of M. d'Aigremont. He still believes that re-establishing of trade permits would be prejudicial. Asks for a statement of the advantages that might be offered by free-trade in beaver. It is necessary to destroy the pernicious trade in spirits. Approves of their giving 20 soldiers to M. de Lignery, since they have deemed it necessary. It is necessary that the ordinance respecting the reduction of the number of horses should be carried out. "It is most important that the settlers should be made to return to the use of snow-shoes, and the horses and winter vehicles be destroyed, otherwise they would become effeminate and lose their superiority." Marriages. Medals for Indians. M. de Longueuil's zeal. M. Riverin. His mission will end in October next. The Colony's claims against the Farmer of the Domain found to be without foundation. M. de St. Castin. Fort Chambly. Enceinte of Montreal. Trade with Cape Breton must be encouraged. Is sorry to hear that so large a number of priests have died within the last two years. Sorry

1713. to hear of the Palace having been destroyed by fire. Grants 15,000 livres for re-building. Card-money. Immense cost of the wars, which are as much for the benefit of the Colony as of the Kingdom. It would be but fair to levy a tax on the inhabitants of the Colony, as a contribution towards the general expenses of the Kingdom. Desires that there be but one Vicar General in each religious community. They are to inform the Bishop that he must establish permanent livings and comply with his instructions. They are to secure copies of title deeds of properties in the hands of the clergy and religious communities. Folio 467½, 22 pages. Say, 40 pp.
- Rambouillet, The Minister to M. de Galiffet, Governor of Three Rivers. Can not
June 30. approve of the changes proposed by him for the Cure of Three-Rivers. Has learned that he was not living in harmony with the Curé and the Récollets, and that his conduct was a cause of scandal.
- June 30. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Submits plans for the extinction of card-money. Folio 58½, 1 page.
- June 30. Same to M. de la Guerdemarville, ensign and assistant engineer. Is not satisfied with his plans, so far as neatness is concerned. Folio 59, 1 p.
- June 30. Same to M. de St. Simon, Provost. May perhaps later on grant his place to his son, but not in reversion. Folio 59, 1 page.
- June 30. Same to M. de la Martinière, 1st Councillor. What was granted him was a gratuity and not a pension. Folio 59½, 1 page.
- June 30. Same to M. de Lotbinière, Councillor. Is satisfied with his application to duty. Folio 60, 1 page.
- June 30. Same to M. de Lino. Waiting for the statement being prepared by him on the administration of justice. Was pleased to hear of the marriage of his son with Mlle de Lotbinière. Folio 60, ½ page.
- June 30. Same to M. de la Chassagne, Major. Has granted an ensigncy to his nephew, M. Chauvry de Noyant. Will grant one to the younger brother on first opportunity. Folio 60½, ½ page.
- June 30. Same to M. Chauvry de Noyant. Has granted him an ensigncy. Folio 60½, ½ page.
- June 30. Same to M. Hazeur, curé of Champlain. Has granted his brother the position of Councillor. Folio 61, ½ page.
- June 30. Same to M. Randot de Chalus. Commission as midshipman granted. Folio 61, ½ page.
- June 30. Same to M. Migeon de la Gauchetière. Commission as Adjutant granted. Folio 61½, 1 page.
- June 30. Same to M. de Dartigny. His claim for compensation will be considered. Folio 61½, 1 page.
- June, 30. Same to M. de Langloiserie. His services will be acknowledged as opportunity offers. Will nominate his second son for a second lieutenancy. Folio 62, ½ page.
- June 28. Same to M. de Ramezay. Is pleased that by his application his son has deserved the lieutenancy granted him. He does well in learning the Outaouais language. Has granted his second son, the musketeer, an ensigncy in expectancy, and a midshipman's certificate. Cannot cause him to be paid the 2,000 livres which the Colonial Company owes him, so long as the King himself shall not be paid what it owes him. Cannot grant a pension to Mme d'Argenteuil, there being no vacancy. Sending of goods by Néret and Gayot. Is pleased with his zeal in punishing the accomplices of the 12 persons who deserted to go to the Outaouais. Folio 62½, 3½ pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 28. Addition to the King's memorial of June 25th, 1713, to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Has granted to M. du Plessis Faber's children

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1713. half of their father's pension. Cannot, for the moment, grant to the widows of MM. de la Zemmeraye and Puigibault the pensions asked for. Plans of fortifications. 500 livres have been granted to complete the work on the church of Three-Rivers. Folio 64, 3 pages.
- June 28. Same to the Chapter of the Cathedral of Quebec. The King has made the gift of a complete set of vestments for their church. Folio 65, 1 page.
- June 28. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The card-money shall either be accepted with a certain reduction, or converted into a charge on the Hotel de Ville, Paris. Folio 65½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 28. Same to same. Maps. Has found in their memorial no papers respecting the limits of Acadia. They must endeavour to find evidence establishing the limit at Pesmokuady. It would be far better should they find documents limiting Acadia to the Peninsula. Asks them to state their own views on the limits in other places. Limits of Hudson's Bay. Folio 67, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 28. Same to M. Bégon. It is the King's desire that he should prepare a return of the papers belonging to the Church of Quebec. He will take steps to forestall any attempt to remove the papers from the vault. His orders on this point are to be strictly carried out. Folio 69½, 2 pages.
- June 28. Same to same respecting the set of vestments being sent out by the King for the Church of Quebec. Folio 70, 1 page.
- June 28. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. Same subject matter. Folio 70½, 1 page.
- June 28. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Depreciation for card-money. Means for arresting it. Folio 70½, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- Versailles, July 1. The Minister to M. de St. Ours, Captain. Consents to his two sons joining his company, if of age, but they shall do duty like the other soldiers. Folio 73, ½ page.
- July 1. Same to M. de Lignery, captain. The King has approved of M. de Vaudreuil having sent him to Michilimakinak, for the purpose of pacifying the Indians. Did well in taking his son with him. Will give him a second lieutenantancy on first opportunity. Folio 73, 1 page.
- July 1. Same to M. Dupuis, Lieutenant-General of the Provostship. His services give satisfaction. Will give promotion to his eldest son when an opportunity offers. His younger son, for whom he expects a place on the Bench, will have to qualify. Folio 73½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 1. Same to M. de Beaujours, Captain and Engineer. Fortifications. The Palace must be re-built on the same lines, in order that the foundations may be utilized. The inside may be altered. It must contain the chapel and prison, besides the Intendant's dwelling, the bolting-room, the armoury, the Council Chamber and Provost court. A small room is to be provided in the prison, opening into the chapel, so that the prisoners may hear mass. In erecting this building will use the rock alongside of the King's fountain, which projects too much into the street. Folio 74, 2½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- July 1. Same to M. de Louvigny, Town Major of Quebec. The King approves of the sale of guns to the settlers, for the purpose of arming them. Such arms may be paid for in grain and pork. Takes it for granted that he has reached Michilimakinak. Folio 75, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- July 1. Same to M. du Ménil Norey, Major in troops. Necessity of maintaining good discipline. Folio, 76, 1½ pages. Say, 3 pp.
- July 2. Same to M. Bégon. M. Sarrazin's pension. Surgeon Major Benoist. Folio 76½, 2 pages.
- July 2. Same to M. Sarrazin. Has written to M. Bégon directing that justice be done him. Folio 77, ½ page.

1713. Same to M. de la Colombière, Clerical Councillor. His efforts to secure him a benefice or pension have not been successful as yet. Folio 77½, ½ p.
 July 2. Same to M. Du Verier, Captain. Has much pleasure in stating that he has secured him a company. Folio 77½, ½ page.
 July 2. Same to M. du Figuier, Lieutenant. Is pleased to say he has secured him a company. Folio 78, ½ page.
 July 2. Same to M. d'Aigremont. Has nothing but praise to bestow on him. Folio 78, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
 July 2. Same to M. de Catalogne. What he says of the enceinte of Montreal seems to be satisfactory. De Vaudreuil, Bégon and De Beaujours will go over the ground, and deliberate as to his suggestions. Folio 78½, 1 page.
 July 2. Same to M. Deschambaut, Lieutenant-General of the Provost court of Montreal. Has instructed M. Bégon to ascertain why M. de Vaudreuil had suppressed the church pew reserved for the officers of Justice. Asks him to give an account of his conduct in the matter of Sarrazin, Juillet, Pincourt, Chamillard and Blondeau. Folio 79, 3 pages.
 July 2. Same to M. de la Durantaye. Does not understand what he means by the right to exchange he speaks of. Folio 80, ½ page.
 July 2. Same to M. Robert, Store-keeper, Montreal. Cannot secure for his son the clerk's commission applied for; will however employ him as a writer. Folio 80, ½ page.
 July 2. Same to M. Pineau. All his efforts must be devoted to the collection of the bills of the Colonial Company. Was right in not answering the "*grandes écritures*" with which Du Plessis caused him to be served; there would be no end to it if he noticed him. Folio 80½, 1 page.
 July 2. Same to De Tonty, Captain. Sending him the leave of absence applied for. Hopes he will not use it unless his affairs in France require it. Instructing De Vaudreuil to enquire about the alleged grant of the Seigniorship Des Illinois to him. Folio 81, 1 page.
 July 2. Same to Père De Breslay. Will send him the vestments asked for, so soon as the state of the finances enables him to do so. His scruples of conscience as to not living in the same house with M. de Lintot and his family, are perhaps exaggerated, though most creditable. M. de Vaudreuil will endeavour to provide accommodation elsewhere for that officer. Folio 81, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
 July 2. Same to M. de Longueuil, King's Lieutenant at Montreal. His son will take M. de Perigny's place as ensign. Will cause the enlargement of his concession to be ratified if he sees nothing to prevent it. Folio 81, 1 page.
 July, 2. Same to M. Hazeur, Councillor. Hopes he will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of all and be found worthy of his father's good standing and services. Folio 82, 2 pages.
 July, 2. Same to M. Benoist, Surgeon-Major to troops. Is not entitled to what has been kept back from his salary during his absence. Folio 82½, ½ page.
 July 3. Same to M. de Falaise, Major of Acadia. The Cross of St. Louis has been granted to him. Will remember his son when a vacant ensigncy offers. Folio 83, 1 page.
 July 3. Same to M. de Budemont, Lieutenant. The two vacant companies have been given to MM. de Villedonné and de Perigny, his seniors. Folio 83, ½ page.
 July 3. Same to M. de St. Martin, Captain. The King having bestowed the knighthood of St. Louis on but two persons this year, M. Le Verrier, senior

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1713. captain, and M. de la Carne, many times wounded, could not recommend him. Folio 83½, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. du Buisson, Lieutenant. Is pleased with his services at Detroit. The expenses incurred by him in inducing the Indians to come to the relief of the post will be looked into by M. Bégon. Folio 84, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. D'Esgly, Captain. Will recommend him for Cross of St. Louis on first opportunity. Folio 84, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. de la Chauvignerie, ensign. Has been appointed ensign, *vice* M. de Largentierie, promoted to the rank of lieutenant, *vice* M. de Villedonné. Folio 84½, ½ page.
- July 3. Same to M. de Largentierie, Lieutenant. He has been promoted. Folio 84½, ½ page.
- July 3. Same to M. de Cabanac, Major of Three Rivers. Will grant him, later, an indemnity for the time he served, from the death of M. de Crisasy to the arrival of M. de Galiffet. Folio 85, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. Bégon. He will look into Du Buisson's statement of expenses. Folio 85, ½ page.
- July 3. Same to M. D'Aillebout de Périgny. Has granted him the company left vacant by the death of M. de la Pipardière. The commission is drawn under the name of D'Aillebout, which is his family name and better known than de Périgny. Folio 85½, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to De Gannes, Captain. Will grant but two St. Louis Crosses beside that granted to his brother. Folio 85½, ½ page.
- July 3. Same to M. de Blainville, Captain. Is pleased to hear of his son's application in discharging his duties. Was unable to secure him the Cross of St. Louis. Folio 86, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. Collet, Attorney-General in Superior Council. Administration of justice. Folio 86, 3 pages.
- July 4. Same to M. de Monseignat. Cannot grant reversion of his place to his son; it is no longer the practice. He (the son) must apply himself in order to deserve it. Folio 87, 1 page.
- July 1. Same to M. Bégon. Sends two memorials on the Cards of Canada. Details on that subject. Folio 87½, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- July 4. Same to Marquis d'Alogny, Commander of Troops. Must not allow Sergeants to marry, as it diverts them from the service. Writing to M. de Vaudreuil instructing him not to discharge so many old soldiers. The settlers would probably rather supply the soldiers with utensils, bedding, fire-wood and light than house them. Will remind the King of his application for the promotion of M. de Boishébert and other officers. Approves of the admission of Chevalier Bégon to Du Plessis Fabert's Company. Has appointed to captaincies MM. de Villedonné and D'Aillebout de Périgny, to succeed MM. de Beaubassin and De la Pipardière, deceased. Two lieutenantcies: MM. de Longueuil and de Largentierie. Has granted him a commission as captain in the navy. Could not grant him the pension of the Order of St. Louis. Folio 89½, 3 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July 4. Same to M. de Villedonné, Captain. Has been appointed captain in place of M. de Beaubassin. Folio 91, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. Duplessis Fabert, ensign. In view of his late father's services, the King has granted a pension of 300 livres for himself and his brothers and sisters. Has recommended him for first vacant lieutenantancy. Folio 91½, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. de la Corne, Captain. Has granted him the Cross of St. Louis. Will grant an ensigncy to his son. Folio 91½, 1 page.

1713.
July 4. Same to M. de Montigny, Captain. Has granted him leave as requested, in order to enable him to return and take the waters. Folio 92, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has approved of his sending M. de Lignery to Michilimakinak, until M. de Louvigny is able to go. Hopes both of them are now there. The King was pleased with the measures he had taken on being informed of another attack by the English. Will do well to utilize M. de Longueuil in all his difficulties with the Iroquois. May grant M. de la Forest 40 soldiers and 2 officers, if he is willing to pay them. Approves of what he has done to foster loyalty among the inhabitants of Acadia. He should have made some attempt upon Acadia last year. It is not to be thought of, now, peace being made. The only thing that remains to be done is to induce the people to settle in Cape Breton. Has granted leave of absence to MM. de Villiers, de Tonty, de Montigny, Lesbin and St. Michel. Has learned with pleasure of the failure of the attempt made by the Ontagamis and Mascoutins upon Detroit. The King has caused Mme De la Forest's new memorials to be examined. She has been ordered by him to refrain in future, from giving memorials or petitions. She is a dangerous woman ; she is going back to Canada. Has granted to his nephew, M. de Lantagnac and to M. de Ramezay, ensigncies in expectancy. Folio 92½, 13 pages. Say, 22 pp.
- July 3. Same to M. Bégon. Sale of goods from the wrecks of British vessels at Ile aux Oeufs. Financial statement. Is much pleased to learn that a vessel of 36 guns has been built by M. Prat. Benefits to the Colony from ship building. Example offered by England. Card-money. Grants to De Vaudreuil and Soulanges. M. de Cabanac. Believes that the alleged discovery of a silver mine at Ouabache was but a pretext for trading there. Was justified in buying salt in the King's name, and selling it, so as to reduce the price. Good service rendered by M. D'Aigremont. M. de Lusignan. The King has granted naturalization papers to the English Catholics as per list sent by him. MM. Peyre and Hazeur, porpoise-fishery at Camouraske. Was unable to obtain for him indemnity for the loss of his effects by the burning of the Palace. Begs to be informed of the motives alleged by the Lady Superior of the Hotel-Dieu for the acquisition of Ile aux Oies. Folio 99½, 19 pages. Or, 35 pp.
- July 4. Same to M. de la Forest. Is pleased to learn that all has been found quiet by him at Detroit, since the destruction of the Outagamis and Mascoutins. Must prevent Indians from carrying on war amongst themselves. May have the 40 soldiers asked for, if willing to provide, himself, for their maintenance. Folio 108½. 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Is doing his best to please him and his family. Has granted his eldest son a commission as lieutenant. Mme. de Vaudreuil has been appointed assistant governess to the children of Mgr. the Duke De Berry ; since her return to France, she has been intrusted with that confidential position, owing to her personal merit. She was loath to accept it, as she was anxious to join him in Canada. The death of the Duke d'Alençon would have permitted her to return to Canada, but her services have been retained by the Duke De Berry, &c. Folio 109, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- July 4. Same to Chevalier Bégon, Captain. Promotion granted. Could not secure him the Cross of St. Louis, notwithstanding his services and his wounds. The seniors have been granted the vacancies. Folio 110, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Captain. Has been appointed a naval lieutenant. Folio 110, ½ page.
- July 4. Same to M. de St. Ours, respecting his pension. Folio 110½, ½ page.

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1713.
July 4. Same to M. Le Verrier, Captain. Has been made a "Chevalier de St. Louis." Folio 110½, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. Bégon. Cards issued by M. Randot shall be paid. He will burn them. Folio 111, 1 page.
- July 4. Same to M. de Sabrevois, Captain. Feels confident that he will most carefully manage matters at Detroit, should M. de la Forest not remain. Folio 111½, 1 page.
- July, 8. Same to M. Prat, Port-captain at Quebec. Received statement of vessels entering ports of Canada. Hopes for similar returns each year. The Cul-de-Sac. Ship-building. Folio 112, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- July 8. Same to M. Bégon. It is right that the settlers should contribute towards the expenses of the Colony. The best plan is to levy a tax of one-tenth on all their property. Sending list of promotions. Folio 112½, 2 pages.
- Marly,
August 9. Same to M. Jérémie. Sends him the clause of the Treaty of Utrecht under which the Hudson's Bay territory is ceded to the English. Will hand over the forts with the artillery and war munitions therein contained. Folio 113½, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- September 29 The King to M. de Costebelle. On the cession of Plaisance. In order that the troops and inhabitants may be spared the hardship of moving out in the autumn, he has arranged that the evacuation of Plaisance is to be postponed till the spring. In the meantime they will hand over the fort and the government of the country to the English. Folio 114, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- September 29 The Minister to M. de Costebelle. With the King's letter. Folio 115, ½ page.
- Memorial on the evacuation of Plaisance. The Duke d'Aumont's statement to the Queen, as to putting off the evacuation, and what was said to M. Prior by M. de Torcy, on the same subject, shows that there is no intention whatever of evading the treaty. In the interval the people are to be subject to the English laws. Folio 115½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Fontaine-
bleau,
October 5, The Minister to Rev. Père de Moonay, Coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec. Sending him the commission and gratuity of 3,000 livres granted by the King for the first year, and a further sum of 46,000 towards the expenses of his Bulls and vestments. Folio 116½, ¼ page.
- October 7, Same to M. de Costebelle. The Queen of England has offered to convey the troops and settlers from Plaisance to Cape Breton, next spring. The King's ships will also go there for whatsoever may remain. He must live there as if in a foreign land. Sending a copy of a letter from the Queen to M. Nicholson instructing him to allow the King's subjects, both in Acadia and in Newfoundland, to sell and dispose of their lands and houses there in to the King's subjects. This favour, he believes, will induce all the inhabitants of Acadia to go to him (De Costebelle) in Cape Breton. Folio 117, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MGR. LE COMTE DE
PONTCHARTRAIN TO THE OFFICIALS OF
LOUISIANA.

1713.

- Marly,
January 28. The Minister to M. Duclos. Folio 1, 3 pages.
- Versailles,
January 31. Same to same. Folio 2, 1½ pages.

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1713.
January 31. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 2½, 3 pages.
March 12. Same to same. Folio 4, 1 page.
March 12. Same to M. Duclos. Folio 4, 2 pages.
Marly,
May 31. The King to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 5, 1 page.
May 31. Same to M. Duclos. Folio 5½, 1 page.
May 31. The Minister to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 5½, ½ page.
Versailles,
June 8. Same to M. Duclos. Folio 6, 1½ pages.
June 8. Same to MM. de la Motte Cadillac and Duclos. Is informed that 2 saltpetre mines have been discovered in Louisiana, and that powder is being manufactured. Forbids it. Folio 7, 2 pages.
June 8. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Will allow M. de Bienville to go to Red River and elsewhere for exploring purposes. Folio 7½, 2 pages.
Or, 4 pp.
June 8. Same to M. de Boisbrillant, Major. Ouabache settlement. Folio 8½, 1 page.
June 8. Same to M. de Bienville. Permission granted to go on an exploring trip at M. Crozat's expense. Folio 9, 2 pages.
June 10. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 9½, 1 page.
June 17. Same to M. de Richebourg. Appointed Captain of the Louisiana Company in M. de Vaulezard's place. Folio 10, ½ page.
June 19. Same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 10, ½ page.

End of Vol. 35.

KING'S DISPATCHES AND ORDERS RESPECTING THE COLONIES.

1714.

Series B—Vol. 36.

(The first 336 pages of this volume refer to the islands of America.)

REGISTRY OF DISPATCHES WRITTEN BY COUNT DE PONT-CHARTRAIN TO THE OFFICIALS OF CANADA.

1714.

1714.
Versailles,
February 26. Table. Folio 57 to 73, 32 pages. Say, 55 pp.
The Minister to M. Bégon. Sending him a petition from Mme La Magnière and her associates, of La Rochelle, in the fitting out of "Le Héros," praying that an account be rendered by Sieurs Des Bois and Des Rosiers, who are in Canada. Folio 334 *bis*, 1 page.
March 13. Same to the same, respecting Canadians needed by M. Crozat, for his projected settlement at Ouabache. Folio 334½ *bis*, 1 page.
March 13. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Same matter. Folio 1½ *bis*, 1 page.
March 19. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Injury caused by card-money. Rise in prices of merchandise. Folio 335 *bis*, 3 pages.
March 19. Id. from same to same. Religious matters. Permanent livings. Michilimakinak. If the Foxes persist in not acknowledging their fault and in causing disorder, would do well in inducing the friendly tribes to make war on them. Will grant an amnesty to the "Coureurs de bois" willing

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1714. to serve against the Foxes. Their reasons for granting trade permits to the "Coureurs de bois" seem to be plausible, but they cause too much disturbance. Has allowed Néret and Gayot to buy 300 pieces of scarlet cloth in England, in order to divert the Indians from buying the same from the English. Measures have been taken for manufacturing a similar article of better quality in Longuedoc. The settlers must contribute towards the country's expenses, either in money or in produce. Compels owners of vessels going to Canada to give passage to a few men for the purpose of helping the settlers. Is convinced of the injury caused to the development of the Colony by land grants coupled with judicial powers. Will make no more grants of the kind, and cannot ratify those just made by them to MM. Hamelin and De Longueuil, notwithstanding the important services rendered by the latter. It would be well if all lands were held "en roure." A far larger area would be settled. Naturalization papers for Claude Mathias Senef, an Englishman settled in Montreal. Cannot permit the "Hospitallières" of Quebec and Three-Rivers to increase their number, any such increase being most prejudicial to the country. Having granted leave of absence to M. de Vaudreuil, cannot grant leave at the same time to M. de Galiffet. M. de Ramezay has been ordered to return to Canada. The Indians must be gradually taught to submit to the laws. In pursuance of the report of M. de St. Ovide, it has been decided to locate the principal settlement of Cape Breton at "Havre à l'Anglais," which will be called Louisbourg. Cod fishing is most productive at that port. The fishing grounds available at St. Anne are too far off shore, though the land and timber are of better quality in that locality. The ship l'Afriquin goes direct to Ile Royale, whence she will convey the munitions intended for Quebec. M. Bégon will load this vessel with pease and flour for Ile-Royale, and will send to that post MM. de Gannes, De la Tour, D'Aillebout and Du Figuier, with 30 soldiers. Will do all they possibly can to avoid a war with the Fox Indians; for it would probably suffice to set the whole continent in flames. Folio 333, 16 pages. Say, 27 pp.

March 19. The Minister to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Transmitting two further regulations in relation to card-money. Instructions on that matter. Folio 348, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.

March 19. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. The King is pleased with the harmonious union existing between him and the Bishop of Quebec; with his attitude towards the Iroquois and the promise of the latter not to tolerate an English settlement amongst them. The treaty does not allow the English to trade with Canada. M. Fulaise, Major of Ile-Royale, died on reaching La Rochelle. Has granted him leave of absence to come to France. M. de Ramezay will replace him while absent. Folio 350, 10 pages. Say, 16 pp.

March 21. Same to M. de Galiffet. Scandal is occasioned by his keeping at his house Mlle de Ste. Pierre, somewhat against her own will, since she wanted to reside with her brother-in-law, M. Chéron. Is greatly surprised at his conduct, "having believed him to be a pious man." Folio 355½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.

March 21. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King reserves to himself the appointment to the Deanship and Chantry. M. de Cadillac has been instructed to arrest the men Bourdon and Bourmont when they reach Mobile, for their scandalous conduct among the Illinois. The building of the Palace will leave his Episcopal residence free. M. de Galiffet contends that the charges against him (De G.) and Mlle de St. Pierre, are

1714. calumnies set on foot by Père Joseph ; that the girl's conduct is most proper, and that he needs her for the education of his daughter and the management of his household. Folio 359½, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 19. Memorial from the King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Transmitting letters patent for the gift of 3,000 livres to the Chapter of Quebec. Folio 361½, ½ page.
- March. Same to M. Bégon. Could not send, last year, the goods and supplies intended for New-France, nor even the dispatches, as the ship "Le Prince" had to put into port in France, and could not get away in time. His proposal for the sending to Canada of five or six hundred half-pay soldiers, is not practicable, owing to lack of funds. Must encourage trade with Ile Royale. It will afford a good market for Canadian produce. Bills of exchange. Card-money. Far from granting complete liberty of trade, the King will not re-establish trading permits. At all events, nothing can be done before the expiration of the Lease held by the Farmers of the revenue, in 1717. Contract with Sr. Pacaud for supplying Ile-Royale. M. de Breslay has delivered to him a piece of marble extracted from a mountain located 21 leagues from Montreal and one league and a half from Long-Sault. His proposal as to completing the Lachine Canal in order to facilitate its transportation, is not practicable, owing to the cost ; moreover, the marble does not seem of a quality sufficiently pure to warrant such a large expenditure. Sieur Peyre's porpoise-fishery. Captain de Beaujeu is now returning to Canada ; his salary is to be paid as if he had not been absent. Folio 362, 18 pages. Say, 30 pp.
- March 22. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Transmitting them two ordinances fixing the reduction on the reimbursement of card-money. They are to select that which seems to them to be the least objectionable to the settlers. Folio 371, 2 pages.
- March 22. Same to M. Bégon. Thanks him for his congratulations on his marriage. Folio 371½, ¼ page.
- March 22. Same to same. Masts, boards and tar to be loaded by him on board "La Charente." Folio 372, 2 pages.
- March 28. Same to M. de Courtemanche. Is pleased to hear of the success of the Labrador fisheries. Surrender of Plaisance. Louisbourg. Port Dauphin (Baie Ste. Anne). Was right in not listening to those who wanted to attack the Esquimaux. Folio 372½, 5 pages.
- March 31. Same to M. Bégon. Flour and peas supplied to Ile-Royale by M. Pacault. Folio 374½, ½ page.
- Epril 19. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. Transmitting the King's letter asking for a thanksgiving *Te Deum*, for the peace concluded with the Emperor. The King's letter. Folio 375, 2 pages.
- Epril 19. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Id. and letter from the King. Folio 375½, 2 pages.
- Epril 19. Same to M. Bégon. Id. and letter from the King. Folio 376½, 1 page.
- April 21. Same to M. de Ramezay. Should M. D'Auteuil de Monceaux, who insulted him, secretly take flight to Canada, M. de Vaudreuil is instructed to arrest him. Folio 376 bis, ½ page.
- April 21. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Same matter. (It concerns the son of M. D'Auteuil, at one time King's Attorney.—E.R.) Folio 376 bis, 2 pages.
- April 27. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Must see that M. Lanouiller, clerk to Nérét and Gayot, does not sell the scarlet cloth bought in England, at a greater advance than 65 p.c. on the invoice prices. Folio 377, 2 pages.

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1714.
May 1. Same to M. Louvigny. Agrees with him that it is better not to go to war with the Foxes. Relies on him as to that negotiation. Folio 377½, 2 pages.
- May 3. Same to M. de Ramezay. Advice given by him to De Vaudreuil with reference to the war with the Foxes. These Indians being located 400 leagues away from the French settlements, it is not possible to make war on them without making war upon the Puants, Mascoutins and Kikapous, who are their allies, and perhaps on others also. The enterprise would be difficult, expensive and detrimental to trade, for they are secretly urged on by the Iroquois. Folio 378½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Same to M. Bégon. Requests him to look into the dispute between Dme La Magnière and her associates, and Sieurs Des Bois and Des Roches. Folio 380, 2 pages.
- May 3. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. The Fox Indians. Beavers. Cards. Trade to be left perfectly free. As to salt and wheat, only, they may, when it is necessary, regulate the price. Folio 380½, 6 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- May 7. Same to De Vaudreuil. Annexed to the Great Onontio's letter to the Nipissiriniens. Folio 383½, 4 pages.
- May 8. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. MM. Néret and Gayot, who were allowed to decline taking fat beaver, owing to the large stock they had in hand, offer to buy it in future, as they do the dry, at 34 sols. Folio 385, 3 pages.
- May 15. Same to De Louvigny, Major of Quebec. The King has granted him a pension of 400 livres; the warrant has been sent to De Vaudreuil. Folio 386, ½ page.
- Versailles,
May 17. Same to M. Peyre. Will grant him a bonus of 300 livres to continue the fishery worked by his late father and the late M. Hazeur. Folio 386, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. de la Martinière, 1st Councillor. The King has granted him a gratuity of 150 livres. Cards. Folio 386½, 1½ pages.
- May 17. Same to M. de la Chassaigne, Major of Montreal. Has granted M. de la Verrière, senior captain, the position of Major of the troops, in succession to M. Dumesnil Noréy, deceased. Folio 387, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to Chevalier Bégon, Captain. Has been appointed Lieutenant in the Navy. Folio 387½, ½ page.
- May 17. Same to Baron de St. Castin. Was informed by M. de Vaudreuil that he had left Quebec to winter with the Indians of Acadia. Is pleased with his zeal. Folio 388, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to Rev. Père Louis Hyacinthe De la Place, Provincial Commissary of the Recollets. The King was much pleased with his promptness in sending a missionary of his Order to Ile-Royale. Folio 388, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. de Tonty, Captain. Has granted to his eldest son an ensigny in the forces appointed for service at Louisbourg. Folio 388½, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. de Langloiserie, King's Lieutenant at Quebec. Would have proposed him to the King for the Government of Chambly, had it been intended to constitute that post into a government. Will give promotion to his two sons as opportunity offers. Folio 389, 1½ pages.
- May 17. Same to M. Le Verrier, Major of the troops. Has granted him the majority of the troops, in succession to M. Dumesnil Noray, deceased. Folio 389½, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. D'Egely, Captain. The King is not granting to any one the Cross of St. Louis this year. Could not nominate him. Will endeavour to prevent fraudulent trade (at Chambly) with the English. Folio 389½, 1 page.

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1714.
May 17. Same to M. de la Carne, Major at Three-Rivers. Had recommended him for the Majority of the forces, but it was granted to M. Le Verrier, his senior. Has granted him the majority of Three-Rivers, left vacant by the death of De Cabana. Folio 390, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to De Blainville, Captain. Has recommended him to the King for the Majority of the forces. No Cross of St. Louis granted this year. Folio 390½, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to Mme Dumesnil Norey. In view of her position, with four children, and of her husband's services, a pension of 400 livres has been granted to her. Folio 391, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. Freios, Lieutenant. Has been appointed a lieutenant. Folio 391, ½ page.
- Same to M. de Beauvais, Captain. Has granted him a company. Folio 391½, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. de Lino, Councillor. Awaiting the promised memorial stating his views on the ordinance of 1667. Mode adopted for withdrawing card-money. Folio 392, 1 page.
- May 17. Same to M. de Lignery, Captain. Has received the report of what happened as to the Outaouais Indians. Was right in urging them to gather in one village. The course to be adopted with regard to the Foxes must be determined by MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Will appoint his son an ensign, when an opportunity offers. Folio 392½, 2 pages.
- May 17. Same to M. Bégon. Awaiting the title-deeds of all property held by the Churches and communities ; also an inventory of all vestments, linen and church-plate of the Church of Quebec, care being taken that nothing be removed. Is informed that nearly all the Canons were priests from the Seminary, whom their Superiors removed at pleasure. Commissioners have been appointed by the King for the purpose of settling the affairs of this Chapter. Instructions with regard to this matter. Folio 393, 8 pages.
Say, 10 pp.
- May 17. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. The commissioners appointed by the King have made a partition of property as between the Bishopric and the nuns of L'Estrée. The latter have asked leave to redeem the annuity of 2,500 livres due to the Bishopric, which request has been granted. His revenue is to be distinct from that of his Chapter. He will help M. Bégon in the adjustment of the affairs of the Chapter ; this is necessary in order to obtain the Bulls to be applied for by the King, in his behalf. Has made a gift of 3,000 livres to the Chapter. Folio 396½, 1½ pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- May 23. Same to M. Bégon. Requests him to examine the petition of the Sulpicians of Montreal asking that a notary be appointed, in consideration of their surrender of judicial powers (*hautes et moyennes*) within the Island of Montreal. Folio 397½, 2 pages.
- May 23. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Instructions with reference to the withdrawal of card-money. Folio 398, 5 pages.
- May 23. Same to M. Bégon. The mode proposed by him for the withdrawal of the card-money has been adopted. The welfare of the colony depends on this operation, and he must show the holders of cards that they should avail themselves of this opportunity, as offering the most favourable solution. Folio 400, 2 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. D'Alogny, Officer commanding the forces. Has received the statement of troops in the Colony ; also the list of the settlers forming the militia and showing a total of 4,480 men fit for military service. Is sending out muskets, which the settlers are to purchase. Is told that

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1714. many of the officers spend their time on their lands. Promotions. Folio 400 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. Bégon. Sending list of military promotions for the year. Has granted a commission as naval lieutenant to his brother ; the office of "Prévôt de la Maréchaussée," to M. de St. Simon, in his father's place, the offices of the King's Lieutenant and Attorney, at Three-Rivers to De Tonnancour and De Courval. Dupuy. D'Artigny. De Lino, Jr. Will examine M. de Longueuil's claim for 4,500 livres, spent on his fort at Longueuil, during the war. Sends him estimate of charges for the year. Loppinot's claim against De St. Michel. Sieur Pacaud. Folio 402 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- Same to D'Aigremont. Has received trade returns for Fort Frontenac. Much pleased with his services. Folio 405, 3 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. de Sabrevois. Will grant him the Cross of St. Louis when an opportunity offers. Folio 406, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 24. Same to M. de la Forest, Captain. Will be informed of the King's orders respecting the Fox Indians and the Mascoutins. Can have the 40 soldiers for Detroit, provided he assumes the outlay required. Folio 406 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 24. Same to Mme de Falaise. The King grants her a pension of 600 livres in consideration of her husband's death. Folio 407, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 24. Same to M. de Monseignat. The King has refused to settle on his son the reversion of his office as Chief Clerk of the Superior Council. Folio 407, 2 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. de Longueuil, King's Lieutenant, Montreal. Was not aware of works done on his fort, and does not know whether they were authorized ; however, in view of his zeal for the King's service, he will be treated with due consideration. Folio 408, 1 page.
- May 24. Same to De Lotbinière, Councillor. Is much pleased with the manner in which he discharges his duties. Folio 408 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 24. Same to M. Collet, Attorney General. Was right in not claiming fees for cases brought before the Council, justice being free for all. Asks him to draft an ordinance in relation to the marriage of the sons of noble families. Folio 408 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. de Courval, King's Attorney, Three Rivers. Has granted him the position of King's Attorney in De Tonnancour's place. Folio 409 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 24. Same to M. de Tonnancour, King's Lieutenant, Three Rivers. Has been promoted to fill the place left vacant by the demise of M. Le Chasseur. Folio 409 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Same to M. de St. Simon, Junior, Lieutenant of the Marshalsea. The King has granted him the position his father held. Folio 410, 1 page.
- May 24. Same to M. de St. Simon, Senior. Cannot be an honorary Councillor, as he has never been a Councillor. Will appoint him a Councillor at the occurrence of the next vacancy. Folio 410 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 24. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Would have granted the majority of the troops to his eldest son, but he was found to be too young for the position. Promotions. Folio 411, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 24. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The King has granted pensions to the following 4 persons : De Louvigny, Mme Dumesnil Norey, Mme de Cabanac and Mme de Falaise. Folio 412, 2 pages.
- Marly, June 1. Same to M. Bégon. Transmitting extracts from the Du Plessis memorial. Folio 413, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 6. Same to same. Sundry instructions. Folio 413, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

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1714.
June 23.

Same to same. Transmitting a memorial submitted to him, dealing with the beaver trade and setting forth the inexpediency of leaving it in the hands of Néret and Gayot, after the privilege expires, in 1717. Is it advisable that this trade be left free? Will look into the application made by M. L'Echassier, Superior of the Sulpicians, asking that they be allowed to transfer the Indians from the Island of Montreal to the lake of Two Mountains. He needs, for that purpose, a grant of 4 square leagues adjoining M. de Langloiserie's settlement. Folio 414, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

Fontaine-
bleau,
October 21.

Same to M. de Louvigny, or, in his absence, to the officer commanding at Michilimakinak. Writing *via* Louisiana. Requests him to inform the Indians that MM. Néret and Gayot have agreed to take green beaver for the remainder of their lease. If it is possible for him to inform De Ramezay and Bégon of this decision, he will do so, as they cannot otherwise be made aware of it before next spring. Hopes this will divert the Indians from the English. Folio 415, 2 pages.

October 21.

Same to M. de la Forest, or, in his absence, to the officer commanding at Detroit. Same subject. Folio 416, 2½ pages.

ROYAL DISPATCHES AND ORDERS IN RELATION TO THE COLONIES.

1714-1715.

SERIES B. END OF VOL. 36, PART OF VOL. 37.

1714.
Marly,
November 12.

Letters of confirmation as to appointment of M. de Courtemanche to command the coast of Labrador. Grant of a tract of 4 leagues in front, at Bay de Phelypeaux, by 4 leagues in depth, measured from La Baie de Kegaska, on the Quebec side, as far as La Baie de Ketessaskion, below Belle-Isle. Folio 417½, 2 pages. Say 2 pp.

1714.

ISLE ROYALE.

Versailles,
January 26.

The Minister to M. L'Hermitte. M. de St. Ovide has arrived in France on the "Samslack," with plans and memorials from Ile Royale. The King approves of the choice of Havre à L'Anglais, which is to be called Louisbourg, as the chief settlement, in preference to Bay St. Anne, which is to be called "Le Port Dauphin." Louisbourg is more advantageously situated for fishing purposes, and that will attract commerce. It is true that Port Dauphin has other noted advantages, such as the fertility of the soil, forests, plaster and marble, but the fisheries are 4 or 5 leagues away. The settlers must be located in Louisbourg, at Port Baleine and other places, except at bays Galebourg and La Miré, which bays are reserved for the ships coming from France. The fort must be located on the point, and the town behind it. Points on the plan where batteries are to be placed. Instructions as to what is to be done while awaiting the arrival of the troops and the people of Plaisance. Will make a chart of all the ports of the island when time permits; in the meantime the Bourdon chart will be used. Sergeant Lachaume has certainly the right to sell the property he holds in Acadia. Application of M. de Couagne. Folio 419, 9 pages. Say, 16 pp.

February 4.

The same to M. de Costebelle. Is fitting out at Rochefort 4 vessels for the evacuation of Plaisance. The English ships, under Colonel Moody,

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1714. which were on their way to take possession of Plaisance, were obliged to put into port at Vigo, in Spain, whence they sailed for Lisbon for the winter. Hopes one voyage will be sufficient to remove everything from Plaisance to Louisbourg. Sent him a copy of the Queen's letter to Nicholson, permitting the settlers of Acadia to sell their property. Is confident that this will be carried out; and to avoid all difficulty, the King advised Her Majesty the Queen to appoint commissioners to value the property. Will inform him of the decision on that point. Folio 423½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- February 28. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Has heard that the Acadians were badly treated by the English. Will do his best to attract them to Ile Royale. As they are not accustomed to fishing, he will give them land at Port Dauphin. Will send him the outfit for some of the lighters he has applied for, to be used in removing the Acadians.
- February 28. The same to M. de Costebelle. The English vessels which were compelled to winter at Lisbon are to sail next month for Plaisance. Colonel Moody will leave with him a copy of Queen Anne's letter, granting permission to the Acadians and the inhabitants of Plaisance to sell their property. Has no doubt but that the English commanders will carry out those orders. Thinks that, by that date, the Queen will have given her consent to the appointment of commissioners to estimate the value of the properties, which measure will obviate all difficulty. Folio 426, 2 pages.
- February 28. The same to the same. The Queen of England has not given permission to the French to fish, during the coming summer, on the banks of Newfoundland, in the places ceded. This settlement must be complied with. If it is true that settlers have burnt the scaffolding, the culprits must repair the damage at their own expense, so as not to give the English any reason to complain. Folio 426½, 1 page.
- March 13. The same to M. de Soubras. Will repair to Versailles, for important affairs, on the 25th inst. Folio 427, ½ page.
- March 13. The same to M. DuGuay. Same subject. Folio 427½, ½ page.
- March 13. The same to M. Rousseau de Louvigny. Expects him to be at Rochefort at the close of the month, to set out for Plaisance. Folio 427½, 1 page.
- March 21. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has been appointed the King's lieutenant at Ile Royale; also naval lieutenant, with a pension of 300 livres. Will set out for Plaisance. Folio 428, 2 pages.
- March 21. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Has been appointed second lieutenant to the King, at Ile Royale, with a salary of 1,700 livres. The inhabitants of Plaisance will probably think differently and prefer Louisbourg to Port Dauphin, when they know of the fishing to be done there. Port Dauphin will be more suitable for the Acadians. The King feels sure that the Acadians will all go to Ile Royale. Has given orders to M. de Beauharnais to ship on "L'Africain," or any other of the vessels in use for the evacuation of Plaisance, all the outfit necessary for the vessels the Acadians are building for their voyage to Ile Royale. May send to Acadia one of the vessels engaged in the evacuation of Plaisance. If they prefer to go to Isle St. Jean, or to Baie des Chaleurs, they must not be refused; the great thing is that they should leave Acadia. Is glad to hear that the Indians are not joining forces with the English; but does not approve of their settling on the English side, at the outlet of the Tronsac passage. Must punish those who supply the Indians with liquor. Folio 428½, 8 pages. Say, 14 pp.

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March 21. The same to M. de Costebelle. Will transport MM. de la Salle and Amariton to Canada. Sends him the commissions of all the officers who are at Plaisance, together with his own as Governor of Ile Royale, at a salary of 4,000 livres. Folio 432½, 3 pages.
- March 21. List of officers and troops of Ile Royale : De Costebelle, Governor ; De St. Ovide, 1st lieutenant to the King ; L'Hermitte, 2nd lieutenant to the King ; De Ligondez, Major ; De Renon, adjutant ; Du Vivier, de Gannes, de la Ronde, Denys, de Villejoin, de St. Marie, de Rouville, de Pensens, captains ; Danjac, Du Chambon, De la Tour, Du Figuier, De la Vallière, Rousseau du Louvigny, and De la Perelle, lieutenants ; Desserau Ballon, D'Ailleboust, Péan, De Couagne, ensigns. Folio 433½, 1 page.
- March 22. The same to M. de Costebelle. Instructions concerning the evacuation of Plaisance. Sends him, under flying seal, duplicates of letters for missionaries of Acadia. May destroy them if M. L'Hermitte has been able to deliver the originals. Folio 434, 2 pages.
- March 22. The same to the same. Has received his letters of 10th August and 12th, 15th and 27th September, 24th October, 10th, 25th and 30th November, with papers. Is pleased that the "Le Samslack" did not go to Quebec, since M. de la Boulanderie transported to Ile Royale the Canadian troops and the freight which the "Samslack" was to have gone for. Scarcity of salt in France will prevent many vessels from going to Louisbourg. Will do all in his power to persuade the residents of Plaisance to leave it. Will inform them that the settlers of Acadia are very badly treated by the English. Will do the same for the people of St. Pierre and Miquelon, although these islands still belong to France. Nevertheless he will act in these matters as he thinks best. Can establish a settlement on the island, near the Straight of Canso and another at Port de la Baleine. Instructions for the evacuation of Plaisance. Must live on good terms with the English and prevent the settlers from destroying any property before the evacuation. The Queen of England has approved of the proposal to appoint a commission to value the real property. Awaiting an answer. Will try to induce the Governor of Acadia to make, in conjunction with a French officer, whom he will send, an estimate of the property of the Acadians. The intention of the King is not to grant land in the form of seigniories in Ile Royale. If the fishermen are eager for beach grants, the officers are no less eager for land grants, for he is in receipt of numerous applications for whole bays and rivers. Must grant only what can be cultivated. No doubt the lands on the river Miré will be the first taken up, on account of their fertility and their proximity to Louisbourg. Must not tolerate idleness, nor liquor selling. Has selected Sr. Des Goutins, formerly of Acadia, to be Writer to the King. He is a good citizen, and an honest man. Will grant him leave of absence at the end of 1715. It is possible that the missionaries in Acadia may make no efforts to induce the Acadians to locate themselves in Ile Royale, but their departure from Acadia is the main thing. It will be easy to induce the Amelecites to remove to Ile Royale, but it will not be so easy as regards the Abenakis. The greater part of those who had settled in Canada have returned to their villages. For the present, there will be missionaries from two different provinces ; the Recollets from Brittany will serve the inhabitants of Plaisance, and those of Paris the Acadians. Later on the selection will be confined to one province only, but nothing must be said about it, for fear of exciting bad feeling between them. Folio 434½, 20 pages. Say, 34 pp.
- March 22. The same to M. L'Hermitte. Will see by the triplicate copy of the order from the Queen of England, that the settlers of Acadia have the

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1714. privilege of selling their holdings in Acadia. Must inform those interested, if they do not know it already. M. de Costebelle has also a copy of this order. Sends copy of decree whereby the King exempts from all duties, for ten years, all dry fish and oils coming from Ile Royale. Folio 444½, 2 pages.
- March 23. The same to Abbé Gaulin. Delighted with the good sentiments of the Acadians. Hopes they will not remain on English lands. Has loaded and shipped the the necessary rigging for the vessels now being built by the Acadians. Would prefer their settling on Ile Royale. Will reserve for them the lands at Port Dauphin, which are extremely fertile, and where there is splendid timber and some fishing. Will send from Ile Royale a ship to facilitate their journey. They are not to have seigniors over them, as the King is opposed to the granting of lands as seigniories. Has obtained for them the right to sell their holdings; the order to that effect has been sent forward. Hopes he will succeed in persuading the Indians to settle in Ile Royale. Folio 445, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- March 23. The same to Père Justinien. Has received the letter which he wrote conjointly with Père Bonnaventure. Learns with regret of the difficulties which prevent the Acadians from removing to Ile Royale as quickly as he would wish. Considers it better for them to settle in Ile Royale than on La Baie des Chaleurs, or in Ile St. Jean. They will have all they can desire there; good lands, the best timber in the world, splendid pastures, and hay close to La Baie du Brador, etc., etc. Folio 447, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 23. The same to Père Felix. Id. Folio 448½, ½ page.
- March 28. The same to M. de Costebelle. M. de Saujean, who commands "La Charente," has received instructions to take a load of masts and tar from Quebec to Rochefort, if time permits, after the evacuation of Plaisance. Folio 448½, 1 page.
- April 10. Instructions for M. de Soubras, Commissary General at Ile Royale. Is fitting out four vessels at Rochefort: "L'Africain," "Le Héros," "Le Samslack" and "La Charente," for the evacuation of Plaisance and for the provisioning of Ile Royale. The first goes directly to Louisbourg, thence to Quebec for the provisions contracted for with Sr. Pacaud. The others will go directly to Plaisance, and one of them, after the evacuation of Plaisance, may go to Acadia for the removal of the settlers. Missionaries at Ile Royale. Administration of Justice. Will act as sub-delegate of the Intendant of New France. Creation of a Council. Of whom it is to be composed. Extent of land grants. Distribution of sea-beaches. Is not willing at present to make grants at Menadon and Gaboury bays (now called Phelypeau and Ponchartrain, respectively), reserving them for ships coming from France. Explanations of the duties of his position, and sundry instructions. Folio 449, 16 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- Marly, April 11. The same to M. de Costebelle. Has heard from one source that the English were carrying artillery to Plaisance, and from another, that they were not doing so. Does not know what to believe. They can hardly fancy, however, that they have a claim to our artillery, since the treaty is silent on the point. Line of conduct he must follow. The English vessels which are to sail for Plaisance are: one war ship of 54 guns and four transports. Their crews and troops have been reduced one half by desertions at Lisbon. Lord Bolingbrook has declared that those who have goods at Plaisance may send their vessels for them, without being provided with passports. Folio 457½, 3 pages. Say 5 pp.
- Memorial in relation to the artillery of Plaisance. Explanations of treaty. Arguments to be offered. Folio 458½, 3 pages.

1714.
April 18. The Minister to M. de Costebelle. His duties, and those of M. de Soubras. Commissions as ensigns for MM. Despriet, De Fontenay and De Tonty. Folio 461, 3 pages.
- April 18. The same to M. de Costebelle and M. de Soubras. Instructions concerning land grants, fortifications, etc., etc. Folio 462, 4 pages.
- April 18. The same to M. de Soubras. Sends him the list of officers and funds for the pay of the troops. Folio 463½, 1 page.
- List of officers of Ile Royale and salaries : The Governor, 4,000 livres per annum ; 1st lieutenant of the King, 1,800 ; 2nd lieutenant, 1,700 ; major, 1,200 ; adjutant, 720 ; captains, 1,080 ; lieutenants, 720 ; ensigns, 480. Folio 464, 1 page.
- April 19. The Minister to M. de St. Ovide. Is glad to receive his assurance that he will proceed to Ile Royale by the first vessel leaving Plaisance. M. de Costebelle has been instructed to leave only on the last vessel to sail. Is glad to learn that M. Bourdon sails on "Le Héros." Folio 464½, 1 page.
- June 26. Same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. May give the land grant of La Baie de L'Indienne to M. Perroteau Desprise, second lieutenant, for the establishment of a sendentary fishery, if they see no objection.
- June 26. Same to M. Perroteau Desprise. Has left it to De Costebelle and De Soubras to deal with his petition. Folio 465, 1 page.
- November 21. Same to De Costebelle and De Soubras. Widow Onfroy, of St. Malo, represents that she was the first to send fishing vessels to Ile Royale, under the command of Philippe and François LeVirais, her partners ; that the success of her undertaking induced the merchants of St. Malo and Grandville to send their vessels there. Will decide whether it is expedient to give her a fishing privilege at Scatari Island. Folio 465½, 2 pages.

End of Vol. 36.

ROYAL DISPATCHES AND ORDERS CONCERNING THE COLONIES.

1715 (First 8 Months).

SERIES B., VOL. 37.

(In the first 159 pages of this Vol., "Ports and other places," relating to the Guinea coast, and to St. Domingo and other islands of America, are to be found a small number of documents relating to Ile Royale and Plaisance. I note them.—E.R.) Folio 24½, 21 pages. Say, 40 pp.

TABLE. Folio 24½, 21 pages. Say, 40 pp.

1715.
Versailles,
January 4.

The Minister to Desmaretz. There are in Acadia, which has been given up to England, some 300 French families. They are all determined to go and settle in Ile Royale. Seventy of them—heads of families—visited the island last autumn and selected for themselves and their fellow settlers, the places in which they desire to locate themselves. The English, who live in constant fear of the Indians, are doing everything in their power to render their departure impossible. Few of them will come unless they are sent for. The King's ships should be used for the purpose, and if that were done, a large proportion of the people would be settled down in their new homes by the end of August. Sends him a statement of the amount that will be required to support these families for one year. Without help they cannot leave Acadia. A sum of 10,000 livres is required to purchase the outfit required for the little vessels they have built, and will build during the course of the winter. Folio 1 (after the Table) 4 pages. Say 6 pp.

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- January 6. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Begs of him to expedite the purchase of provisions and munitions requisitioned by De Soubras for Ile Royale. Fol. 7½, ½ page.
- January 9. Same to De Nointret. Redemption of card-money. Folio 11½, 2 pages.
- January 9. Same to Rev. Père Saturnin Dirop. Is glad to find that the Recollets of his province located at Plaisance, have removed to Louisbourg. Fol. 12, 1 page.
- January 22. Same to M. Amelot De Chaillon. Sends him a petition from the hatters of Paris complaining of the fact that Srs. Néret and Gayot have failed to furnish them with green Beaver. Also the answer of Srs. Néret and Gayot. Begs of him to report to the Commissioners of the Council of Trade. Fol. 15, 1 page.
- January 23. Same to Chevalier De Saujon. Has received his report of meeting held at Louisbourg to decide upon the location of the chief settlement in Ile Royale. Informed the King of his measures for the evacuation of Plaisance. Fol. 16, 1 page.
- January 29. Same to M. Desmaretz, as to exemption from duty on coal from Ile Royale and as to the interpretation of the decree respecting exemption of fish. Fol. 23, 2 pages.
- February 4. Same to M. Lempereur. Will notify the merchants of St. Malo that the inhabitants of the island of St. Pierre have evacuated that island and gone to Louisbourg. Fol. 24, 1 page.
- January 4. Same to M. Daligre. The rumor he mentions as to the resignation of the post of Governor of New France by M. De Vaudreuil, is unfounded. He has no thought of doing so. Hence it is out of his, the writer's, power to replace him by M. de Beauquaire, whom he recommends. Fol. 24½, ½ page.
- February 6. Same to M. de Beauquaire. Same subject. Folio 25, ½ page.
- February 10. Same to Desmaretz. Expects that he will at once provide the funds needed to help the Acadians to leave the limits of the English Crown. The harbour of Louisbourg is such a good one and the location so advantageous, that the King had resolved to make it the chief settlement; but as the soil is stony and there is no lime-stone or other material required for permanent fortifications, the outlay would be too great. It has been decided, for the present, not to go beyond a few slight unimportant works, until such time as fortifications of some importance can be erected. The principal establishment is to be at Port Dauphin, which is a splendid port and one that can easily be fortified. The material is on the spot, the fishing is good and abundant, timber and soil of good quality. There is also Port Toulouse, where the fishing is abundant and the land of good quality; but there is a bar at the entrance with but 2½ fathoms of water. The Acadians have selected this spot. A small fort is to be constructed there. The King has approved of the amount appropriated for Ile Royale. Begs of him to see that the money be forthwith paid over to the Treasurer of the Marine, in order to expedite the necessary purchases the fitting-out of the ships and prepare for sailing in April. The English are well aware of the importance of this post, and are already taking umbrage in the matter. They see that it will be prejudicial to their trade, and that in time of war it will be a menace to their shipping, and on the first outbreak of trouble they will be sure to use every means to get possession of it. It is therefore necessary to fortify it thoroughly. If France were to lose this island, the loss would be an irreparable one, and it would involve the loss of all her holdings in North America. Fol. 26½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- February 12. Same to M. De Berle. A passage for his brother, a sergeant in the forces in Canada. Fol. 28½, ½ page.

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1715. Same to M. Dupont De Veillene, midshipman, at Rochefort. Has
 February 12. received the journal of the voyage made by him to Port Dauphin, under orders from M. De Saujon, together with a chart of Scatary Island. Fol. 29, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 12. Same to M. Dominique Labat, at Bayonne. The bill of exchange for the freight, from Plaisance to Louisbourg, of his vessel, "Le St. Michel," has not been paid, because it lacked the certificate of M. D. Soubras, Commissary-General at Louisbourg. Fol. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 12. Same to M. Amelot de Chaillon. Sends him the resolution of the hat manufacturers of Paris, offering to take over the contract of Néret and Gayot for the Beaver trade, on condition that the same be extended to the year 1723, &c., &c. Asks him to consult the Commissioners of the Council of Trade. Does not think it expedient to comply with their request, firstly because there is no additional security for the payment of the bills of exchange, and secondly because the intention is to make the trade free, on the expiry of the Néret-Gayot contract, in 1717. Fol. 33, 1 page.
- Same to M. Landreau. Sends him an extract from the letter of M. D'Iberville, the King's Envoy to the English Court, showing that the bills of exchange given by the English buyers of codfish at Plaisance have been paid. Fol. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 12. Same to M. De Billet. Has furnished the King with an account of his voyage and of his services at the evacuation of Plaisance. Fol. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 12. Same to De Saujon. The King has given him a gratuity, in view of his services at the evacuation of Plaisance and in the settlement of Ile Royale. Fol. 35, 1 page.
- February 13. Same to M. Meschin. A gratuity has been given him for his services at the evacuation of Plaisance and in the settlement of Ile Royale. Fol. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 17. Same to M. de Nointel. Redemption of card-money. M. Bégon has withdrawn 230,000 livres of card-certificates,—a profit of 160,000 livres to the King, and a loss of like amount to the holders. Fol. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- February 19. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Bills of exchange. Fol. 37, 1 page.
- February 19. Same to M. Buisson. Outfit of 3 vessels for Ile Royale. Provisioning of same. Fol. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 24. Same to Madame La Marquise de Béringhat. Sends her an ensigny in expectancy, in the forces in Canada, in pursuance of her request, for M. de L'Epervanche. Fol. 38, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 25. Same to M. Péroteau Desprises. Received his letter stating his inability to accomplish his undertaking for a settlement at Havre à L'Indienne, Ile Royale. Folio 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- February 27. Same to De Beauharnais. Instructions as to supply of provisions for Ile Royale. Fol. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. Say, 5 pp.
- February 27. Same to M. Besnard. Same subject. Fol. 43, 3 pages.
- March 9. Same to De Beauharnais. Same subject. Fol. 44, 2 pages. Say 3 pp.
- March 9. Same to M. Besnard. Same subject. Fol. 45, 2 pages.
- March 10. Same to M. De Basville. Asks him to give every assistance to M. de Vaudreuil, who is going to Languedoc to attend to his personal affairs. Fol. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 10. Same to M. Desmaretz. Awaits his reply as to the funds required for Ile Royale. The requirements are most urgent and the time is short. Help for the settlers of Acadia. Fol. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- March 12. Same to M. Lempereur. Asks for information as to the payment of what is owing, for subsistence in England, to M. de St. Ovide and to the officers of the frigate "La Valeur," captured by the English in 1710. Fol. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

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1715. Same to M. Le Chevalier de Sanjou. Is waiting for report from M. de
 March 12. Beauharnais in order to settle all the expenses of his campaign at Plaisance and Ile Royale. Fol. 47½, 1 page.
- March 14. Same to Néret and Gayot. Is writing to M. Bégon as to the unwillingness of the Canadian settlers to deliver their Beaver at their office in Quebec. Fol. 48, 1 page.
- March 14. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Asks him to send out to Canada 4 small pieces of artillery for M. de Louvigny's campaign against the Fox Indians. Fol. 48½, ½ page.
- March 14. Same to Mme La Princesse de Nesmond. Will recommend to the King the advancement of M. Coulon de Villiers. Fol. 49, ½ page.
- March 20. Same to M. De Billy. The King has given him command of the store-ship "La Charente," bound for Ile Royale. Fol. 49½, 1 page.
- March 20. Same to M. Voutron. The King has again given him command of "L'Afriquain" for a voyage to Quebec. Will send the order to M. de la Galissonnière. Fol. 50, ½ page.
- March 20. Same to M. Buisson. Food supplies for Ile Royale. Fol. 50, 1 page.
- March 20. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Powder for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 50½, ½ page.
- March 20. Same to same. Has appointed same officers to command "L'Afriquain," "La Charente" and "Le Samslack," bound for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 51, 2 pages.
- March 20. Same to M. de Beauvilliers, engineer. Has received the chart of Labrador sent by him. May give to Sieur La Joue, architect, of Quebec, the desired information to enable him to complete the chart he has prepared from the Great Bank as far as Montreal. Fol. 51½, ½ page.
- March 27. Same to M. Desmaretz. Means must be adopted to pay forthwith the bills of exchange in connection with the redemption of the card-money. It is bad enough that the holders should lose the half of the value of their securities. Fol. 54½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 27. Same to M. Besnard. Supplies for Ile Royale and Canada. Fitting-out of vessels. Fol. 56, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- March 27. Same to de Beauharnais. Same subject. Fol. 57, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- March 27. Same to M. de Nointel. The holders of Canada card-money are alarmed. They are afraid that the bills of exchange they accepted will not be paid at maturity. This would be a cruel blow. It is quite enough that they should lose one half the value of the cards. The non-payment would utterly ruin the trade of Canada and the people of the country. Begs of him to state these facts to M. Desmaretz. It would be advisable to create a special coinage for the colonies. By issuing the coinage at a higher figure than its intrinsic value, a good profit would be secured for the King. Had represented to M. Desmaretz the necessity of strengthening the French colonies with new settlers and suggested a lottery or a duty on lotteries. It happens that the settlement in Ile Royale can be greatly strengthened by means of the Acadians, but their transit must be facilitated, and provision made for their needs on reaching their destination, for they will be giving up fine farms, &c., &c. It would be impossible to secure as good a result otherwise, with so small an outlay of money. The money must therefore be provided to establish the settlement of Ile Royale on a solid and durable basis. Fol. 59, 8 pages. Say, 14 pp.
- April 1. Decree dismissing the petition presented by M. De Leuse, priest and canon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec, to the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty by his decree of May 6, 1714. (M. de Leuse claimed from MM. Tremblay, Thibierge, Brisacier and others, attorneys

1715. of the Chapter of Quebec, a sum of 8,000 livres due to him for twenty years revenue of his canonicate.—E.R.) Fol. 62½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- Decree dismissing the petition of the Dean, Canons and Chapter of Quebec, addressed to the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty by a decree of May 20th, 1714. Folio 63½, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- April 3. Same to MM. Néret and Gayot. Asks them to consider the petition of the merchants of La Rochelle setting forth that the suppression of the green Beaver has rendered them very scarce and raised the price to an exorbitant figure; that it is expedient that their company should instruct M. de Louvigny to get all the green Beaver in the upper country brought down to Quebec, and pay for it at the rate of 3 livres 10 per pound, in order to increase the delivery. Folio 64½, 1 page.
- April 3. Same to Marquis de la Galissonnière. Sends him the King's orders for Sieurs de Voutron, de Billy and Meschin, appointed to command the vessels "L'Afriquain," "La Charente" and "Le Samslack," which His Majesty is sending to Canada and Ile Royale, &c., &c. Fol. 65, 1 page.
- April 3. Same to M. Amelot du Chaillon. Sends him the petition of MM. Néret and Gayot, asking for an extension of the period of their privilege, in order to indemnify them for losses resulting from the non-execution of an article of their contract, from the deprivation of the Hudson's Bay country, and from the quantity of waste in the old stock of Beaver. Begs of him to submit their petition to the Commissioners of the Council of Trade. Fol. 70, 1 page.
- April 4. Same to Baron de St. Castin. Is writing to MM. de Fenoil and de Harley de Cély, to induce them to assist him in his difficulties with M. de Sarrante Mariolet. Urges him to bestir himself and proceed to Acadia this year. Folio 70½, 1 page.
- April 4. Same to M. de Harley de Cély, Intendant at Pau. Asks him to see M. de Sarrante Mariolet and get him to furnish an account of his administration to M. de Castin. Desires to avoid a lawsuit, so that M. de St. Castin may be free to return shortly to Canada, where his presence is necessary. Fol. 71, 1 page.
- April 4. Same to M. de la Rocheallart. Is informed that the sergeants of the 7 companies at Ile Royale are utterly incompetent. Will see whether he could not select fourteen corporals from the companies serving at Rochefort, to replace them. Fol. 7½, 1 page.
- April 4. Same to M. de Beauharnais. As there is good brick clay at Port Toulouse, asks him to send out there two good brickmakers and 4 good masons, also 60 recruits selected from amongst men who are masters of a trade. Fol. 72, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 4. Same to M. Besnard. Same subject. Fol. 73, 1 page.
- April 4. Same to M. Buisson. Shipment of flour and biscuit to Ile Royale. Fol. 73½, ½ page.
- April 4. Same to M. Landreau. Begs of him to expedite the departure for Ile Royale of M. Viarien, who acted as Surgeon-Major at Plaisance. Fol. 74, ½ page.
- April 4. Same to M. Lempereur. In relation to duty levied at Bordeaux on codfish, the property of Madame Onfroy of St. Malo. Fol. 74, ½ page.
- April 4. Same to M. Besnard. Asks for information about the claim of Sr. Pascaud, merchant, of Larochelle. His claim appeared to be a just one. Fol. 74½, 2 pages.
- April 7. Same to M. Lempereur, at St. Malo. The shipowners complain of the advance in the wages of the fishermen, and assert that it absords all their profits. Suggestions for the removal of this difficulty. Fol. 77½, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.

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1715.
April 12. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Cannot give command of "La Charente" to M. de Forant, whose appointment he recommends to the position held by M. de Billy, the latter not being in a fit state to serve. De Billy on the other hand asks for the command of "Le Samslack," in place of "La Charente." This he cannot grant. Fol. 79½, 1 page.
- April 12. Same to M. Besnard. Is satisfied with his report of the progress made in fitting out the vessels appointed to sail for Ile Royale and Canada. The "Samslack" must be the first, with part of what is intended for Ile Royale. Fol. 80, 2 pages.
- April 12. Same to M. de Billy. Things having been settled in that manner, cannot at present give him command of "Le Samslack." Folio 80½, 1 page.
- Same to M. Pajot. Is surprised at the extent of the repairs on "La Charente." Fol. 80½, ½ page.
- April 18. Same to M. Amyant Danserville. Learns with pleasure that he is about to send two vessels to Ile Royale and to found a settlement there. Fol. 82, 1 page.
- April 23. Same to M. Desmaretz. Is surprised not to have received an answer from him respecting the necessary funds required for Ile Royale and for the help to be given to the people of Acadia. The question is of great importance and there is no time to spare. Fol. 82½, 3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 29. Same to M. Amelot. Is informed that he and M. D'Argenson have succeeded in making peace between MM. Néret and Gayot and the hatters of Paris. Is anxious to know what has been done. Fol. 84, 1 page.
- April 30. Same to M. Lefèbvre. Sends him a petition from the Bishop of Quebec asking for the cancelling of a decree of the Superior Council of Quebec, in the matter of the case of Mlle Boulanger against Père Denis, à Recollet. Fol. 84½, ½ page.
- April 30. Same to M. de la Rocheallart. Begs of him to make another attempt to induce some of the corporals to go as sergeants to Ile Royale. Fol. 86, ½ page.
- April 30. Same to M. Lempereur. Asks him to compel M. Lafont, who received the money due to M. de St. Ovide and other officers of the frigate "La Valeur," for their maintenance while they were prisoners in England, to pay over to them the said money in cash. Fol. 86½, 1 page.
- April 30. Same to M. de la Forcade, banker. Orders the treasurer to pay a certain bill of exchange drawn by M. Desgoutins. Fol. 87½, ½ page.
- April 30. Same to M. De Champigny. Same subject. Folio 87½, ½ page.
- April 30. Same to Abbé L'Echassier. Grants him passage to Canada for 4 ecclesiastics. Folio 88½, ½ page.
- April 30. Same to M. Besnard. Is glad to see that he has found means to pay the men who are working at the repairing of the ships, and to purchase supplies for Ile Royale. Folio 88, 2 pages.
- April 30. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Hopes soon to remit the funds to meet the purchases for Acadia. Fears he may be unable to do as much for Canada. Sundry instructions. Fol. 89, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- April 30. Same to M. Landreau. Sends him orders to arrest the ship captain who refused to admit on board his vessel and bring back to France, a girl of bad repute, when ordered so to do by MM. de Costebelle and Soubras. Fol. 90½, 1 page.
- April 30. Same to M. de Voutron. May sail for Canada with his ship after the sailing of the vessels going to Ile Royale. Folio 91, 1 page.
- Marly,
May 3. Same to M. de Montholon. Tells him to assure the shipowners that they will very soon be paid. Fol. 92½, 1 page.
- May 3. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Will grant a passage to 3 Sulpicians. Fol. 93, ½ page.

1715. Same to M. de Billy, at Zante. Since the state of his health is such
May 4. that he cannot undertake the voyage to Ile Royale, grants him his leave.
Folio 94½, ½ page.
- Versailles, Same to M. Desmaretz. Insists on his providing, without delay, the
May 13. funds required for supplying and maintaining the settlement on Ile
Royale. Fol. 95½, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- May 14. Same to M. Besnard. He is to inform the workmen and purveyors that
they will not have long to wait for their money. Fol. 98, 1 page.
- May 14. Same to M. Montholon. Sundry instructions as to purchases for Ile
Royale. Fol. 98, 1 page. Say, 2 pp.
- May 14. Same to M. de Beauharnais. The Danzick steel sent out to Ile Royale
was not of the quality required. Must send Spanish steel.
- May 25. Same to Rev. Père Le Tellier. The coadjutor of Quebec states that he
can do no good in spiritual matters until he has the means of supporting
and assisting the poor and the Indians in their temporal needs ; that his
pension of 3,000 livres is insufficient. The King is pleased to direct that
he be awarded a pension in the form of a benefice. Fol. 102½, ½ page.
- May 25. Same to M. de Voutron. Does not approve of his proposal as to pas-
sengers going to Canada. Fol. 103, ½ page.
- May 25. Same to M. Meschin. Is glad to hear that he will soon be ready to set
out for Ile Royale. Folio 103, ½ page.
- May 25. Same to Père Le Blanc, Jesuit. Has heard with pleasure of his ap-
pointment as Procurator of the missions of his Order in New France, in
place of M. de Lamberville. Grants a passage to two Jesuit Fathers.
Folio 104, 1 page.
- May 25. Same to M. de Harley de Cély. Thanks him for his kind services to
Baron de St. Castin. Folio 104½, ½ page.
- May 25. Same to M. de Serroil, First President at Pau. Id. Fol. 104½, ½ page.
- May 26. Same to M. Desmaretz. Sends him de Montholon's letter showing the
pressing need of funds for the provisioning of Ile Royale. Folio 105½,
1 page.
- May 29. Safe conduct for Sieur Poupet de la Boularderie. Fol. 106, ½ page.
- May 29. Same to M. Meschin. Cannot secure for him a writ suspending the
action entered against himself and De Marigny. Fol. 106½, ½ page.
- Versailles, Same to M. de Beauharnais. Passage granted to the son of Sieur
June 3. Benois, Surgeon-Major of forces in Canada. Fol. 107, ½ page.
- June 4. Same to same. The King has resolved to send off the "Samslack"
forthwith, with some provisions for Ile Royale, pending the fitting out of
the other vessels, in order to show to the troops and the settlers that they
are not forgotten. Disposal of moneys sent out with this ship. Sundry
instructions. Fol. 107½, 3 pages.
- June 4. Same to M. de Montholon. It is unfortunate that the purveyors should
refuse to furnish any supplies before payment even with special assurance,
M. de Celle will soon be in a position to remit the necessary funds. As
there is no Spanish steel at Rochefort, must send one half in Limoges
and one half in Piedmont steel. Fol. 108½, 3 pages.
- June 4. Same to M. Pajot. Regrets to find that the workmen have left off the
fitting out of the ships, on account of non-payment of wages. Hopes to
find relief ere long from this unfortunate state of things, &c., &c. Fol.
109½, 3 pages.
- June 4. Same to M. Besnard. Same subject. Fol. 110½, 3 pages.
- June 6. Same to Père Saturnin Dirop, ex-Provincial of the Recollets of Bre-
tagne, at Morlaix. Had better send out the two Religious of his Order
whom he has selected for Ile Royale, on one of the vessels sailing from
Nantes, as the King's ships may be delayed. Fol. 112, 1 page.

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1715.
July 6. Same to M. de la Guerre Charbise. It is quite true that the King is sending to Ile Royale M. de Becancourt, Chief Engineer of Canada, but he has been replaced by M. de L'Hermitte, so that there is no vacancy. Has nothing but the best of reports of his brother, M. de Marville, assistant engineer in Canada. Fol. 112, 1 page.
- June 11. Same to M. Gaudion. Asks him to pay the bills of exchange drawn by his clerk at Quebec, M. Petit. Fol. 116, 1 page.
- Marly,
June 17. Same to M. Desmaretz. Hoped to receive from him the funds required for fitting out the ships and purchasing provisions for the Ile Royale. Has no news from him on the subject and is grieved to think that the season is about to pass without any help being sent to that settlement. The consequences will be most deplorable. The seamen engaged for the voyage have already deserted. M. Gaudion will be in straits for the payment of the bills of exchange he has accepted, if the funds are not remitted to him at once. Fol. 117, 2 pages.
- June 19. Same to M. le Marquis D'Aligre. May grant the adjutancy of Ile Royale to M. le Comte D'Agrand, if he is willing to accept it. Awaits his reply. Fol. 118, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 19. Same to De Beauharnais. M. Desmaretz not having as yet provided the funds for Canada and Ile Royale, and the season being far advanced, the only course to adopt is to give up the fitting out of "La Charente," which would take a considerable time, and endeavour to send off at once a small merchant vessel to Quebec, &c., &c. Fol. 118, 3 pages.
- June 19. Same to M. Rocheallart, as to certain soldiers who are willing to go to Ile Royale and serve as sergeants. Fol. 119, 1 page.
- June 19. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Bills of exchange accepted by M. Gaudion. Fol. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 19. Same to M. Le Fèvre. Asks him to see M. Chubéré as to certain papers relating to the Bishopric and Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 26. Same to M. Desmaretz. Begg of him to state definitely whether he can or cannot rely upon having funds for Ile Royale. It is useless to work at the fitting out of the ships if no funds are granted. At the same time it is too bad to leave the troops and the settlers in the deepest distress in a desert land. The injury inflicted on the colony will be irreparable. Fol. 122, 1 page.
- June. Same to M. Gaudion. Bills of exchange. Folio 122 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- July 2. Same to M. Desmaretz. M. Gaudion has allowed the bills of exchange from Canada, which he had accepted, to go to protest, because of his (Desmaretz's) failure to remit him the needed funds. The Canadians who are in France lament the disastrous consequence which must be the result. Begg of him to remit these funds before the sailing of the ships, in order to obviate the necessity of sending the sad news to Canada. Fol. 123, 1 page.
- July 3. Same to M. le Marquis D'Orsé (?). The King has granted the position of Adjutant at Ile Royale to M. le Comte D'Agrain. Fol. 124, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 3. Same to M. le Marquis D'Aligre. Same subject. Fol. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 3. Same to Abbé de Maupéon. The Bishop of Quebec writes that he has not been able to come to any decision as to the acceptance of the Pope's Bull condemning Père Quesnel's book. In order to bring him to the point, he must be dealt with in the same way as bishops who do not belong to the clerical body of France. That is all he needs to induce him to issue his pastoral letter. Begg of him to prepare the necessary papers, and they shall be forwarded to him. Fol. 125, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. de Harley de Cély. Sends him a letter from Baron de St. Castin, with a copy of the settlement he made with M. de Sarrante. Begg

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1715. of him to assist M. de St. Castin, in view of the fact that de Sarrante wants to evade his obligations and have a lawsuit. Fol. 126, 1 page.
- July 8. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Père Le Blanc, fearing that he King's ships may not sail for Canada this year, asks that passage be granted to the two Jesuit Fathers, on a merchant vessel. Fol. 126½, 1 page.
- July 9. Same to M. Besnard. Is willing, in order to rid him of Mlle. D'Aubusson, to secure for her a passage on M. de Bonfils's ship, which is about to sail for Canada, or place her with the sisters of the hospital. Fol. 126½, ½ page.
- July 10. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Must strive to induce the purveyors to make advances, by assuring them that the money will soon be paid to them by M. Desmaretz. The object is to send as large a supply as possible to Canada by the ship commanded by M. de Bonfils. Must defer for a few days the sailing of that ship. Mlle D'Aubusson. Fol. 127, 1½ pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- July 10. Same to M. Massiot. As to departure of vessel commanded by De Bonfils. Fol. 127½, ½ page.
- July 10. Same to M. Desmaretz. Is being persecuted by the holders of Canada bills of exchange. Begs of him to give his whole attention to this matter. Fresh complaints as to funds for Ile Royale. Fol. 128, 1 page.
- July 10. Same to Rev. Père Le Tellier. The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec is grateful for the favour granted him by the King, but he does not seem willing to set out for Canada notwithstanding that his presence there is needed. Begs of him to persuade him set out. Fol. 128½, ½ page.
- July 13. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Sends his mail with all possible expedition. Hopes he has delayed the sailing of the vessel of M. de Bonfils. Fol. 129, ½ page.
- July 13. Same to M. Massiot. Same subject. Fol. 129½, ½ page.
- July 15. Same to M. L'Hostellier. Funds for redemption of card-money. Fol. 131½, 1 page.
- July 15. Same to M. le Febure. Has heard with pleasure of the settlement effected by Abbé Bégon between the Priory of La Colombe and M. Thibaut, delegate of the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 132, 1½ pages.
- July 15. Same to M. de Beauharnais, as to the passage of one Daigremont. Fol. 132½, ½ page.
- July 17. Same to M. Desmaretz. M. Gaudion (Treasurer of the Navy) who had accepted the bills of exchange for the redemption of card-money, relying upon his (Desmaretz) promise to provide for them, is about to be arrested. This is creating a deplorable sensation and involves the ruin of Canada. The King is grieved and wishes to see him. Fol. 133½, p pages.
- July 17. Same to Abbé Bégon. Cannot pay his brother's salary in cash. Will pay him in bonds or annuities if he consents to accept them. Can do nothing more, and his brother's conduct in Canada does not entitle him to special favours. Complaints of a most serious character are pouring in from all sides about him. He got four vessels built at La Rochelle for trading purposes. He sent two vessels loaded with wheat and flour to the islands, when he had prohibited the exportation thereof, causing a riot at Quebec by so doing. He caused all the bolting machines held by private individuals to be placed under seal in order to secure for himself the monopoly of flour making. He has sold wheat at 16 livres the minot that would not have been worth more than 4, had he not taken things in his own hands and prevented everyone from selling or buying it. He strove to compel the merchants to deliver to Hayword, his confidential man, flour at 30 livres the barrel when, in view of the advance of which he was himself the cause, it was worth 60 livres, etc., etc. He has made him-

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1715. self absolutely master of the trade of Canada, and the people must be utterly ruined if a stop is not put to his grasping cupidity. If further complaints of a like general character are received, he will inform the King. Hopes he will apply himself to repair all the evil he has done. Fol. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 pp. Say, 8 pp.
- July 24. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Will give passage on the "L'Africain" to Vincent Perrin and Jacques Courfial, the first to reside at L'Ile Royale, where his parents are settled, and the second to proceed to Quebec where he has his family. Fol. 139, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- July 29. The same to De Champigny on the subject of Demoiselle D'Aubusson. Fol. 140, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 29. The same to de Beauharnais. Of the 60 soldiers from Ile d'Oléron whom he was to have sent to Ile Royale, there still remain 28; he is to send them by the vessel "L'Africain." Fol. 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- July 31. The same to the same. Shipments for Canada. Awaits from day to day the funds to enable him place the "L'Africain" in a condition to leave. Fol. 143, 3 pp. Say, 5 pp.
- July 31. The same to Mouchard, delegate to the Council of Commerce. Understands, as he does, all the harm done by the non-payment of the bills of exchange for Canada. Should communicate with M. Desmaretz. Fol. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- August 4. The same to Amyrault D'Anseville. Same subject. Fol. 145 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 p.
- August 4. The same to De Harley de Cély, De St. Castin makes a complaint stating that De Sarrante is branding him everywhere as a bastard. It is a calumny uttered simply to enable him to avoid the payment of what he owes to M. de St. Castin. He deserves punishment. Fol. 146.
- Versailles, August 10. The same to Pressiat. Hopes that the affair of the church at Quebec will soon be concluded in accordance with the King's wishes. Fol. 148, 1 page.
- August 21. The same to De Beauharnais. Will have "L'Africain" dismantled, the season being too far advanced to send her to Ile Royale. Fol. 154, 1 p.

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REGISTRY OF LETTERS FROM MGR. LE COMTE DE PONT-CHARTRAIN TO THE OFFICIALS OF NEW FRANCE, FROM THE MONTH OF JANUARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSEIL DE MARINE.

- Versailles, February 12. The Minister to De Vaudreuil. Leave granted to Louis Girard, a soldier. Fol. 159, 1 p.
- March 9. The same to Bégon. Sends him copy of the cipher code destroyed at the burning of the Palace. Fol. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- The same to the same. Will return to MM. Néret and Gayot the 66 barrels of powder they lent to the King. Fol. 159 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 p.
- March 17. The same to M. Merthelot de Beaucours. Has been appointed to replace M. L'Hermite as engineer at Ile Royale. Will also be King's lieutenant. Will have no salary as engineer, but will have 1,700 livres as King's Lieutenant. Fol. 160, 2 pp.
- March 17. The same to De Ramezy. Same subject. L'Hermite will replace De Beaucours as Captain and Engineer and will at the same time be King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. Folio 161. 2 pp.
- March 17. The same to Bégon. Same subject. Fol. 161 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2 pp.
- April 30. The same to De Ramezay. MM. Néret and Gayot bind themselves to take 40 thousand-weight of Beaver and to pay at the rate of 60 sols the pound. Fol. 162. 2 pp.

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April 30. The same to Bégon. Same subject. Fol. 163, 1½ p.
- April 30. The same to De Louvigny. Same subject. Fol. 163½. 2 pp.
- Marly,
May 25. The same to the Coadjutor of Quebec. The King will grant him a pension or a benefice at the first distribution he makes. Hopes he will not fail to sail for Quebec on "L'Afriquain." Fol. 165, 1½ p.
- Versailles.
June 11. The same to Bégon. Will give a helping hand to Sr. Bonfils, merchant, of La Rochelle, for the recovery of monies that are due to him at Quebec. Fol. 165½.
- Marly,
June 26. The same to the Coadjutor at Quebec. Congratulates him on the pension of 3,000 livres which the King has granted him. His presence is necessary at Quebec. Fol. 166, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to M. Bégon. Is gratified with the attention he has given to the provisioning of Ile Royale. Loss incurred by Pacaud in the execution of his contract. Thinks him deserving of compensation. Sees the reasonableness of his having prohibited the exportation of flour, but can not see why he has prohibited the sale of wheat in the country. Bills of Exchange. Scarcity of funds. Should have burnt the old money-cards and made new ones, rather than make use of the old ones. Asks him to prepare a memorial on the advantages that might flow from freedom of trade. De Vaudreuil de Cavagnal is returning to Canada. In compliance with the Bishop's request, the King had almost decided to cancel the judgments recorded against Père Denis, in the action brought by Mlle de St. Pierre. This affair has caused a scandal, which might have been avoided by communicating with De Galiffet, who was the underhand instigator of the proceedings. Blames him for having delayed the settlement of Michilimakinak, for having refused provisions and boats to Sieur de St. Castin, &c., &c. De Vaudreuil must be of a very easy disposition to have tolerated his exaggerated pretensions. Desires to know his reasons for raising the price of powder. Placet of Widow Récord. Sends him two petitions of the Sulpicians. Has allowed De Vaudreuil to remain in France until next year. Honours in the churches. Requests of the Bishop on the subject of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec. De Louvigny. Fol. 166, 21 pp. Say, 35 pp.
- July 13. The same to Collet. Must refrain from stating the grounds of his conclusions. Fol. 190½, 2 pp.
- July 13. The same to De la Martinière, Dean of the Council. Is grieved to hear of the bad state of his affairs. Has granted him a gratuity of 200 livres. Fol. 191, 1 p.
- July 13. The same to Coulon de Villiers. The King has granted him a lieutenancy. Fol. 91½, ½ p.
- July 13. The same to De Lino. Has received his memorial on the administration of justice. Fol. 191½, 1 p.
- July 13. The same to Père de Breslay. On the state of his mission. Gratuity. Folio 1902, 1 p.
- July 13. The same to De Louvigny. What he says of the grave consequences of a war with the Renards is in conformity with the instructions the King has given to De Vaudreuil. Hopes he will be able to avoid the sad alternative. Admits that this war would be more quickly terminated with 800 French than with the Indians, but cannot undertake this expenditure. Has given permission for 15 canoes, on condition that the trading be done only at Michilimakinak, Détroit and Fort Illinois, which will be satisfactory to the allied Indians, as they can themselves carry on the trade with more remote tribes. Fol. 192½, 4 pp. Say 5 pp.

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1715.
July 13. The same to St. Pierre de Repentigny. The King has granted him the Company vacant through the death of De la Forest. Id. to D'Ervilliers. Id. to De la Guerre Mooville. Fol. 194, 2 pages.
- July 13. The same to Dupont. Has granted to his grandson, Des Meloises, an ensigny in expectancy. Must apply to Bégon on the matter of the mill expropriated for the fortifications. Fol. 195, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to De Galiffet. Is very glad to find that he has sent away Mlle de St. Pierre. Should have done it before, and prevented the action which the father and mother of the girl have entered against Père Joseph. It seems he took her sister aged 15 years, in her place, during his absence. Hopes to learn that he sent her away on his return.
- July 13. The same to Abbé de Belmont. The Bishop informs him that he has found within the limits of the government of Montreal, three or four missions or parishes which are not served. Hopes that, with the other Sulpicians who went to Canada last year, and those who are going out this year, he will be able to place resident priests there. Fol. 196½.
- July 13. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Church of Quebec. Is glad he is satisfied with the partition of property made by the Commissioners of the Council, between the Bishopric and the Chapter. Permanency of parish cures. The King has not thought proper to cancel the decrees of the Council in the case of St. Pierre against Père Joseph, inasmuch as there has been no encroachment on the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Père Joseph was wrong in refusing, in writing, to give absolution to Mlle de St. Pierre, and, above all, in stating the cause of his refusal. The King has added to the pension of 3,000 livres granted to the Coadjutor a further pension of like amount or a benefice. Honours in the churches. Parish cures of Montreal. Hotel Dieu of Quebec. Bull of the Pope condemning Père Quesnel's book. Has taken note of his recommendations as to the promotion of MM. de Contrecoeur and Des Meloises. Folio 197, 6 pages.
- July 13. The same to Du Tonty. Can avail himself of his leave when he thinks proper. Has given him a license for a canoe, in consideration of the voyage made in order to invite the Indians down to Quebec. Folio 199½, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to De Longueuil. In view of the fact that the attachment the Iroquois have for him induces them to visit him, and that he is thus put to expense, the King grants him a pension of 300 livres. Fol. 200, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to Abbé Glandelet. Is glad to learn he has given up all disputations with the Bishop and is resolved to live on good terms with him. Fol. 200½, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to De Ramezay. Must endeavour to avert the war with the Fox Indians. Must leave no stone unturned to defeat the efforts of the English and the Dutch to attract the trade of the Indians. Did well in writing to the Governor of Manatte. Will issue orders for the arrest of the "coureurs de bois", Bourdon, Bourmont and Bisaillon. Is not able to grant to his son his commission in expectancy. Will give a pension to Mme D'Argenteuil, his sister-in-law, when an opportunity offers. A compromise is to be made between M. Riverin, on behalf of the Colony, and the Farmers of the revenue of the Western Domaine; but most probably there will be nothing coming to the Colony, and it will be impossible to recover the 2,000 livres owing to the latter. The King will not grant any lands as seigniories and cannot confirm those given to De Longueuil and to himself (De R.). Hopes the news from Orange, to the effect that the Renards have defeated 5 French canoes, is false. Fol. 201, 4 pages.

Say, 7 pp.

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July 13. The same to Bégon. The affairs of the Church of Quebec have not yet been settled at Rome. Fol. 203, 1 page.
- July 13. The same to Hazeur, curé of Champlain. Will not allow himself to be prejudiced against his brother if he conducts himself as he should. Fol. 203.
- July 13. The same to Le Verrier. Hopes he will discharge his duty as Major of the troops. Fol. 203½, ½ page.
- July 13. The same to Bégon. Numerous complaints against him. He is rendering himself master of all the commerce of Canada. Has had three or four vessels constructed, of which Butler of La Rochelle is the manager. Has sent two vessels to the islands loaded with flour, and issued orders forbidding others to send cargoes there, under the pretext that they must wait to see whether the harvest would be a good one. Lengthy enumeration of serious complaints. Hopes he will be able to justify himself, and can hardly believe him capable of so many acts contrary to honour, religion and the King's service. And yet the complaints are so numerous and so general, that doubt is hardly possible. If he does not amend he will lose his protection. Fol. 204, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- July 15. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The powers conferred on Canon Thiboust, by the Chapter of Quebec, are very extensive and quite unsuitable under present circumstances. Cannot believe that the Chapter consulted him. Fol. 205, 1 page.
- July 16. The same to Bégon. Same subject. Fol. 205½, 1½ p.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS FROM DE PONTCHARTRAIN
TO THE OFFICIALS OF ILE ROYALE, FROM THE MONTH
OF JANUARY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CON-
SEIL DE MARINE.

- Versailles,
January 27. The Minister to De Soubras. Asks him, if he has not already done so, to conclude the matter of the partition of the proceeds of the effects captured at the taking of Fort St. Jean, from the English. Placet of De Lasson, who claims a considerable interest therein. Fol. 207, 1 p.
- February 25. The same to De Costebelle and De Soubras. Will extend their protection to M. de la Haranèdes, a merchant, of St. Jean De Luz, in case the vessel he is sending to Labrador for the whale fishing should not succeed. Fol. 207½, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to the same. Is grieved to learn that the fortifications of Louisbourg will cost an immense sum, which the King cannot provide. As the number of settlers is large the King wishes that a few batteries be erected, in order to render the place safe against a sudden attack, until such time as the post can be fortified more effectually, which can be done, from time to time and by degrees. Two companies will be stationed there, and M. de St. Ovide will command. The existence of a bar at the entrance to Port Toulouse is unfortunate. It would be well if a good channel could be found. It will be very useful for the settlement of the Acadians. Batteries must be erected there. The King wishes that there should be a company garrisoned there with the Adjutant. The advantages of Port Dauphin are so numerous: security for vessels, wide extent of beach, good quality of land, and the facilities for fortifications, that the King has resolved to make it the principal settlement and to fortify it substantially. They are to make it their place of residence, with the staff and four companies. Can make arrangements accordingly, without

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1715. awaiting the arrival of the "Samslack" and "L'Afriquain." In view of the advanced age of L'Hermitte Berthelot De Beaujours will replace him as engineer. Fol. 207½, 4 pages.
- March 17. The same to L'Hermitte. Informs him that he is to replace Berthelot De Beaujours in Canada, and will also be lieutenant of the King at Three Rivers. Fol. 209, 2 pages.
- March 24. The same to De Costebelle. Asks him to render all the assistance he can to De Courcy, who is sailing for Ile Royale with the frigate "La Mutine." The same to De Courcy. Fol. 209½, 1 page.
- April 18. The same to De Courcy. Fol. 209½, 1 page.
- June 4. The same to MM. de Costebelle and Soubras. On the subject of 14 boats belonging to Amien D'Anseville, merchant, of St. Malo, and left by him, the year before, at Ile Royale. Fol. 210, 1 page.
- June 4. The same to De Costebelle. The King is quite satisfied with his conduct at the evacuation of Plaisance. Has, however, been too easy towards the people, in allowing them to continue their fishing at Plaisance, instead of going at once to Ile Royale. Is glad to know he has had no difficulty with Colonel Moody and that all the French settlers have left Newfoundland. The question of the sale of their holdings will be a difficult matter to settle, in their absence. The Major (De Ligondes) will rank above the captains. Has granted to the widow of Captain Du Vivier a pension of 300 livres. De la Ronde Denys will command at Port Toulouse. Cannot grant him the further increase of pay he asks for. Has no news yet of Durand De la Garenne. Will give him orders to go to L'Ile Royale. Sends him an order to interdict and place under arrest M. de Ste. Marie, his brother-in-law. Sieur de Villejoint. Fol. 210½, 12 pages. Say, 24 pp.
- June 4. The same to De Soubras. Has received his letters of 4th, 22nd and 25th of September ; 3rd, 24th, 27th and 28th October ; 7th and 12th November ; 3rd December ; 14th January ; 2nd and 5th February last. Importance of placing the posts of Ile Royale in a good state of defence. Jealousy of the English. The mishaps met with by the people of Plaisance, at Ile Royale, during the winter, arose from their delay in getting there. MM. de la Ronde and de Pensens have promised, too positively, to the inhabitants of Acadia, that the King would give them provisions for a year. This promise should be kept only as regards the most needy amongst them. Is to assure the settlers that the King will grant no lands as seigniories. Approves of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of wine and spirits to the soldiers; and of that declaring null and void all verbal bargains and agreements. Has done well in taking receipts from the Acadians to whom he sold outfits for their vessels, in spite of the prohibition issued by the English. Thinks the effeminacy and indolence of the Acadians arises from their exclusion, by distance, from all commerce, and from the lack of a market for their produce. The enjoyment of trading advantages will bring out the ability and dexterity they possess. Lack of discipline amongst the officers and soldiers. Will reside at Port Dauphin, as will also M. de Costebelle. Sundry instructions. Folio 216, 20 pages. Say, 33 pp.
- June 4. The same to De Costebelle and De Soubras. Their respective powers. The King has been touched by the zeal and attachment of the Indians of Acadia, who not only insist on making common cause with the French, but have boldly declared to the English that they will not recognize them as the masters of their country. Must secretly and prudently foster these sentiments in their minds. "I have with much surprise heard of the hard

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and unjust manner in which General Nicholson has treated the inhabitants of Acadia, and of the opposition he has offered to the removal of their household property and implements, and to the sale of their holdings, which is contrary not only to the orders he had from the late Queen of England, but also to what he himself agreed upon with MM. de la Ronde and Pinsens. I have written about all this to M. D'Iberville, in London, so that he may lay most strenuous complaints before the King of England. I will let you know the result. Meantime, it is necessary that you yourself should do all in your power to induce the English Governor to deal justly and fairly with these settlers. As M. Nicholson is recalled, and M. Vetch is to succeed him, I fear the latter is no better disposed, for he has already given when in Acadia, proofs of his ill-will and hatred towards the settlers. It is necessary that you should keep me informed of all that shall take place with regard to them. I see as you do that, as matters stand, the proper course to pursue would be to dispatch a King's ship straight to Acadia and bring away the settlers. If the information you sent me on this subject by Sr. de la Ronde had reached me earlier, measures might have been taken in due time to carry out this operation ; but the permission His Majesty has instructed M. D'Iberville to solicit from England, will not, it is to be feared, be so promptly granted, and it will probably come too late to allow the vessel to be sent out this year. Under these circumstances, you must see what you yourselves can do in the matter, making use of the frigate "Le Samslack" and the store-ship "La Charante," which His Majesty is sending to Ile Royale, and acting in conformity with the views of the English Governor and with an eye to the circumstances as they arise. His Majesty might well have decided to send a vessel direct to Acadia, but he has thought it better to ask permission from England, in view of the uncertainty as to whether the ship would be received without passports ; to avoid compromising matters, and to avert any risk of a rupture with the English, in view of the present state of Ile Royale and the jealousy they must feel as to this new settlement—all of which necessitates the exercise of consideration and circumspection in our proceedings. His Majesty is greatly pleased at the fidelity the settlers of Acadia have manifested in his service. He is convinced that if they go to Ile Royale, as there is reason to believe they will, that settlement will become, from the first, a very considerable one, and must in a short time be in a condition to fear nothing. Hence you must adopt every expedient you can think of to attract them to Ile Royale, and do your best to prevent them from selecting Ile St. Jean. It is better in every way that they should settle at Port Toulouse, and you must urge them to do so."

Will remonstrate with the English as to the fact that some of their people are in the habit of fishing on the banks off Port Toulouse. Should endeavour to restrict within the limits of their duties priests of a restless and turbulent character. Recollets of Bretagne and Recollets of Paris. Brickworks at Port Toulouse. Settlement of Indians of Père Gaulin's mission at Antigoniche. Trial of Blanchet, accused of having killed an English sailor. Sundry instructions. Fol. 226, 23 pages. Say, 32 pp.

June 4.

The same to De Villejoin. Is informed that he has become very lax in the performance of his duties. Fol. 237½, 1 page.

June 4.

The same to De St. Ovide. After close examination of the memorials and advice on the subject, it has been decided to locate the principal settlement of Ile Royale at Port Dauphin, while maintaining that of Louisbourg, the advantages of which for fishing are superior to those

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1715. of the former place. Will take command of the latter place. De Beau-
cours. General instructions. Fol. 238, 4 pages.
- June 4. The same to De Renon. Has heard with regret of the death of his
brother. Duvivier. Has secured a pension of 300 livres for his widow.
The King has granted him command of his brother's company. Fol. 239½,
1 page.
- June 4. The same to the Chevalier De Ligondès. Has done well to inform him
of the lack of discipline amongst the troops. Fol. 240, 1 p.
- June 4. The same to L'Hermitte. Lack of diligence in the preparation of
material for the barracks and other works at Ile Royale. Must sail for
Canada on "L'Afriquain." Fol. 240½, 2 pages.
- June 4. The same to Meschin. Sends him the King's orders as to his duties
during the voyage he is to make to Ile Royale in command of the
"Samslack." Fol. 241½, 3 pages.
- June 4. Royal memorial to Meschin, second lieutenant. Will set sail when the
wind permits. Will proceed direct to Louisbourg, where De St. Ovide
is in command, and where MM. de Costebelle and Soubras should now
be found. Will place himself under their orders, both as to the dis-
charging of the cargo and as to proceeding to Acadia, if ordered so to do,
to remove the settlers who shall be found willing to go to Ile Royale.
If the English offer objections to the departure of the Acadians, he is to
endeavour to make them understand, in the light of reason and justice,
the slight foundation for their opposition. Will so act as to avoid com-
promising matters and carefully refrain from giving any occasion for a
rupture. Will encourage those who have built themselves small sailing ves-
sels. Will return to Rochefort under the orders of De L'Epinay, ship's
lieutenant, commanding "La Charante." Fol. 242½, 6 pages.

End of Vol. 37.

ROYAL DISPATCHES AND ORDERS CONCERNING THE COL-
ONIES, DURING THE LAST MONTHS OF 1715, AND THE
YEAR 1716.

Series B—Vol. 38.

(The first 194 pages of this volume do not relate to Canada. It con-
tains, however, some documents having relation to it, and these we in-
dicate here.—E.R.)

Table of dispatches and orders of the King concerning the colonies,
from the establishment of the Conseil de Marine until the last day of
December, 1716. Fol. A., 96 pages. Say, 175 pp.

1715. Conseil de Marine to De Courson. Prays him to see justice done to
Paris, De St. Castin by De Sarrante, who has withheld from him certain moneys
November 27. he has received. Id. notice to De St. Castin. Fol. 4½, 1 page.

1716. The same to the Duke De Noailles. Asks him to get from the Fermier
January 4. Du Domaine D'Occident a certified statement of the duties he receives.
Fol. 8½, ½ page.

January 4. The same to De St. Jean, Juge Consul. It has been decided by the
Council of the Regency that, for and during the period of three months,
no sentence shall be given against M. Gaudion by reason of any bills of
exchange from Canada accepted by him. Fol. 8½, 1 page.

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1716. The same to Landreau. Purchases he must make at Bayonne for L'Ile Royale. Fol. 10, 2 pages.
- January 27. The same to Lempereur. Purchases he is to make at St. Malo for Ile Royale. Fol. 10½, 2 pages.
- January 27. The same to the same. Supplementary purchases of provisions destined for the inhabitants of Acadia. Fol. 13, 2 pages.
- February 11. The same to De Lusangay. Purchases, id. Asks him to send them by merchant vessels from Nantes. Fol. 13½, 2 pages.
- February 11. The same to Landreau. Id. Fol. 14, 2 pages.
- February 11. The same to De Champigny. Id. Fol. 15, ½ page.
- February 26. The same to Lempereur. Id. Fol. 16, ½ page.
- February 29. The same to the same. Supplementary purchases. Necessity of making use of merchant vessels for the transport of the King's goods to Ile Royale. Fol. 16½, 1 page.
- February 29. The same to Landreau. Purchase of provisions for Ile Royale. Fol. 17, 1 page.
- February 29. The same to Landreau. At the request of the Basques who fish at L'Ile Royale, a priest understanding their language will be sent to them, but not L'Abbé Dordos, for he has been interdicted by the Vicar-General of the Bishop of Quebec. Fol. 18, ½ page.
- March 10. The same to Lempereur. Gaudin has sent orders to remit 2,000 livres to St. Malo, to pay for the purchase of provisions which must be sent to Ile Royale. Fol. 18½, ½ page.
- March 10. The same to Landreau. Same subject. Purchases at Bayonne. Fol. 19, 2 pp.
- March 10. The same to Butler, merchant, at La Rochelle. Will give orders for the payment to him of the bills of exchange drawn by M. de Soubras on M. de Selle. Fol. 20, ½ page.
- March 10. The same to De Lusangay. Purchase of provisions at Nantes for Ile Royale and the Acadians. Fol. 20½, 2 pages.
- March 14. The same to Lempereur. Prays him to send out by a merchant vessel, the package of dispatches for De Costebelle and De Soubras. Fol. 21½, ¼ page.
- March 17. The same to the same. Same subject. Fol. 21½, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to M. Le Marquis D'Urfé. If the Comte D'Agrain, his kinsman, does not leave soon to perform his duties as adjutant at Ile Royale, it will become necessary to appoint another person in his place. Fol. 22, 1 page.
- March 17. The same to the Superior of Les Frères de la Charité. Asks him to send three brothers of his Order to Ile Royale, to take charge of the hospital to be established there. Fol. 22½, ½ page.
- March 21. The same to De Lusangay. Payment of freight on goods sent to Ile Royale. Fol. 23, 1 page.
- March 24. The same to Landreau. Payment to MM. La Bat and Dupont for supplies to Ile Royale. Fol. 23½, 1 page.
- March 24. The same to Lempereur. Is pleased with his diligence in the purchase and shipping of provisions to Ile Royale. Fol. 24, ½ page.
- March 31. The same to M. Le Maréchal D'Uxelles. Sends him a memorandum concerning the French of Plaisance settled at Ile Royale and those of Acadia, who desire to go there. Asks him to enquire whether vessels can now be sent for that purpose to Acadia, or whether we must await permission from the English government. The difficulties raised by the English commanders compel him to ask his advice. Fol. 24½, 1 page.
- March 31. The same to the Bishop of Bethleem. It has been decided that only the Recollets of Bretagne are to be retained at Ile Royale; as he (the

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1716. Bishop) interests himself in those of the province of Paris, begs that he will cause those of that province who are there, be recalled. Fol. 25½, 2 pages.
- March 31. The same to De Lusangay. Remittance of funds to pay for purchases made for Ile Royale. Fol. 26, 1½ pages.
- March 31. The same to Lempereur. Same subject. Fol. 26½, ½ page.
- April 4. The same to Lusangay. Same subject. Fol. 26½, 1 page.
- April 4. The same to Lempereur. Same subject. Fol. 27, ¼ page.
- April 6. The same to the same. Sends him a copy of the Warrant of the Council of State for the abolition of the duties on oils from Ile Royale. Fol. 27½, 1 page.
- April 9. The same to the same. Remittance of funds to pay for the purchases made for Ile Royale. Fol. 28, ½ page.
- April 9. The same to De Lusangay. Same subject. Fol. 28, ½ page.
- April 21. The same to Landreau, as to a detachment of 20 soldiers sent to Bayonne by De Costebelle. Fol. 28½, ½ page.
- April 21. The same to Lempereur. Will send to Ile Royale what remains to be forwarded and have it shipped on merchant vessels. Fol. 29, 1 page.
- April 25. The same to De Lusangay. Remittance of funds for purchases. Fol. 29½, 1 page.
- April 25. The same to Landreau. Id. Fol. 30, ½ page.
- April 28. The same to Gaudion. Bills of exchange and funds for Ile Royale. Fol. 30½, 2 pages.
- May 2. The same to Butler. Will be paid shortly for his supplies. Cannot claim damages. Fol. 31, ½ page.
- May 2. The same to Landreau. Payment of bills of exchange in favour of Labat and Dupont. Fol. 31, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to the Marquis De la Villière D'Auteuil. De Monceaux, having secured the revocation of the "letters de cachet" addressed to De Vaudreuil, for the arrest of D'Auteuil *fils* , begs of him to forward the warrant in that behalf. Fol. 32, ½ page.
- May 5. The same to De Selle. Sends him a memorial of MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras for the liquidation of the expenditure in connection with the evacuation of Plaisance. Fol. 32½, ½ page.
- Memorial of vouchers yet to be forwarded for the expenditure of the colonies of Plaisance and Ile Royale. Fol. 33, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 9. The same to Jacques Leclerc, merchant, of La Rochelle. Bills of exchange from Canada. Fol. 35½, ½ page.
- May 9. The same to Le Gangneulx. Information asked for on the subject of freight. Fol. 36, ½ page.
- May 12. The same to the Marquis de la Vrillière. Asks him to solicit orders from H.R.H. for the issuing of the Letters of Nobility granted to Hertel, commanding officer of the troops in Canada. Fol. 37, ½ page.
- May 16. The same to De Champigny. Asks him to send to Ile Royale from Havre, a good ship-builder. Fol. 37½, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to De Lusangay with regard to the shipments to Ile Royale. Fol. 38, 2 pages.
- May 26. The same to Landreau. Soldiers sent from Ile Royale to Bayonne. Bills of Exchange. Fol. 38½, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to Gangneulx. Will pass Salican, a builder, with his wife and children, on a vessel going to Ile Royale. Fol. 39, 1 page.
- May 27. The same to Champigny, Intendant. Same subject. Fol. 39, 1 page.
- June 7. The same to De Champigny, Treasurer. Has given orders to Bégon to send a correct statement of sums furnished in card-money. Fol. 39½, ½ page.

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1716.
June 9. The same to De Champigny, Intendant. The amount paid for the salary of Sr. Silican, the ship-builder, must not be charged to the expenses of the port of Havre. Fol. 40, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 13. The same to Le Gangneulx. Sends him copy of an ordinance enacting that captains of vessels frequenting the coast of Labrador in the country of the Esquimaux, shall be entitled to hold their beach-grounds and drying space, only while their vessels are at moorings. Fol. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 14. The same to Le Couturier. Has been granted 60,000 livres as special funds for the fortifications of Ile Royale. Fol. 41, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 14. The same to the same. Asks him to solicit the Regent's order for the payment to M. Gaudion of 80,000 livres, on account of 160,000 livres bills of exchange of Canada. Fol. 41, 1 page.
- June 18. The same to the Commissaire du Visa for the accounts of the navy, to pay to Thomas Read, English, what is due to him for the use of his ship on the occasion of the evacuation of Plaisance. Fol. 42, 1 page.
- June 20. The same to Duc de Noailles. Same subject. Fol. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 30. The same to De Lusancay. De Gaudion has orders to pay 6,000 livres on account of provisions bought for the settlers of Acadia. Fol. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- September 5. The same to Gangneulx. Gaudion is to remit to St. Malo the balance due on the purchases made for Ile Royale. Fol. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- September 20. The same to Le Couturier. Asks him to solicit an order from the Regent to compel Gaudion to provide 80,000 livres to meet the bills of exchange of Canada in connection with the redemption of card-money. Fol. 53, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO LA ROCHELLE
AND ROCHEFORT FROM AND AFTER THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OF THE CONSEIL DE MARINE :

1715.
Paris,
November 6. The Council to M. de Beauharnais. The Council of the Regency has granted an extension of three months to the endorsers of the bills of exchange of Canada issued for the redemption of card-money. Fol. 62, 1 page.
- November 11. The same to Besnard with reference to provisions for Ile Royale. Fol. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- November 11. The same to De Beauharnais. Same subject. Fol. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 4. The same to the same. Troops and provisions for the colonies. Fol. 71, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- February 4. The same to Besnard. Same subject. Fol. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- February 26. The same to De Beauharnais. Purchases for L'Ile Royale and other colonies. Fol. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- February 26. The same to the same. Same subject. Fol. 81, 1 page.
- February 29. The same to Besnard. Destination of vessels. Fol. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 3. The same to De Beauharnais. Cannot send to Canada this year all that his memorial calls for. Fol. 87, 2 pages.
- March 3. The same to De L'Epinay. On the recommendation of the Council, the Regent has consented to appoint him Governor of Louisiana, in place of De Cadillac. Fol. 88, 1 page.
- March 3. The same to M. Besnard. Orders have been given to De Beauharnais for the awarding of contracts for provisions and merchandise required for Canada. Fol. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 17. The same to De Beauharnais. Engagement of workmen for Ile Royale. Fol. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

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1716. The same to the Marquis De la Galissonnière. Destination of vessels going to the colonies. Fol. 91½, 2 pages.
- March 21. The same to De Beauharnais. Destination of vessels. Fol. 94½, 2 pages.
- March 27. The same to De la Galissonnière. Preparation of the "La Charente" for Ile Royale. Fol. 97, 1 page.
- March 31. The same to De Voutron. Will have orders to leave Quebec within a month after his arrival. Fol. 99, ½ page.
- April 4. The same to De Beauharnais. Fine powder from St. Jean D'Angéley and Tulle muskets for Canada. Fol. 101½, ½ page.
- April 21. The same to the same. Will send to De Soubras the material he requires for the fitting out of two vessels he is getting built at Ile Royale. Fol. 104½, 1 page.
- April 22. The same to the same. Necessity of hastening-on the departure of the "La Charente" for L'Ile Royale. Despatch of troops. Fol. 105½, 2 pages.
- April 22. The same to the same. Advances to be made to the people from Plaisance who have settled at Ile Royale, in order to indemnify them for their losses. Fol. 106, 1 page.
- April 22. The same to De la Galissonnière. Orders given for the selection and shipment of soldiers for Ile Royale. Fol. 106½, 2 pages.
- April 22. The same to De Barailh. Will receive his commission to command the vessel going to Ile Royale. Fol. 107½, ½ page.
- April 25. The same to De Beauharnais, in relation to one Poirier, a carpenter, at Ile Royale. Fol. 107½, ½ page.
- April 25. The same to De la Galissonnière. Cannot grant to Count D'Agrain his pay as Adjutant at L'Ile Royale, from the date of his appointment, in as much as he did not betake himself to his post. Fol. 108½, ½ page.
- April 25. The same to De Beauharnais. Sundry instructions. Fol. 108½, 2 pages.
- April 28. The same to the same. Will give a passage to Sieur Morpain, Port captain, at Ile Royale, and to M. de Fontenay, ensign in same colony. Recollets of Bretagne. Fol. 110, 1 page.
- May 2. The same to the same. Sends round shot for Michilimakinak. Fol. 111, 1 page.
- May 12. The same to Le Vasseur de Néré. Gaudion will pay him the 600 livres coming to him. Fol. 115, ½ page.
- May 19. The same to De Vautron. Does not approve of his idea of touching at Ile Royale, in returning from Quebec. Fol. 120½, 1 page.
- May 19. The same to Count D'Agrain, with regard to his pay as Adjutant at Ile Royale. Fol. 121½, ½ page.
- May 23. The same to De Beauharnais. The Council has chosen Fortoiseau and Dupont as clerks and store-keepers at Louisbourg and Port Toulouse. Fol. 122, 1 page.
- The same to the same. Sundry instructions concerning Canada and Ile Royale. Fol. 124½, 5 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- June 7. The same to the same. Four Sisters of Charity and four domestics are setting out for Ile Royale, for the service of the hospitals. Fol. 129½, ½ page.
- June 9. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Fol. 131½, 3 pages.
- June 16. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Fol. 134, 4 pages.
- June 20. The same to the same. Sundry instructions. Fol. 138, 1 page.
- June 23. The same to De Vautron. Sending De Chaussegros, engineer, to Canada. Fol. 139, ½ page.
- June 23. The same to De Beauharnais. Sundry instructions. Fol. 142, 1 page.
- June 27. List of persons to whom Council has granted their passage to Ile Royale. Fol. 144, 1½ pages.

1716.
June 27. The Council to De Beauharnais. Sends him copy of orders for funds for Ile Royale. Fol. 145, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 27. The same to the same. General instructions. Fol 145, 3 pages.
- July 7. The same to the same. General instructions. Fol. 147 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- July 17. The same to the same. Shipments to L'Ile Royale. Fol. 149, 2 pages.
- July 21. The same to the same. As to Sieurs Fortoiseau and Dupont, writers to the King and store-keepers at Ile Royale. Fol. 154, 1 page.
- September 5. The same to Catalan. The account given by De Linaiés, Vice-roy of Mexico, of the land journey accomplished by Sieur De St. Denis, a Canadian, from Louisiana to Mexico, has greatly alarmed the Spaniards. They are taking measures against any repetition of such raids. Fol. 171, 1 page.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS FROM CANADA SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MARINE.

1715.
November 3. The Council of Marine to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them the King's letters patent on the subject of the Regency and a Proclamation for the establishment of six councils for the administration of the affairs of the Kingdom. Will have them enregistered. Fol. 194, 1 page.
- November 3. The same to the same. The new order of things established for the administration of public affairs requires a new form of correspondence. In future they must write separate letters for all matters of a different nature, so that each letter shall deal with one single matter only. The address on these packages will be : "S.A.R. Mgr. Le Duc D'Orléans, Régent du Royaume," and at the top the words: "Conseil de Marine." Subordinate officers of Justice and military officers, will not write to the Council as they did to the Secretary of State, on matters under their control. Military officers will report to the Governor, and officers of justice and writers, to the Intendant. The Commandant and the Major of the troops will write to the Council direct. As regards their own individual affairs, the military officers and officers of justice can write to the several members of the Conseil, but not to the Council itself, unless it be to give information of malversations or other matters concerning the service, &c., &c. Fol. 194 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages. Say, 5 pages.
- November 8. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them the ordinance to serve as regulations for Le Conseil De Marine. Fol. 196, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
1716.
April 22. Same to M. Bégon. Has authorized Sr. Le Vasseur, who is in Canada, to serve as a writer to His Majesty, at Ile Royale. Folio 196, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 26. Same to MM. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Cannot grant an increase of pay to D'Aigremont. In consideration of his poverty, grants a gratuity of 200 livres to De la Martinière. Sieur De Vautron has orders to load up with all the masts, clap-boards, plank and deals he can take. Cannot for the present adopt the proposal to send salt-dealers to Canada. Will consider De Vincelotte's claims. Widow De Muy, Srs. Du Pont, Aubert De Forillon, De la Durantaye and Maillou. Will grant what De Tonty claims. Accounts. Payment of bills of exchange for redemption of Cards. Thinks that D'Aillebout must be pardoned, but must see the procedure and the evidence. Wishes them to endeavour to put a stop to the controversies between the bishop and the Seminary. Folio 196. 10 pages. Say, 18 pp.
- June 16. The same to M. de Voutron. Sends him the King's memorial respecting his voyage to Canada. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.

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1716. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Same subject. Folio 20½, ¼ page.
- June 16. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Id. Folio 20½, ¼ page.
- June 16. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. The Council has procured lieutenancies in the troops of Louisiana for M. de la Morandière and le Chevalier De la Longueille (de Longueuil). They will leave in the early spring and travel by land.
- June 15. The same to the same. M. de Galifet has leave to go to France in order to settle his affairs there. On his arrival in Canada, will inquire into the charges reciprocally made by M. de Ramezay and Mme. de la Pipardière, the latter acting in defence of her son. Has allowed MM. de St. Martin, de Boishébert and de L'Argenterie, to come to France. Will inquire into the difficulty between the Bishop and the Seminary as to their respective claims to receive the 2,000 livres appropriated for the support of invalid priests. At the request of M. D'Auteuil, senior, the *lettres de cachet* for the arrest of Sr. D'Auteuil, charged with having shown disrespect towards M. de Ramezay, have been cancelled. Hotel Dieu of Quebec. Will inquire into Mme. Rey Gaillard's complaints against Père Michel, Recollet Missionary, whom she accuses of having done great injury to her family by the trade he is carrying on. Asks that he be recalled and replaced by Père Bertin. Will endeavor to settle the quarrel between M. de Galifet and the Hertel family, who accuse the former of having seduced a daughter of Sr. Hertel de Cournoyer, ensign. Leaves it to him to decide whether it would be expedient to send Sr. Hérault de St. Michel with a detachment of 10 soldiers, as requested by M. de Lanouiller, agent of the Beaver Company, to be posted on Lake Champlain, in order to prevent the smuggling of beaver. Folio 202½, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 16. The same to M. Bégon. Instructions respecting hired men brought out to Canada by the owners of merchant ships. Scarlet cloth claimed by an Indian and seized at on the premises of Mme. de la Pipardière. Complaints by MM. Néret & Gayot respecting the smuggling of beaver skins. Claims of Sieur Benoît, surgeon. Has granted permission to M. Collet to return to France. Has granted an indemnity of 3,824 livres to Se. Pascaut, in connection with the supplies furnished by him at Port Royale. Has granted to Sr. Foucault the office of store-keeper at Quebec, vacant through the retirement of Sr. Desnoyers. Claim by Sr. de la Boularderie for transporting troops from Quebec to Ile Royale. M. de St. Simon. Memorial from M. Riverin respecting his salary as delegate of the Colony of Canada. Grants made by Seigniors are to be governed by the "Coutume de Paris." Will continue to allow him the 3,000 livres granted to indemnify him for losses caused by the burning of the Palace. Folio 204½, 8 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- June 16. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. It has been decided to make the trade in beaver free, at the expiration of the company's privilege, on 1st October, 1717. Reasons for this. Submits to them the draft of a Regulation on this subject. Information asked for. Decree confirming the deed executed between Sieurs Néret-Gayot and Sieurs Pascaud-Leclerc, merchants of La Rochelle, who covenant to take all the beaver of last year, the current year and next year, and to provide for the bills of exchange. Folio 208, 4 pages. Say, 7 pp.
- June 16. The same to M. de Belmont, Superior of the Seminary, Montreal. Is informed of the trouble taken by him to fill up the vacant parishes and missions above the lake. Folio 211, ¼ page.

1716.
June 16. The same to M. de Louvigny. Has granted him the place of King's Lieutenant at Quebec, vacant by the death of M. de Langloiserie. Hopes he will terminate the affair of the Fox Indians by an honorable peace. Has not been able to confirm the grant made to him at Ile St. Jean. Folio 211, 1 page.
- June 16. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The Council does not deem it expedient to prevent priests from coming to France, when business requires it. Does not think that priests visiting Quebec should be prevented from staying at the Seminary; it is in fact the most suitable place for them. It is to be hoped that the good understanding between him and the Seminary may be completely re-established. Has adopted his proposal to increase the number of nuns of the General Hospital from 8 to 12. The Council does not think proper to replace MM. de Mezerets and Glandelet, the Superior and Director of the Seminary. He must treat with the Rev. gentlemen of Les Missions Etrangères. Folio 211½, 3 pages.
Say, 5 pp.
- June 20. The same to M. de Ramezay. Has seen his account of the affairs of the Colony. Is giving the necessary orders to M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 212½, ¼ page.
- June 20. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends him a copy of Mme. de la Forest's petition, in which she states that, after the death of M. de la Salle, the King granted to M. de la Forest the fee of the lands of the Illinois country, as far as the Ouabache. Begs him to verify this. Folio 213, ½ page.
- June 23. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Funds for rebuilding the Palace. Estimates. Salary of half-pay lieutenants. Folio 213, 1 page.
- June 23. The same to M. Chaussegros. Sends him his instructions as to the duties he is to perform during his stay in Canada. Will sail on the ship commanded by M. de Voutron. Work at the Chateau St. Louis, at the powder magazines, etc., etc. Folio 213½, 2 pages.
- June 23. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Has sent M. Chaussegros to Quebec to study the defects found to exist in the plan of the fortifications. Sends them the plan of the enceinte of Montreal as adopted by the Conseil de Marine. The work may be carried on without further orders. Folio 214, 2 pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- May 5. Decree respecting the enceinte of the town of Montreal. Enacts that the pickets shall be replaced by stone walls, that the walls shall be built at the expense of the inhabitants, at the rate of 6,000 livres a year, of which 2,000 shall be paid by the Seminary and the remainder by the other religious communities and the settlers. Folio 215, 2 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- May 5. Deed of confirmation of grants made in Canada to MM. de Langloiserie and Petit. Confirms and ratifies the grant made on 5th March, 1714, in favour of Sr. Petit, treasurer of the Marine, and of Dame Du Gué, widow of Sr. Gaspard Piet de Langloiserie. Folio 216, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- May 5. Deed of confirmation (in favor of the widow) of grant to the late Sr. Pierré Jacques Marie Joibert de Soulanges, made on the 12th October, 1702. Folio 217, 3 pages.
- May 5. Deed of confirmation of grant made in Canada to M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil. Folio 218, 2 pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- Decree for the confirmation of a Deed executed 10th April, 1716, between Srs. Nérét-Gayot, of the first part, and Sr. Pascaut, for himself and for Sr. LeClere, of the second. Id. Commission in relation to the said decree. Folio 218½, 4 pages.
- Decree ordering revocation of the grant made to Sr. de Louvigny, in Ile St. Jean, on 6th September, 1710. Folio 220, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1716.
June 15. Royal Memorial to Sr. de Voutron, ship's lieutenant, supplementary to the instructions given to him by His Majesty, the 4th May, 1716, concerning the service which he is to render in command of His Majesty's ship "Le Francois," bound for Quebec.
- June 16. The same to M. de Courtemanche. Whale fishery. Ordinance passed to settle the right to the shores. To avoid all difficulties between them, sends him a copy of the Deed of Grant to Sr. Constantin, of land upon the coast of Labrador. Folio 230, 1 page.
- March 31. Deed of grant of land on the coast of Labrador for Sr. Constantin. Folio 234½, 2 pages.
- April. Letters Patent for the establishment of Les Religieux de la Charité, at Ile Royale. Folio 242½, 4½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 23. Memorial from the Council of Marine, concerning the duties which Sr. Chaussegros, engineer, is to discharge during his stay in the Colony of Canada. Detailed description of the fortifications of Quebec and of the works requiring to be done. Folio 247, 4 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 14. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. It is not possible to grant passages to the great number of people from Canada and Ile Royale, who are at La Rochelle. Folio 249, ½ page.
- July 28. The same to the same. Has given orders to have the 28 recruits who were not able to sail on the ship "Le François," shipped to La Rochelle. Folio 249½, 1 page.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS SENT TO ILE ROYALE, FROM
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MARINE
TO ———.

1715.
Paris,
November 3. Le Conseil De Marine to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Informs them of the new order established for the administration of the affairs of the Kingdom. Folio 251, 3 pages.
- February 11. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Was not able to assist the Colony last year, for want of funds. Until further shipments can be made, is sending provisions by ships from Bayonne and St. Malo. Is taking measures to send flour and pork for the support of the people of Acadia, who are to settle in Ile Royale. Folio 252½, 1½ page.
1716.
March 10. The same to the same. Wanted a more accurate map of Ile Royale, and M. L'Hermitte has undertaken to make one. They may give him M. de Couagne or M. de Fontenay, ensigns, to assist him as draughtsmen. He will also make a chart of Ile de Sable. Folio 253, 1 page.
- March 14. The same to the same. Hope that the provisions which they send from Bayonne and St. Malo will suffice until the arrival of the ships now being fitted out at Rochefort. "L'Atalante" will replace "L'Africain." Rations for one year granted to the Acadians. Folio 253½, 2 pages.
- March 17. List of workmen whom the Council of Marine wish M. de Beauharnais to hire and send to Ile Royale by the frigate "L'Atalante" and the transport "La Charente." Folio 254½, ½ page.
- March 20. Memorial from the Council of Marine as to the services to be rendered by Sr. L'Hermitte, King's Lieutenant in Canada, during an inspection of the ports, harbors and bays of Ile Royale and Ile de Sable. General instructions. Will examine whether the road made by Sr. Denys, formerly Governor of the island, extending from the Gulf called Labrador, to Port Toulouse, still exists, and can be used. Will explore Ile de Sable and the harbour which is said to exist there. The French were un-

1716. able to settle there for want of fresh water. It is claimed that the English put cattle upon it, which have multiplied greatly, and that they go there sometimes to slaughter them. Folio 254 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- March 20. The same to M. Lempereur. Will give to M. L'Hermite, who is to sail from St. Malo, the letter addressed to him. Folio 255, 1 page.
- April 22. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Send them the edict concerning the new alteration of the coinage. Folio 255 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 22. The same to M. de Soubras. Very glad that limestone has been found at the Straits of Canseau. Has given a gratuity of 150 livres to the man Corbin, who discovered it. Hopes that his plan of building saw-mills at Port Dauphin will succeed. Approves of his proposal to have a frigate built at Ile Royale. Folio 256 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- April 22. The same to M. de Costebelle. The Colony will not be reduced to the same straits as last year. Besides what will be sent out by the King's ship, "L'Atalante," provisions have been sent out by ships from St. Malo, Nantes and Bayonne. Folio 259, 2 pages.
- April 22. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Have received the returns from the three posts of Ile Royale. The Council of Marine desires that Port Dauphin shall be the principal settlement, and that they shall reside there, as also the adjutant, 3 companies, Sr. Consolin, adjutant of Artillery, an armoured, the inspector of the works and the store-keeper. Sr. Le Vasseur will be a writer under M. de Soubras. There shall be 2 Companies at Louisbourg. M. de St. Ovide will command there. M. de Beaucour will command at Port Toulouse, where there are also to be two Companies. This post is of consequence, for it is there the Acadians are settling. Hopes that they will not fail to offer them every inducement to go there. The Recollets of the Province of Paris will be withdrawn from Ile Royale. The Acadians may keep the priests whom they have at present. An engineer will be sent to replace M. de Beaucour. Indians. Distribution and grants of beach lots. Folio 259 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 pages. Say, 23 pp.
- April 22. Memorial of the Council of Marine, to serve as instructions to M. de Barailh, ship's lieutenant, as to his duties during the voyage he is about to make to Ile Royale. Will proceed to Acadia, if ordered by M. de Costebelle to do so, to remove the settlers and their effects to Ile Royale. If the English should oppose the departure of these people, he must reason with them, making them understand the little ground there is for their opposition. Will manage in such a way as not to compromise matters in any manner, and will carefully avoid any rupture. Will follow the orders of M. de Courbon St. Leger, on the arrival of the latter at Ile Royale on "L'Atalante," of which he is in command. Will take in coal at Ile Royale to complete his cargo. Folio 266 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- May 4. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to M. De Courbon St. Léger, ship's captain, as to the service he is to render during his voyage to Ile Royale. Have given command of "La Charente" to M. de Barailh. Will sail on "L'Atalante" for Ile Royale, as soon as his cargo is complete. Will proceed to Acadia, either alone, or with M. de Barailh, as M. de Costebelle may order. Same instructions as for M. de Barailh. Folio 69, 5 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- May 5. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. They will liquidate all accounts up to September, 1715, guiding themselves by the accompanying memorial. Folio 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- Memorial as to vouchers yet to be forwarded for the expenditure of the Colonies of Plaisance and l'Ile Royale, for the years of which the accounts have not yet been closed. Folio 272, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1716.
May 12. The Council to M. de Soubras. M. Durand de la Garenne, formerly clerk of the Treasurers of the Marine at Plaisance, having died in St. Domingo, will search among his papers at l'Ile Royale, for anything relating to his accounts. Folio 274½, ½ page.
- May 23. The same to the same. Has selected MM. Fortoiseau and Dupont to serve in the capacity of writers at Louisbourg and at Port Toulouse. Folio 274½, ½ page.
- May 27. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Sending M. Salicon, of Havre, to Ile Royale to superintend the shipbuilding, Sr. Poirier not being sufficiently skilled for the position. Folio 274½, 1 page.
- June 27. The same to M. de Costebelle. Grants leave to Captain de Ste. Marie to return to France, in order to settle his affairs there. Folio 275, ½ page.
- June 27. The same to M. de Soubras. The accounts in connection with the war preparations and outfitting at Plaisance, in 1709, against the English of St. Jean, Newfoundland, have been sent to the Superior Council of Quebec. Folio 275½, ½ page.
- June 27. The same to M. de Beaucours. Is transferred from Port Dauphin to Port Toulouse. Will be replaced by M. Senés. Will do his utmost to induce the Acadians to locate themselves at that place. Folio 275½, ½ page.
- The same to M. de Soubras. Will deliver to M. Le Vasseur, on his arrival from Quebec, the order empowering him to serve as writer at Port Dauphin. Folio 276, ¼ page.
- June 27. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Will not send M. de Barailh or M. de Courbon to Acadia, unless they consider that the enterprise may be successful. Has chosen M. de Verville, engineer, to make plans and furnish instructions for the fortifications of the 3 posts of Ile Royale, after which he is to return to France. Has granted Letters Patent to the Pères de la Charité, for their establishment at Ile Royale. One of them will act as surgeon to the hospital. Folio 276, 4 pages.
Say, 5 pp.
- June 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. He is to take command in place of M. de Costebelle, to whom the Council grants leave, in order that he may come to France. Folio 277½, ½ page.
- March 9. Deed of gift in favor of Sr. L'Hermite. The King makes him a money gift equal to the expenditure for materials and workmanship on the house he has built for himself at Louisbourg. Folio 278, 1 page.
- June 16. Decree in the matter of St. Jean, Newfoundland, referred to the Sovereign Council of Quebec.
- (Sartigne, syndic of the armament effected at Plaisance, in 1708, under the command of M. de St. Ovide, for the taking of St. Jean, claimed for himself, and for the officers and soldiers of the expedition, half the proceeds from the prizes and ransom monies resulting therefrom, that is to say, 25,929 livres.—E.R.) Folio 278½, 2 pages.
- June 27. Memorial of the Council of Marine on services to be rendered by M. de Verville, engineer, during the voyage he is about to make to Ile Royale. It had at first been decided that Louisbourg should be the principal post of Ile Royale, but while the fishing there is more abundant than elsewhere, the want of beach facilities and the enormous expenditure it would be necessary to incur to fortify this place, have led the King to locate the principal settlement at Port Dauphin (Ste. Anne). Must see what is needed in order to render Louisbourg proof against any sudden attack, until the projected works at Port Dauphin are erected. It is necessary to fortify the two posts substantially. They will sustain one another, and Ports Dauphin and Toulouse are so located as to be enabled

1716. to help each other easily. The intention is to begin with Port Dauphin. After a close examination of the places, with M. de Beaujours, he will prepare the plans, specifications and profiles of the fortifications to be erected at these three points ; he will estimate the cost and consult with MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras, who will give him all the help he may require. Before leaving, he will furnish all necessary instructions for the preparation of materials, not forgetting, however, that it is not necessary to fortify on such a large scale in the Colonies as in Europe, etc., etc. Folio 279½, 5 pages. Say, 10 pp.

REGISTRY OF LETTERS DESPATCHED TO LOUISIANA, FROM
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LE CONSEIL DE MARINE,
TO

(While it may be true on the one hand, that what relates to Louisiana is not as a rule, of immediate and considerable interest to Canada, it is certain, on the other, that everything concerning La Motte Cadillac and the family of Le Moyne de Longueuil, interests us most keenly. Louisiana was in some sort a Colony of New France, and it will be well, I think, to copy, at least, the more important documents relating to the period during which it was governed by de Bienville and Cadillac.—ER.)

- February 15. The Council of Marine to MM. de Cadillac and Duclos. Folio 287, 4 pages.
- February 15. The same to M. de Bienville. Has been appointed to command at Ouabache, with 70 men. Will occupy two posts upon that river, one at the place where M. de Juchereau had established himself, and another upon the branch of the same river flowing from Carolina, to prevent the English from approaching and tampering with the Indian nations. Must get there as soon as possible, for the English want to go and establish themselves there. Knows that he is much beloved by both Canadians and Indians. M. de Crozat having established a store there, he must encourage his trade. The country being remotely situated, and the soil fertile, he must manage in such a way as to make the colony self supporting. Folio 288½, 3 pages.
- October 28. Royal Memorial, to serve as instructions to M. de L'Epinaï, appointed Governor of Louisiana, in the place of M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 312½, 13 pages. Say, 20 pp.
- October 28. The same to M. de La Motte Cadillac. Has appointed M. L'Epinaï to replace him. Will return to France with his family. Folio 326½, ½ page.
- October 28. The same to M. de Bienville. Will command in Louisiana, in the absence of M. de L'Epinaï. Will receive orders from him on the service he is to render in the Yassous country. Is glad to learn that he has succeeded in averting a war with the Natchez. Folio 326½, ½ page.
- October 28. Royal memorial to M. de L'Epinaï, Governor, and Hubert, Intendant-Commissary, in Louisiana. Folio 328, 23 pages. Say, 33 pp.

End of Vol. 38.

REGISTRY OF DISPATCHES.

COLONIES, 1717.

Series B.—Vol. 39.

Table. From Folio 1 A., to 43, 86 pages.

Say, 150 pp.

REGISTRY OF DISPATCHES FROM THE COUNCIL OF MARINE AT LA ROCHELLE
AND ROCHEFORT DURING THE YEAR 1717.

(These documents are of little importance. We have mentioned those we thought likely to be of some use.—E.R.)

1717.
Paris,
January 9. The Council of Marine to M. de Courbon de St. Léger. Agrees with his remarks respecting Ile Royale. Folio 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
January 16. The same to M. de Montholon. Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
January 16. The same to M. Pajot, Canada. Folio 3, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
January 16. The same to M. de Couthon. Canada. Folio 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
January 20. The same to M. Pajot respecting a bargain made between M. Bégon and M. de Ramezay for the furnishing of boards, etc., etc. Folio 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
January 20. The same to M. Charlot. The scarlet cloths manufactured in Languedoc are not equal in quality to those sold by the English to the Indians. For this year, must get some from England. Next year Messrs. Gély Frères can manufacture some like them. Folio 5, 2 pages.
The same to M. Pajot. Supplies for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 3 pp.
January 25. The same to M. le Marquis de la Galissonnière. Recruits for Canada. Folio 7, 1 page.
January 25. The same to M. Pajot. Same subject. Folio 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
February 15. The same to the same respecting the scarlet cloth which is to be bought in England. Folio 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
February 20. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Proposal of M. de la Brosse, ship's lieutenant, to make a survey and chart of the Quebec River. Folio 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
February 20. The same to M. Pajot. Statement of provisions and munitions requisitioned by M. Bégon for Canada. Folio 12, 1 page.
February 20. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Fitting out of "La Charente" for Canada. Folio 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
February 20. The same to M. de Barailh. Will command "La Charente." Folio 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
February 20. The same to M. Pajot. Same subject. Folio 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
February 22. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Soldiers for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 14, 2 pages.
March 1. The same to M. Pajot. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 16, 2 pages.
March 13. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
March 13. The same to M. de Barailh. Voyage to Canada. Folio 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
March 13. The same to M. Pajot. Affairs of Canada. Folio 19, 3 pages.
March 17. The same to the same, respecting the scarlet cloth purchased in England. Folio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

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1717. The same to M. De la Brosse. Chart of the river of Quebec. Folio
March 20. 21, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- March 20. The same to M. Pajot. Respecting the ship "Marie Joseph," sent to
France by M. de Soubras. Folio 21, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 20. The same to M. de Montholon. Affairs of Canada. Folio 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- March 22. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. It has been decided to send the
"Marie Joseph" back to l'Ile Royale. Folio 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 22. The same to M. Pajot. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 25, 1 page.
- April 13. The same to the same. Same subject. Folio 26, 2 pages.
- April 12. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Canada. Folio 26 $\frac{1}{2}$,
2 pages.
- April 12. The same to M. Pajot. Statement of what is to be sent to Ile Royale
by "L'Atalante." Folio 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- April 19. The same to the same. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 29 $\frac{1}{2}$,
3 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- April 21. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada. Folio 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- May 1. The same to the same. Affairs of Canada. Folio 33 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
Say 5 pp.
- May 3. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. The ship "Le François," not
being in a condition to sail to Canada, he is giving orders to have the
frigates "L'Astrée" and "La Victoire" fitted out at Brest.
- May 3. The same to M. de Barailh. Will take command of "L'Astrée" or
"La Victoire" at Ile d'Aix. Folio 36, 1 page.
- May 12. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada. Folio 37 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3
pages.
- May 23. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Canada.
- May 23. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 40, 4
pages. Say, 5 pp.
- June 5. The same to the same. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 44,
4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- Junè 7. The same to M. le Marquis Du Quesne. Leave granted. Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$
page.
- June 7. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale.
Folio 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 9. The same to the same. Scarlet goods. Folio 47, $1\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 12. The same to the same. Respecting M. Isabeau, contractor for civil
and military buildings, whom the King is sending to Ile Royale. Folio
49, 1 page.
- June 16. The same to M. de Radouay, commanding one of the ships sailing for
Canada. Folio 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 16. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Fitting out of ships which are
to sail for Canada. Folio 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- June 16. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada. Folio 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4
pages. Say, 6 pages.
- June 23. The same to the same. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
Say, 3 pp.
- June 28. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Ile Royale and Canada.
Folio 58 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 23. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Sends him list of passengers on the
King's ships "L'Atalante," "La Victoire," and "L'Astrée." List of
passengers. Folio 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 pages. Say 8 pp.
- June 28. The same to the same. Memorandum of funds for Canada and Ile
Royale. Folio 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 3. The same to the same. Notes respecting the lists of passengers. Folio
63, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1717. The same to the same. Dispatches for MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon.
 July 3. Folio 63½, 1 page.
 July 3. The same to M. de Radouay. Instructions respecting his voyage to Quebec. Folio 64½, 1 page.
 July 3. The same to M. de Barrailh. Instructions for his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 65, ½ page.
 July 3. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Sailing of the ships. Folio 65, 1 page.
 July 3. The same to M. de Montholon. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 65½, 1 page.
 July 3. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Vagrants to be sent to the Islands. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 66, 2 pages.
 July 3. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada. Folio 69½, 1½ page.
 July 5. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Affairs of Canada. Folio 68½, 1½ page.
 July 5. The same to M. de la Flocollière. Instructions for his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 69, 1 page.
 July 5. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Respecting the voyage of M. de la Flocollière. Folio 69½, ½ page.
 July 5. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 71, 1 page.
 July 9. The same to the same. Sailing of the ships. Claims of M. de Law, Director of La Banque Générale. Folio 71½, 1 page.
 July 9. The same to M. de Radouay. Further instructions for his voyage to Canada. Folio 72, 1½ pages.
 July 9. The same to M. de Barrailh. Further instructions. Folio 72½, 1 page.
 July 10. The same to M. de la Flocollière. Explanations. Folio 73, 1 page.
 July 14. The same to M. de Beauharnais. Passages. Granted to MM. Lanouiller and De la Pérelle. Folio 74½, ½ page.
 July 19. The same to the same. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 75, 1 page.
 July 21. The same to M. de la Galissonnière. Disposal of vagrants sent to the Colonies. Folio 77, 2 pages.
 September 11. The same to M. de la Motte Cadillac. May remain at Paris, La Rochelle or wherever he thinks proper. Has granted him free freight room for 1,000 deer-skins. Folio 90, ½ page.

REGISTRY OF THE DISPATCHES WRITTEN BY THE COUNCIL OF MARINE IN PORTS AND OTHER PLACES DURING THE YEAR 1717.

- Paris, January 30. The Council of Marine to M. l'Abbé Mignon. Gratuity of 500 livres to M. Sarassin, as a reward for his zeal in botanical researches. Folio 112, 1 page.
 February 20. The same to M. Le Couturier respecting losses incurred by M. de St. Martin, a former resident of Plaisance, now settled at Ile Royale. Folio 115, 1 page.
 March 1. The same to M. Landréau respecting M. de Courtemanche. Folio 115½, ½ page.
 March 4. The same to M. Le Couturier respecting M. de St. Martin. Folio 116, ½ page.
 March 8. The same to the same. Bills of exchange for the redemption of card-money. Folio 116½, ½ page.

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March 20. The same to M. le Duc de Noailles. Respecting the widow and children of Captain Du Vivier, left in poverty. Folio 118½, 1 page.
- March 20. The same to M. Buisson. Provisions and munitions for Canada. Folio 118½, 1 page.
- March 20. The same to M. Landréau. Complaints of the inhabitants of Ile Royale against the Captains of merchant ships fishing on the coasts of this Island. Folio 119, 1 page.
- April 7. The same to M. Baudry. Begg him to include in the estimates a gratuity for Père de Breslay, a missionary in Canada. Folio 120, ½ page.
- April 12. The same to M. Baudry. Id. for M. Collet, Attorney General of the Sovereign Council of Quebec. Folio 120½, 1 page.
- April 12. The same to M. de Lusangay. Black wheat, or Buckwheat, sent to Ile Royale. Folio 121, 1 page.
- April 12. The same to M. de Beauchesne. Begg him to put in proper form the complaints he has to make against the English who are carrying on trade at Ile Royale, with the complicity of M. de Ligondès, Major in the forces. Folio 121½, 1½ page.
- May 3. The same to M. Robert. Outfit of ships intended for Canada. Folio 127½, 2 pages.
- May 5. The same to M. Desnots Champmeslin. Same subject. Folio 128, 1½ page.
- May 12. The same to M. Robert. Same subject. Folio 129, 1 page.
- June 2. The same to M. Baudry. Pension and gratuity for Abbé de Breslay. Folio 131, 1 page.
- June 5. The same to the Provincial of the Recollets of the province of St. Denis, in France. The King has granted to the Monks of his order the Chaplaincies of Ports Dauphin and Toulouse, and Letters Patent for their establishment at these two posts and their dependencies. Four Monks will be required at the four following places. Port Dauphin, Port Toulouse, River Majistegouak (a dependency of the latter port, where several Acadians are going to settle) and Beaubassin. Folio 131½, 1 page.
- June 9. The same to M. Joly de Fleury, Attorney-General. Begg him to examine the Memorial of M. Collet, Attorney-General at Quebec, respecting the Regulations he proposes for the preservation of the minutes of notaries. Folio 134, 2 pages.
- June 12. The same to M. Robert. Is pleased to hear of the sailing of "La Victoire" and "L'Astrée," and with his diligence in relation thereto. Folio 134½, ¼ page.
- June 12. The same to M. le Maréchal d'Huxelles. Begg him to apply to the English Court for a passport for M. De Goutins, permitting him to go to Port Royal for certain effects left there by his father. A passport had been granted to his father, formerly Commissary to the King in Acadia, but he died at Ile Royale before being able to avail himself of it. Folio 134½, 1 page.
- June 21. The same to M. Le Couturier. Funds for the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 136½, 1 page.
- June 21. The same to the Attorney General. Begg him to examine the proposals for fixing the salaries of the officers of the three Bailiwicks of Ile Royale. Folio 136½, 1 page.
- September 18. The same to M. le Maréchal d'Huxelles. Passport for M. de Goutins. Folio 163, ½ page.
- September 22. The same to M. Pinsonneau. Begg him to send the cross of St. Louis to M. de Bienville, to whom the King has granted that honor. Folio 164, ¼ page.

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1717. The same to M. Le Couturier. Begg him to have 80,000 livres handed
 November 17 to M. Gaudion, to meet the second half of the bills of exchange for the
 redemption of the card-money of Canada. The holders complain of hav-
 ing suffered great loss from the delay. Folio 171½, 1 page.
- December 22. The same to MM. Nérét et Gayot. Delivery of beaver brought from
 Canada by M. de Radouay. Folio 181½, ½ page.
- December 31. The same to Clairambault. Has received the despatches from Ile
 Royale, brought by "L'Atalante." Folio 132½, ½ page.

REGISTRATION OF DISPATCHES SENT BY THE COUNCIL OF
 MARINE TO THE OFFICERS OF NEW FRANCE, DURING
 THE YEAR 1717.

- Paris,
 January 25. The Council of Marine to M. Valier. Begg him to have 200 pieces of
 dyed cloth bought at Bristol for trading with the Indians of Canada, 120
 pieces of which shall be white, 60 red, and 20 a deep blue tinged with
 violet. Will be careful to see that they equal the samples in quality.
 Folio 189, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.
- January 26. Confirmation of grant of a plot of ground in the town of Quebec for
 Marie Anne Rivard, widow of François Dumontier. Deed executed by
 MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, 9 Oct., 1716. Folio 190, 2 pages.
- February 22. The same to Mme. de Courtemanche. Refers her request to MM. de
 Vaudreuil and Bégon, before deciding on the proposed establishment.
 Folio 190½, ½ page.
- February 27. The same to M. de Courtemanche. Must give encouragement to those
 who carry on fishing at Labrador. Folio 190½, 1 page.
- March 9. Decree sustaining the title to nobility of the children and grand-
 children of the late Jacques Le Bert. In compliance with the petition of
 his son, Jacques Le Bert de Senneville and of the children of his other
 son, the late Jacques Le Bert de St. Paul. The petition alleges that
 letters of nobility were promised to Jacques Le Bert by M. de Frontenac ;
 that, subsequently, by an edict of March, 1696, it was decided that letters
 of nobility would be given only in consideration of a sum of money.
 That Jacques Le Bert, having complied with that condition, obtained his
 letters of nobility in Nov., 1696. That, by another édict of the month of
 August, 1715, all the patents of nobility granted subsequently to 1689, in
 consideration of money, were suppressed and revoked. Represents the
 services rendered by Jacques Le Bert and his sons, in all the wars. That
 one of them was killed in 1691, when in command of a party of 80 men, in
 a fight against the English at la Prairie de la Madeleine. Folio 194½, 3
 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- March 9. Letters Patent to maintain the children and grandchildren of the late
 Jacques Le Bert in their claim to nobility. Folio 196, 3½ pages.
- April 20. Letters Patent granting permission to Srs. Le Moine to enregister in
 the Court of the Parliament of Paris and La Court des Aides, the letters
 of nobility granted in March, 1663, to Charles Le Moine lde Lon-
 gueuil, and registered at "La Chambre des Comptes," on 21 February,
 1680. (Account of the services of Charles Le Moine de Longueuil,
 founder of the family in Canada, and of his sons : Charles, Baron de
 Longueuil, Pierre d'Iberville. Joseph de Sérigny, Jean Baptiste
 de Bienville, Antoine de Chateauguay. François, son of d'Iberville, is
 also mentioned. It is also stated therein that Charles Le Moine de Lon-
 gueuil, first of the name, had 11 sons, 6 of whom died in the service, after

1717. having distinguished themselves therein. The survivors, at that date, were : Baron de Longueuil, de Sérigny, de Bienville and de Chateauguay. By implication, it would be inferred that de Maricourt, de Ste. Hélène and their deceased brothers had not left any sons, with the exception of d'Iberville. This was not so, however, at least as to Ste. Hélène. Of the four survivors, 2, de Bienville and de Chateauguay, lived in Louisiana, Charles in Canada, and de Sérigny probably in France—for he was then "Seigneur Chatelain de Loire en Aunis." The remains of d'Iberville lie in a cemetery in the Havana.—E. R.) Folio 198, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- May 10. Decree to confirm the Deed executed between Srs. Néret-Gayot and Srs. Collet-Borie. Folio 201, 2 pages.
- May. Letters of confirmation of nobility for the descendants of Jean Godfroy de Tonnancour. This document alleges that Jean Godfroy, the grandfather of de Tonnancour, had rendered service to the King in the wars against the Iroquois, as had also ten of his sons, five of them having been killed by the Indians ; that his brother had been taken captive by the Indians and tortured to death at the stake, etc., etc. Folio 205½, 6½ pages. Say, 9 pp.
- May 24. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions to Sr. de Radouay, ship's captain, on the service he is to render in his voyage to Canada. Will take command of the frigates "La Victoire" and "L'Astrée," which the King is fitting out at the port of Brest. Will proceed to Ile d'Aix, and give notice thereof to MM. de la Galissonnière, commandant, and de Beauharnais, Intendant, of Rochefort, where he will ship 150 recruits and such provisions and munitions as shall be delivered to him. "L'Astrée" will be commanded subordinately by M. Tinan de Gourville, from Brest, to Ile d'Aix, and by M. de Barrailh, from that place to Canada. Folio 208½, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- May 25. Memorial of the Council to M. L'Hermitte, King's lieutenant and engineer, on the service he is to rendered in Canada. M. de Chassegras was sent to Quebec last year. He drew the plans of the fortifications of Quebec, with sundry profiles and developements, which he sent to the Council. That gentleman is to send and bring with him further papers. Will make himself well acquainted with these works and others, in order to execute them, when the Council shall have decided to have them constructed. Folio 212½, 1½ page. (Pages transposed.)
- May 26. The Council to M. de Radouay. Letter accompanying his instructions. Folio 213, 1 page.
- May 26. The same to M. de Champmeslin. Sends him the packet containing the orders for M. de Radouay. Folio 213½, ½ page.
- May 26. The same to M. Robert. It is desirable that M. de Radouay should be ready to sail at once. Folio 213½, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Louvigny. The Council is pleased with his management of the war with the Renards, and glad that he has concluded peace. Grants him a gratuity of 3,000 livres. Folio 214, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to M. de Longueuil. Will bear in mind his request for his son's promotion. Grants him a gratuity of 200 livres, in addition to that of 300 which he has already received, in consideration of the expense he is obliged to incur in entertaining the Iroquois. Folio 214, ½ page.
- May 31. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. The King's intention, in granting Letters for the establishment at Ile Royale of the Recollets of the Province of Bretagne, was not to prevent him from choosing priests for the parishes of that Island. It is a sad thing that death should have so reduced the number of the clergy in Canada. The Council has requested the Provincial of the Recollets to send out missionaries of his Order. Urges him to make all the parish cures permanent. Must specify more

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1717. minutely his grievances respecting the subordination of the clergy and the means of maintaining it. Folio 214 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- May 31. The same to Abbé de Belmont. The Bishop is well pleased with his zeal in procuring priests for the Missions in the upper parts of the Colony. Folio 216, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 8. Royal Memorial to serve as instructions for M. de Barrailh, concerning the service he is to render in his voyage to Canada. Folio 216, 5 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 26. The Council of Marine to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Send statement of the funds ordered by the King and a copy of the contract made at Rochefort with Sr. Daniand, for the transport of munitions and merchandise. Will load the ships with masts and other timber purchased from M. de Ramezay. Folio 218 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- June 26. The same to the same. Sends them a copy of a memorial from M. de Boishébert, respecting porpoise fishing in the river St. Lawrence. Is it expedient to renew his lease? Folio 220, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 26. The same to M. Bégon. Grain for seed sent to Ile Royale. Folio 220 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 26. The same to M. de Ramezay. The Council cannot take into consideration the question of repaying him the amount owed to him by the former Cie de la Colonie, so long as the King himself has not been repaid. Folio 220 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 26. The same to M. Bégon. Various instructions. Folio 221, 4 pages. Same to M. De Chaussegros, engineer. Instructions as to his duties in Canada.
- The same to De Vaudreuil. Approves of his having granted permission to MM. de la Morandière and de la Longueville to take with them to Louisiana the men needed to conduct them there. Is satisfied with the good relations he maintains with the Governors of the English colonies. Since Mr. Hunter, Governor of New York, thinks that the trade of the French with the English is of no value, he, de Vaudreuil, must help to foster that view in his mind. Approves of his having sent de Louvigny up to Michilimakinak. Strife does not suit a colony. Is glad to learn that he has settled the difficulty between de Ramezay and Madame de la Pipardière. It is to be presumed, as he says, that the son of de Ramezay and the son of de Longueuil, were not killed, as reported, when returning from the Illinois country. It is probable that the Kaskakias have delivered them up to the English. Must write to the English Governors and ask for their release. Madame de la Forest's claim to be entitled (in virtue of her dower and as a creditor of her husband) to the lands of the Illinois country as far as the river Ouabache, on the same terms as M. de la Salle, cannot be entertained. Asks him to consider the petition of Mademoiselle Robin d'Alouve, claiming on her own behalf and on behalf of certain settlers holding lands in the vicinity of fort Frontenac, the right to trade with the Indians. MM. de St. Vincent and L'Hermite. Folio 222 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 26. Royal memorial to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The plans and specifications of de Chaussegros are not sufficiently detailed to allow of a decision being come to. Will not allow a part of the garden of the Jesuits to be taken, without knowing whether the thing is absolutely necessary. Grants to de Chaussegros a gratuity of 1,500 livres. The work being done at the palace must be finished before undertaking the repairs in the wards of the Hôtel Dieu. Store. Château St. Louis. Enceinte of Montreal. Folio 225, 5 pages. Say 7 pp.
- June 26. Memorial from Le Conseil de Marine to de Chaussegros, Engineer, at Quebec. Remarks on what he must do to render his plans and specifica-

1717. tions for the fortifications of Quebec complete. Had better prepare a plan in relief before returning. Folio 228, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 26. Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Hopes de Vaudreuil will distribute the trading permits amongst the poorer and most deserving families. Is not to allow more than four pots of spirits to each license-holder. Is glad de Vincennes has prevented the Miamis and the Ouyatanous from accepting the collars from the English. Hopes the shipment of scarlet goods will divert the Indians from trading with the English. De Tonty must not trade elsewhere than at Detroit. Is willing to grant, as a seigniory, in perpetuity, the tract of land three and a half leagues in front, by three in depth, asked for for the location of the Mission of Sault au Recollet. Mission of Sault St. Louis. Will execute the decree of July 6, 1711, providing that uninhabited seigniories shall revert to the King's domain. Presents to the Abénakis Indians. Is satisfied with the results of the war with the Fox Indians, and with the treaty made with them. Has granted an ensigny in expectancy to Pachot, who has distinguished himself in that war. Discovery of the Western Sea. Approves of the establishment of three posts—one at Kaministigoya, another at Lac des Christinaux, and a third at Lac des Assiniboëltes. The hired men that all merchant vessels must carry, and this year's recruits, will increase the colony. Must compel the settlers to purchase guns. The proposal to import negroes into Canada does not seem to be advisable at present. Does not deem it expedient to work the iron mines; there is enough in France for all requirements. It is desirable that the colony should export wheat and flour whenever there is a surplus. Will not grant half-pay except to soldiers returning to France. Folio 230, 12 pages. Say, 16 pp.
- July 5. Conseil de Marine to Bégon. Have secured for Sieur Petit a reimbursement of the sum stolen from him in card-money. Salary of Pierre Gauve-
reau, gunsmith, at Quebec. Folio 236½, 2 pages.
- Memorial from the King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Beaver. Has decided after having read the memorials of MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, and that of Messrs. Néret & Gayot, not to allow the latter to retain the lease of the beaver trade. As it is not desirable, in view of the interests of the settlers, to make this trade free, has issued instructions for the formation, in France, of a company sufficiently strong to take all the beaver brought to Quebec, and pay at sight, at six months and at twelve months, all the Bills of Exchange. Awaits their advice as to fixing the price of beaver. Sundry instructions on this subject. Folio 247, 5½ pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 7. The Council to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Explanations in relation to the King's memorial on the subject of the Beaver trade. Folio 250, 3 pages.
- July 7. The same to Bégon. Shipment of English scarlet cloth; also two pieces of the manufacture of Srs. St. Gély, of Montpellier, as samples. Folio 251, 1 page.
- July 7. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The frigate "La Victoire" will leave shortly with half the funds, in silver; "L'Astrie" will follow her closely with the other half. Folio 251½, 1 page.
- July 7. The same to de Vaudreuil. The Council grants leave to M. de Tonty, to marry the widow of M. de la Pipardiére, Captain. Folio 251½, ½ page.
- July 7. The Council to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. M. Clairambault de Grémont is promoted to the post of Commissioner of Marine, in recognition of his services. M. d'Artigny is appointed Councillor, in the place of M. de la Durantaye. M. de St. Simon, who already had the entrée and a

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1717. deliberative voice in the Council, is also appointed thereto. M. de Riverin being dead, his place as *Lieutenant Générale de la Prévôté*, Québec, is given to M. St. André. Approves of M. Bégon's course in entrusting the seals to M. de Lotbinière, during the illness of his father-in-law, M. Dupont, and in leaving them to him after the death of Dupont. Sends a commission as controller to de Montseignat. Approves of their having permitted M. Aubert, Councillor, to proceed to France. Timber. Tar. Orders to de Rouville to proceed from Ile Royale to Canada. MM. Péan, de Falaize, Pachot and Sarrazin. Cannot grant a pension to Madame d'Alogny. Père Le blanc, who teaches hydrography at Québec, is to have the right to give certificates to his pupils qualifying them as pilots; he is to be paid like the other officers. M. Collet has been repaid the price of the books purchased by him for the school of law he keeps. Gratuities to MM. de Breslay and de Longueuil. Has granted six permits for the purchase of scarlet cloth in England, two of which go to Widow Pascault. Warrant confirming grant to Widow du Moustiers. Folio 252, 11 pages. Say, 15 pp.
- July 14. The same to the same. Accounts taken show that "La Compagnie de la Colonie" owes to the King 154,617 livres, being the balance remaining of sums lent to the Company in card-money. In view of its inability to pay, the King makes a gift of that sum to the Company. Folio 257, 1½ page.
- July 19. The same to Bégon. Will examine the vouchers of M. d'Auteuil, who claims 236 livres for supplies delivered in 1692 and 1693. Fol. 258, ½ page.
- July 19. The same to the same. Placet of Sr. Collet. Folio 258, ½ page.
- July 21. The same to the same. Will remit to the Widow Plasson the notice served on her at the domicile of the Attorney-General. Folio 258½, ¼ p.
- August 22. The same to MM. Vaudreuil and Bégon. Will examine the two petitions of M. Duchesnay. The King will not give him a grant of land—*à titre noble*. Folio 258½, ¼ page.
- August 26. The same to the same. Sends them copy of Letters Patent granted to La Compagnie d'Occident. The King has transferred to the company the burden of all the expenses he had heretofore defrayed in the Province of Louisiana. The company has the appointing of all the officers of the troops, the presentation of the staff officers, to whom the King afterwards grants commissions. Has added the Illinois country to that province. The receiving of beaver in Canada has been granted to the Company. Nothing remains but to fix the price of the beaver. This company is strong, and has a large capital, so that its Bills of Exchange will be regularly paid. Folio 258½, 2 pages.
- June 15. Grant and gift of the land of the Sault to the Religious of the Society of Jesus in Canada, in order to locate thereon the Iroquois Indians, on condition that the same shall revert, all cleared, to His Majesty, when the Indians shall abandon it. Folio 259½, 2 pages. Say, 3 pp.

REGISTRATION OF DISPATCHES OF THE CONSEIL DE MARINE TO THE OFFICIALS OF ILE ROYALE IN 1717.

- Paris,
January 23. The Council to De Soubras. Will see that Sieur Rapiot is paid for the merchandise he saved from the wreck of his vessel at Scatary Island, and which he sold to the settlers of Ile Royale. Folio 261, 1 page.
- February 20. The same to de Costebelle and de Soubras. Wishes them to give to Aléon the grant of land he asks for, on river Des Habitants, near Port Toulouse. Folio 261½, ½ page.

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March 1. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Soubras. Orders given at Rochefort for the sending out of provisions, munitions and 50 recruits. Desires copies of grants. Will reserve beach lots for the fishermen, commons for the settlers, and forest lands for the needs of the garrisons at Port Dauphin, Toulouse and Louisbourg. Folio 261½, 3 pages. Say, 4 pp.
- March 22. The same to de Soubras. Orders given at Rochefort for the purchase and shipment of the articles asked for. Folio 263, 1½ p.
- March 22. The same to de St. Ovide. Same subject. Folio 263½, ½ page.
- April 12. The same to de Costebelle and de Soubras. Leave granted to De la Grange, heretofore surgeon to the King at Ile Royale, to practise his profession throughout the island. Folio 264, ½ page.
- April 12. The same to De Soubras. Dispatch of black wheat and implements for discharged soldiers who are to settle at Ile Royale. Folio 264, ½ page.
- May. Letters Patent for the establishment of the Recollet Monks of the Province of France, at Ile Royale, and to restrict those granted to the Recollets of the Province of Bretagne. With the exception of Louisbourg, which is reserved to the latter, all the settlements of the island are to be served by the Recollets of the Province of France, called Recollets de St. Denis. Folio 264½, 3 pages. Say 4 pp.
- May 15. The same to De Costebelle. Leave to Boyard, a soldier. Folio 265 bis, ½ page.
- June 3. Memorial from the Council to De Verville. The fortifications. Have examined his plans and memorials concerning the fortifications of Ile Royale and are satisfied with them. Will commence with those of Louisbourg, and superintend the execution of the work. Specification of work to be done. De Costebelle has orders to have two of the companies at Port Dauphin sent to Louisbourg. De Couagne and De Fontenay, assistant engineers, will reside at Louisbourg and superintend the works assigned to them. The same as to Sabatier, surveyor, and clerk of fortifications. Will appoint the streets and places where buildings may be erected. The amount of the year's funds for the fortification is 80,000 livres. Will return to France on "L'Atalante" and bring with him everything necessary for the preparation of a plan of Louisbourg in relief. Folio 266, 7 pages. Say, 9 pp.
- June 7. The same to De Ligondais. Complaints brought against him by the merchants of St. Malo, charging him with having released an English vessel taken at Scatary. Folio 269, ½ page.
- June 7. The same to De Beauchesne. Same subject. Order given to prevent foreign vessels from trading at Ile Royale. Folio 269½, ½ page.
- June 26. Memorial of the King, addressed to MM. de Costebelle and De Soubras, as to the fortifications. De la Floceillère, Captain commanding "L'Atalante," will leave at Port Dauphin all freight for that port and Port Toulouse. Will proceed to Louisbourg on "L'Atalante," with the De Rouville and D'Hervilliers companies. The De Renon Company will remain at Port Dauphin, where De Beaucours will command. De Morpain, captain of Port Dauphin, while remaining attached to that port, will also superintend the transport of the materials for the fortifications of Louisbourg. All the works are to be done by the toise, or at a fixed price. Approves of the appointment of Sieurs Benoist, Carrerot and Desgoutins de Bellechasse to serve as inspectors of works at the three posts of Ile Royale. Folio 270½, 11 pages. Say 13 pp.
- Statement of tools and utensils sent out this year for the fortifications of Ile Royale, in addition to those applied for by MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Folio 276, 1½ page.

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1717.
June 26. The Council to De Costebelle. Has granted to Péan, serving in Canada, an ensigncy at Ile Royale. Will be replaced by De Falaize. De Rouville, captain, will return to Canada, as requested by M. de Vaudreuil; will be replaced by another Canadian officer. Folio 277, 1½ page.
- June 26. The same to De Costebelle and De Soubras. Sundry instructions. Sends them the official report of the test made, at Rochefort, of coal from Ile Royale. Sends Isabeau, contractor, to Ile Royale, to examine and undertake the work of constructing the fortifications. Folio 277½, 5 pages.
- June 26. Statement of what will be allowed to each soldier discharged from the troops of Ile Royale, in the year 1717. Folio 280, 1 page.
- June 26. The Council to De Soubras. Sundry instructions. Has decided to recall MM. Dupont and Fortoiseau, clerk and storekeeper at Louisbourg and Port Toulouse. To be replaced at Louisbourg by Sr. Florengeau, and at Port Toulouse by Sr. de la Forest. Approves of his efforts for the establishment of limekilns and brickworks, and as to the discovery of the slate quarry at Port Toulouse. Hopes that his search for marble may succeed. Approves of his plans for establishing trading relations with Canada. Will verify the accounts of the settlers of Acadia, in relation to the advances made before the taking of Port Royale, as well as for works at Ile Royale. Folio 280½, 11 pages.
- June 26. The same to the same. De la Perelle is to return to Ile Royale. Folio 285½, ½ page.
- June 26. The same to De St. Ovide. The King being extremely anxious to attract the settlers of Acadia to Ile Royale, and being informed of the confidence they have in him (De St. Ovide) has given him the command at Port Toulouse, the locality intended for them. Sieur Consolin, adjutant of artillery. Will give an ensigncy to De la Plaigne, his relative, on the first opportunity. Folio 286, 3 pages.
- Memorial from the King, addressed to MM. de Costebelle and De Soubras. Their respective powers defined. Recollets of Bretagne and Recollets of St. Denis. Disapproves of their forbearance in the matter of the trade carried on by the English at Ile Royale and by the French at Canceau. Approves of the views of De Soubras as to gathering together, at Antigoniche, under the direction of Père Michel, the Indians from Miramichy and from the Mission of Père Gaulin. They must not tolerate canteens in the three posts. Instructions with regard to the troops. Will make a suitable grant to François Boudreau, an Acadian, who has established a sawmill on the river "Magistigouak." Must not allow the people to roof their houses with the bark of trees. Is most anxious that the Acadians should settle at Ile Royale, and feels sure of their desire to return under his rule. M. de Pinsens will follow M. de St. Ovide to Port Toulouse. M. de Beaujours, who is in command there, will go to Port Dauphin. Will send M. de Ligondais, major, to Louisbourg. Folio 287, 17 pages. Say, 23 pp.
- June 29. Memorial from the King to serve as instructions to M. de la Flocelière, ship captain, on the services he is to render during his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 295, 6 pages.
- June 30. The same to the Missionaries of Acadia. The King is surprised at the inaction of the people of Acadia, after the sacrifices he has made to furnish them with provisions for a whole year at Ile Royale. Hopes they will do all that is necessary to induce these people to remove to Ile Royale; otherwise they will incur the just resentment of the King. Fol. 298½, 3 pages.

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1717.
July 3. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Sends copies of letters written to the Missionaries of Acadia, and intrusted to Père Dominique Lamarche, who is to deliver them. Hopes that these letters will have the desired effect. Has appointed Sieur Bouché as draughtsman to M. de Verville. Fol. 302½, 1 page.
- July 3. The same to De Soubras. Instructions on the application of funds. Folio 303, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July 5. The same to MM. de Costebelle and de Soubras. Bills of exchange. Statement of provisions. The Council has procured from Holland engraved plans of saw-mills driven by the wind. Will see whether they are practicable and whether they can be executed by the workmen they have at hand. Folio 305, 3 pages.
- End of Vol. 39.

DISPATCHES OF LE CONSEIL DE MARINE CONCERNING THE COLONIES, 1718.

Series B.—Vol. 40.

REGISTRATION of the dispatches of the Conseil de Marine, from La Rochelle and Rochefort, in 1718.

1718.
June 29. Conseil de Marine to De Beauharnais. School masters to be taken out to Canada by Sieur Charon. Folio 35, 1 page. 1 p.
- August 10. List of persons to whom the Council has granted passages for Canada on the store-ship "L'Elephant." Folio 35½, 2 pages.
- August 14. The Council to De Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada. Fol. 47½, 2 pages.
- August 21. The same to M. Charlot, as to appointment of Le Moyne de Sérigny as commander of the vessel "Le Maréchal de Villars." Folio 48, ¼ page.
- August 24. The same to De Beauharnais. Has given passage to Père Gaulin on one of the vessels going to Ile Royale. Fol. 49, ¼ page.
- August 31. The same to the same. Shipments for Ile Royale. Departure of De Mésy. Fol. 50, 1 page.
- September 18. The same to the same. M. de Pensens. Fol. 52, ½ page.
- February 13. The same to the same. The departure of M. de Mésy, who replaces M. de Soubras, is delayed. Fol. 53, ½ page.
- February 15. The same to De la Motte Cadillac. Specimens of silver brought from the Illinois country. Folio 98, ¼ page.
- March 10. Ordinance of the King. Persons who go fishing on the coast of Labrador. Folio 98½, 1½ page.
- March 21. The same to M. Charlot. Permit asked by the Widow Pascaut for the vessel she is sending to Bristol, for the purpose of securing cloth for Canada. Folio 106, ½ page.
- March 23. Decree in relation to the difficulties between Sieurs Néret and Gayot and La Compagnie d'Occident, about beaver. Folio 108, 6 pages.
- April 3. Conseil de Marine to M. Couturier. Will provide for the payment to M. Collet, Attorney General, at Quebec, of the arrears due to him. Folio 113½, ½ page.
- April 22. The same to Crozot. Salary of M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio 116, ¼ p.
- May 16. The same to de la Motte Cadillac. Prays him to send to the Council an order for the samples of minerals he has left at La Rochelle. Folio 119½, ¼ page.
- Decree confirming that of March 21, 1718, issued at the request of La Compagnie d'Occident and MM. Néret and Gayot. Folio 126, 4 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1718. The Council to M. de Clairambault. Fitting out of "Le Triton" for
June 1. Canada. Folio 134, 2 pages.
- June 1. The same to De Champmeslin. Same subject. Folio 135½, 1 page.
- June 12. The same to the same. It is necessary that De Bourville, ship's ensign, adjutant at Ile Royale, should sail in the vessel about to leave Rochefort. Folio 136, ½ page.
- June 22. The same to M. de Gand. Sends him his instructions for his voyage to Canada. Folio 137, ½ page.
- June 22. The same to De Champigny. Funds to pay what remains due to Canada. Salaries of De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Folio 138½, 2 pages.
- June 26. The same to M. Gaudion. Salaries of MM. de Vaudreuil, Bégon, de Soubras, de St. Ours, Duplessis Fabert and de L'Argenterie. Folio 142, 3 pages.
- June 28. Decree authorizing the cashier of La Compagnie d'Occident to give notes to persons wishing to purchase an interest in the Company, remitting ⅓ of the amount of the notes of the State. Folio 144, 3 pages.
- September 30. The Council to M. Couturier. De la Motte Cadillac will continue to receive a salary of 4,000 livres per annum. Fol. 181½, ½ page.
- September 24. The same to M. Robert. The ship "L'Eléphant" having been compelled to put into port at Larochele, Canada will find herself in a very sad state. Must prepare the ship "Le Chameau" to leave in the early spring. Folio 187, 1 page.
- November 6. The same to M. Law. Bills of exchange due for card-money retired in Canada. Will take the Regent's orders as to an arrangement with M. Gaudion about the terms of payment of the said bills of exchange. Folio 198½, ½ page.
- Memorial of merchants to the Regent, on the subject of payment of the bills of exchange drawn in Canada, for the card-money. Folio 199, 1 page.
- December 11. The same to Abbé Dubois, on the subject of the complaints made by M. de St. Ovide and M. de Soubras, against the captain of an English vessel, in relation to vessels and settlers of Ile Royale fishing at Canceau. Folio 208, ½ page.
- December 18. The same to M. Law. The Regent desires him to take his orders requiring him to put in execution the expedient proposed by the holders of Bills of Exchange drawn in Canada, for the payment of such bills. Folio 210, ½ page.
- December 18. The same to Landréau. The Regent has given orders to demand from England restitution of property taken at Canceau by Captain Smart. Folio 210½, ½ page.
- December 26. The same to the Directors of La Compagnie d'Occident, in relation to Sieur de St. Denis, a Canadian, of Louisiana, who has taken sides with the Spaniards. Folio 212, ½ page.
- Memorial as to what has taken place at Canceau, and as to the hostile proceedings of M. Smart towards the French. Folio 212½, 5 pages.
- June 12. Decree, ordering that the tenders of those who desire to acquire an interest in the trading of La Compagnie d'Occident be accepted, on their furnishing one-fifth of the amount stated in their tenders, in bills of the State, and that the said fifth shall be forfeited by them and added to the capital funds of the said Company for the benefit of the shareholders, if the said tenders are not fully carried out, at the latest, in the month of October next. Folio 215, 4 pages.

REGISTRATION OF DISPATCHES OF THE CONSEIL DE MARINE TO THE OFFICIALS OF CANADA, DURING THE YEAR 1718.

1718.
Paris,
January 8. The Council to De Vaudreuil. Recommends the granting of a discharge to Jean Chanderlor *dit* La Violette, in garrison at Montreal. Folio 444, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. It has been decided to pay Collet 1,000 livres for having acted in behalf of "La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada," at the request of MM. Pinault and Perthuis, procurators of the Company. Folio 449, 1 page.
- March 30. The same to the same. Sends them an ordinance touching the reduction in the value of card-money, in accordance with their suggestions. Will not register it if they do not judge it suitable. Folio 451, 3 pages.
- March. Letters of Confirmation of Nobility in favour of Louis Godefroy de Normainville. Folio 452, 6 pages. Say 8 pp.
- March. Letters of Confirmation of Nobility for René Godefroy de Tonnancour, cousin of the above, lieutenant of the King at Three Rivers. Folio 455, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- April 3. The same to M. Brouage, commandant on the coast of Labrador. Sends him an ordinance concerning those frequenting the fisheries in the locality under his authority. Folio 456 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 4. Permit to M. d'Auteuil de Monceaux, to enable him to procure certain merchandise at New York, and bring the same to Quebec. Folio 456 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- April 5. The Council to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. M. d'Auteuil has represented that his son was obliged to go away to New England, in order to avoid the execution of the "Lettres de Cachet" issued against him, which letters have since been revoked; that fortune has greatly favoured him in that country, and he has made a great deal of money; that he desires to return to Quebec and bring his goods and effects with him on board a ship he is to purchase, &c., &c. The Council has granted his request. Fol. 458. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 6. The same to the same. Placet of Widow François Pachot, of La Rochelle, claiming payment out of the salary of M. de Ramezay, of the sum of 4,707 livres, he owes her. Council asks them to urge De Ramezay to do justice to this widow, who is reduced to poverty with her six children. Fol. 459, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 27. Grant of a tract of land with a water front of three and a-half leagues, on the lake of Two Mountains, for MM. de St. Sulpice. To enable them to transfer thereto the Indians of the Mission of Sault-au-Récollet. Grant in perpetuity, as a "fief" and seigniory, with full judicial powers, notwithstanding the withdrawal at any time of the said mission. (Under the deed of grant of the said land, of 17th Oct., 1717, the gentlemen of St. Sulpice lost their rights of ownership, if the mission ceased to exist, or was transferred elsewhere.—E.R.) Folio 459, 4 pages.
- May 22. The same to De Vaudreuil. The Council grants leave to M. de Longueuil, Lieutenant of troops in Canada, to marry the daughter of M. le Vasseur, on condition that M. de Longueuil, senior, gives his consent. Folio 461, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 29. Order of the King to De Sabrevois empowering him to raise 50 men in Paris. Folio 461 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 21. Memorial from the King addressed to M. de Gand, commanding the store-ship "L'Elephant," as to the service he is to render in his voyage

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1718. to Canada. Will proceed to Ile D'Aix and there take on board the provisions and munitions destined for Canada, &c., &c. Will bring back masts and other timber from Baie St. Paul, &c., &c. Folio 461½, 8 pages.
- July 3. Order from the King to M. Bizard, directing him to serve in Louisiana. Folio 467½, ½ page.
- July 5. Royal Memorial. The King to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Must not concern themselves about the Illinois country, which is attached to Louisiana, and will be administered by La Compagnie D'Occident. The intention of the King is to suppress the trading licenses. Delimitation of parishes. Sisters of the General Hospital, Quebec. Gift of 3,000 livres to M. Charon, founder of the hospital at Montreal, for the maintenance of six school masters; to be taken from the fund appropriated for the encouragement of marriages. De Tonty is permitted to sell spirits to Indians, in small quantities, in order to prevent them from going to the English. Mission of Sault St. Louis. Gratuities. Has divided one half of the land grant of De Courtemanche equally between his widow and De Brouage, his son, and given the other half to the three daughters of De Courtemanche. Has approved of De Vaudreuil's course in the matter of the riot at Longueuil. They will see to the execution of the Decree of July 6, 1711, which re-unites to the domain all uninhabited seigniories. Must prevent these Seigniors from receiving money for uncleared lands. Has given to De St. Ours command of the Company vacant through the death of De Courtemanche. MM. de Cournoyer and Ramezay de la Geste replace MM. de St. Ours and Ramezay le Maunoir. M. de Longueuil the younger replaces his father, who was killed. Has given the Cross of St. Louis to MM. L'Hermitte, de Jordy Moreau, de Sabrevois, de Gannes and Bégon, captains. Has given to M. Petit, clerk of the Treasurers-General, the place of Councillor vacant through the death of M. Chéron. Has given one of the 25 licenses to Widow Boisdoré, of Montreal. Folio 468½, 20 pages.
- July 6. The same to De Vaudreuil. Sends him the Crosses of St. Louis, to be delivered to those to whom they have been awarded. Folio 478½, ½ page.
- July 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Asks them to examine the writings and papers of M. de la Motte Cadillac, as to his claims for advances made by him at Detroit. Claims indemnity for non-enjoyment of his post, and asks that his son be appointed thereto. Folio 478½, 1 page.
- Statement of documents sent to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, by order of the Council, to elucidate the matter of the claims of M. de la Motte Cadillac for the advances alleged to have been made by him for the King's service, when he was Commandant of Fort Pontchartrain, Detroit. (Summary of 22 documents.) Folio 479, 3 pages.
- July 6. The same to Bégon. Administration of the funds. Asks for explanations as to his difficulty with the Procureur du Roi, with regard to the illegitimate child of M. de la Durantaye, the younger, delivered to the Indians of Lorette and withheld from its mother. Has awarded a Cross of St. Louis to his (Bégon's) brother. Folio 480½, 6 pages.
- July 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Disapproves of Bégon's having paid the staff officers, half in silver and half in card-money, doubled. The King cannot become a party to the debt of La compagnie de la Colonie du Canada to MM. de Ramezay and de Subercase. Palace of the Intendant. The King's storehouses. Approves of measures taken to continue the making of tar at Bay St. Paul. Will pay to the heirs of De Courtemanche the sum of 1,693 livres, in consideration of the expenditure incurred by De Courtemanche, in the year 1711, in notifying the Gov-

1718. ernor of the arrival of an English fleet in the river. Fitting-out of the storeship "L'Eléphant" for a voyage to Canada. The petition of the Seigneurs, *Hauts Justiciers* of Canada, asking for the cancellation of a Decree of the Superior Council, is dismissed for informality as to form. Placet of Sr. Petit in relation to a piece of land within the Seigniorship of the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu. Asks their advice in the matter of the petition of MM. Thierry and Pierre Hazeur, parish priests, representing that the sub-contractor of La Ferme de Tadousac, denies their right to hunt within the Seigniorship of Malbaie, "granted to their father 45 years ago." Petition of M. Vincelotte, asking for a commission as second-lieutenant and the position of lieutenant of the Port of Quebec. They will inquire into the facts with regard to M. de la Vérandière, who asks for the ratification of a grant made to his father in 1673. Wants a full statement of all that concerns the grant of the Illinois Country, claimed by Madame de la Forest as a creditor of her husband. Petition of Sieur Boucher, curé of St. Joseph, making complaint in relation to the distribution of the monies awarded by the King to the curés. Complaints of Sr. Aubert de Forillon concerning a piece of land in Quebec. Folio 484, 14 pages.

July 6. The same to De Vaudreuil. Asks him to examine the proposal of M. de Louigny on the subject of the inspection of the posts in the upper country. Approves of his employing De la Morandière to go in search of the Western Sea. Sieurs de Montigny, Dubuisson, de Budemont and Le Vasseur de Néré. Leave of absence, in order to enable them to visit France, given to MM. de Ramezay, de St. Vincent, de Catalogne, de Bragelonne, de St. Michel, de la Jesse, de Meloises and Des Noyelles. Sieur de Belestre. MM. de Sabrevois and de Tonty. Folio 490, 6 pages.

July 6. The same to De Longueuil. Has secured the ensignship of his deceased son for another of his children. Folio 493, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

July 6. The same to De Louigny. Is satisfied with his conduct in the matter of the Fox Indians. Will look into the proposal he makes. Folio 493 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

July 6. The same to De Monseignat. Instructions. Cannot grant to his son authority to discharge the duties of Contrôleur de la Marine in his (De Monseignat's) absence. Folio 493 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.

July 6. Memorial from Council for De Chaussegros, engineer at Quebec. His report in relation to the fortifications has been found satisfactory. Fund of 15,000 livres for prisons and court rooms at Montreal and Three Rivers. Fort of Chambly. Folio 494 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

July 6. The same to MM. Vaudreuil and Bégon. Statement of funds for the expenditure of the year. Folio 496, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.

July 6. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Abuses concerning the construction and rebuilding of churches. The pews and praying desks in the church of Montreal will be a charge on those for whom they are intended. Has referred to M. Brisacier, Superior of Le Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, his complaints against the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec. Has made a gift of 3,000 livres to the Hospital at Montreal, for the maintenance of six schoolmasters. Folio 499, 3 pages.

July 6. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Instructions to M. de Chaussegros, on the subject of the fortifications. Has not given to M. de Lino the place of Councillor vacant through the death of Chéron, "because he has too many relatives in the Council." Folio 500 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.

July 6. The same to De Lino, Procureur du Roi at the Provost Court of Quebec. Has called upon M. Bégon to state his reasons for withdrawing from the ordinary course of judicial procedure, the case of the girl

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1718. delivered of a child, the offspring of her intercourse with De la Durantaye, the younger. Folio 502, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 6. The same to M. L'Hérmitte. Must not take offence at the fact of instructions on the subject of the fortifications being given to De Chaussegros. Will not have to serve under his orders, nor have anything to do with the works. The King has awarded him the Cross of Saint-Louis. Folio 502 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 6. The same to De Ramezay. Has given to his son the lieutenantancy formerly held by his brother, who was killed in the war with the Renards. Folio 503, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 6. The same to M. de la Corne. Recommends him to apply himself to the disciplining of the troops. Has promoted De Ramezay and De Longueuil, the younger, to the positions held by their brothers killed in the war with the Fox Indians. Has been unable to do anything in favor of his (De la Corne's) own son. M. Bizard, ensign, has entered the service of La Compagnie d'Occident, in Louisiana. Folio 503, 2 pages.
- July 10. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them a declaration for the preservation of notarial deeds. Folio 504, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 10. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Sends him the order appointing M. de Brouage to the command of the coast of Labrador. De Longueville is not cured, and cannot return to Canada. Folio 504 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 10. The same to M. Bégon. Has granted a passage to the son of M. Gabriel, who is in Canada. Folio 504 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 11. The same to the same. Will grant a passage to France, on "L'Elephant", to the son and two daughters of Le Vasseur de Néré. Folio 505, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 12. The Council to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them an extract from the Articles adopted by the Council with regard to the beaver trade, a lease of which has been granted to "La Compagnie d'Occident". Will publish it and have it executed, pending the Decree to be issued. The price of green beaver will be 3 livres the pound, "Marc" weight, and that of dry beaver 30 sols. The King makes makes a gift to the Company, for the 25 years of their lease, of his right to one fourth, and will give them free transport on his vessels. Folio 506, 4 pages.
- July 15. The same to the same. The plans of the fortifications prepared by M. Chaussegros, have been approved of. Folio 508 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 13. The same to the same. The alterations involved in the new coinage of money, are the cause of the delay in the payment of the Bills of Exchange drawn for the card-money, and that will involve a further delay of 4 months. Means of diminishing the evil consequences of this delay. Folio 508 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- July 20. The same to the same. Encloses the Decree of the Council concerning the beaver. Folio 510, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 20. The same to the same. Asks their advice on the expediency of granting *en seigneurie*, to a person who desires to establish a large settlement, all the land from the outlet of Lake St. Francis, on the north shore, to the foot of the Long Sault, that is to say, a frontage of five leagues and a like depth from front to rear. Folio 510, 1 page.
- October 24. The same to De Vaudreuil. The storeship "L'Eléphant", which sailed on August 7, loaded with goods for Canada, could not keep the sea, and returned to La Rochelle, on the 10th instant. It is too late to repair this grievous mishap. Folio 510 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- October 24. The same to Bégon. Same subject Folio 511 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 7. The same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. The flour sent from Canada to the islands is packed in barrels made from Balsam wood, which imparts a disagreeable odour and taste. This must be seen to. Folio 512, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

REGISTRATION OF DESPATCHES OF THE CONSEIL DE MARINE TO THE OFFICIALS OF ILE ROYALE, DURING THE YEAR 1718.

1718.
April 27.

The Council to De St. Ovide and De Soubras. Have examined the plan of the fortifications. It has been decided to commence the work of the fortifications by Louisbourg, and to send to that place the troops and all those in the pay of the King in the other ports. Those whose services are no longer required will return to France or go to Canada. The King's buildings in those ports will be sold. Has given the governorship of the island to M. de St. Ovide. De Mézy will replace De Soubras. De Bourville, second-lieutenant, is named Major of the island in place of De Ligondès. Folio 514, 7 pages.

May 4. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Abbé Dirigouyen d'Hauteville, of Bayonne, is setting out for Acadia, to officiate for the Basques, who do not speak French. Folio 517½, ½ page.

May 11. The same to the same. Will grant furlough to one Boyard, who has found a substitute. Folio 518, ½ page.

June 19. The same to De Mézy, Intendant Commissary of Ile Royale. Instructions. History of the settlement. His duties. "Mischances which have prevented the Acadians from settling in Ile Royale. Must make every effort to induce them to remove to the island and locate themselves there. Indian tribes : Micmacs, Malicites and Gaspesiens. Folio 519, 28 pages.
Say, 23 pp.

June 19. Letters of appointment as First Councillor of the Superior Council of Louisbourg, for M. de Mézy. Folio 533, 2 pages.

June 19. Commission as Sub-Delegate of the Intendant of New France, at Ile Royale, for M. de Mézy. Folio 534, 3½ pages.

June 19. Warrant for the registration in the Superior Council of Louisbourg of the Letters Patent in the form of an Edict, establishing a trading company under the name of "La Compagnie d'Occident." Folio 536, 1 page.

June 28. Royal memorial on the subject of the fortifications of Louisbourg. The contracts for the works shall be awarded by the Intendant Commissary by public competition and bidding by "Inch of candle." Folio 538½, 1 pages.

July 17. The Council to M. de Bourville. He is to have 666 livres for his salary as major, from June 10 to the end of December. Folio 538½, 1 page.

July 18. Royal memorial to serve as instructions to M. de St. Ovide, Governor of Ile Royale. Folio 539½, 18 pages.

July 18. Royal memorial to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mézy. Folio 549, 21 pages.

July 20. Conseil de Marine to De Beaucourt. Have granted to Lieutenant De la Perèlle permission to marry Mlle. De la Chesnaye, his (De Beaucourt's) sister-in-law. Folio 559, ¼ page.

July 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The proposed marriage of M. de la Perèlle with Mlle. de la Chesnaye, appearing to be a suitable match, he will sanction it. Folio 560, ¼ page.

August 1. Certificate as a coast pilot for the Port of Toulouse for one Coste, an Acadian. Folio 560, ½ page.

The Council to M. de St. Ovide. Will grant leave of absence to M. le Comte D'Agrain, Adjutant ; but if he avails himself of it he will be replaced. May build a vessel, on his own account, if he wishes to do so. Folio 560½, 5 pages.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1718. The same to De St. Ovide and De Mézy. The estimates for the year for Ile Royale amount to 132,680 livres, of which 71,564 livres are in clothing, provisions, merchandise and munitions, and 61,115 livres in cash. Will grant 300 livres to Mme. du Chambon, or another person, acting as interpreter. Can do nothing at present for the widow of M. de Costebelle. Has granted 1,500 livres to Abbé Gaulin, to help him to pay his debts. Will leave an officer at Port Toulouse, if they think it necessary in behalf of the Acadians. Folio 563½, 5½ pages.
- August 22. The same to Père Dominique de la Marche, Recollet, Missionary. The sum of 600 livres granted to each Missionary appointed to serve the chapels at Port Dauphin and Port Toulouse, must cover all expenses. The memorial he sent to the Council on the subject of what is due to the Acadians, has been sent to De Soubras, who will examine the accounts. Folio 566½, 2½ pages.
- August 7. The same to M. de St. Ovide. If any of the vessels of the squadron in the southern seas, commanded by M. Martinet, put in at Ile Royale, he will have them seized. Folio 568, ¼ page.
- August 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide and M. de Mézy. The season being far advanced, De Verville will not sail for Ile Royale until the spring. Instructions concerning the proposed works. Folio 568½, 9 pages.
- August 14. The same to De Mézy. Desires him to proceed to Rochefort and take shipping for Ile Royale. Folio 573, ¼ page.
- August 24. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has examined what he states on the subject of the claims of the English as to Canceau. The matter must remain in suspense for the moment. Folio 573½, 1½ page.
- August 24. The same to De Soubras. On his return to France, he will be employed at the ports. Folio 573½, 1 page.
- August 24. The same to M. de Mézy. Cannot allow him to remain in France until the spring. He will proceed at once to Rochefort. Folio 574½, ½ page.
- August 24. The same to De Bourville. The King has issued an ordinance giving to Majors in the Colonies precedence over the Captains of Companies. Folio 575, ¼ page.
- September 18. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Has given leave to De Mézy to remain in France until the spring. Folio 575, 1 page.
- September 18. The same to De Soubras. Informs him of De Mézy being delayed. Folio 575½, 2 pages.
- September 21. The same to M. de Mézy. Permits him to remain in France until the spring. Folio 577, ¼ page.

LOUISIANA.

- July 31. Commission as First Commandant Général in Louisiana for M. Le Moyne de Sérigny, in concert with M. de Bienville, his brother, Commandant Général in Louisiana. Folio 608½, 3 pages.
- April 13. Commission as Second Lieutenant of the King in Louisiana, for M. Le Moyne de Chateaugué. Folio 610½, 2½ pages.

End of Vol. 40.

DESPATCHES FROM LE CONSEIL DE MARINE, IN RELATION TO THE COLONIES.

YEAR 1719.

Series B.—Vol. 41.

1719.
Paris,
February 8. The Council to Abbé Bignon. Ask him whether it is advisable to continue the gratuity of 500 livres paid to Dr. Sarrazin, to enable him to carry on scientific researches. Folio 30½, 1½ page.
- March 12. Same to M. Aubert. The tract of land he asks for with a view to a settlement at Rigasca, is too extensive. It would be injurious to that of Ile Royale. If he wants a grant on Ile Royale, or the islands adjacent thereto, he must apply to the Council. Folio 53½, 1 page.
- March 19. Same to M. Law. Bills of exchange for card-money. Folio 55½, ½ page.
- March 22. Same to Abbé Dubois. The claims of the English with reference to the limits of Acadia, are so extravagant, that the King would simply have to abandon his American colonies, if they were admitted. Sends him a memorial on the subject. It is absolutely necessary, in order to obviate complications, to ask for the issuing of orders from England instructing the Governor of Boston to withdraw the settlers whom he has located on the lands in dispute, and to refrain from sending others. The limits must be defined by Commissioners appointed by both parties. Folio 56, 1½ page.
- Memorials on the limits. The English are making strenuous efforts to win over the Abénakis. The Governor of Boston is about to locate 200 families on the Panaouaiké river, 500 at Pentagouët and 500 at river St. Jean. The English maintain that Acadia, as ceded under the Treaty of Utrecht, extends as far as Cape Des Roziers. M. Bégon says that there are already 200 families located, and that the Governor of Boston claims to be acting under orders received from England. Remarks on the articles of the Treaty of Utrecht. Folio 57½, 4 pages.
- March 29. Same to M. Landréau. Has been informed by M. Brouage that the falling-off in the Labrador fisheries is due to the methods adopted in fishing. Folio 61½, 1 page.
- April 2. Same to M. Querquelin. Orders in relation to his voyage to Canada. Folio 62, ½ page.
- April 10. Same to Abbé Dubois. Sends him a further memorial in relation to the taking of a vessel, a quantity of codfish and fishing outfit from French subjects, by the English, at Canceau. The question is not as to whether Canceau belongs to the English—that the Commission will decide. Meantime all acts of violence must be prevented, and anything captured must be restored. Folio 63½, 1 page.
- Memorial on Canceau. Proceedings of Captain Thomas Smart against the French at Canceau. Folio 64, 4 pages.
- April 10. Council to M. de Champmorel. Have furnished Abbé Dubois with extracts from the letters of M. Cragg, and from those of M. Shutte, governor of New Hampshire, and a memorial from the Council. They send him a copy of the memorial, and ask him to attend to the matter. Folio 67½, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1719. Same to M. Landréau. Awaiting the written statement from the
 April 23. merchants interested in the Labrador fisheries, to enable him to deal with
 complaints made by M. Brouage. Folio 70½, 1 page.
- April 23. Same to M. Hocquart. Must fit out "Le Dromadaire" to take out pro-
 visions and munitions to Ile Royale. Folio 71, ½ page.
- April 24. Decree confirming deed executed January 25, 1719, between Sieurs
 Néret, Gayot, Cadet, Cotin, Contol and widow Pascaud. Folio 74,
 3½ pages.
- May 10. Council to Abbé Dubois. Sends him account of severe measures
 adopted by M. de St. Ovide against a Frenchman who had pillaged an
 English vessel. This will enable him to appreciate the difference
 between the course pursued by the Governor of Ile Royale and that fol-
 lowed by the Governor of Boston. Folio 79½, 2 pages.
- May 10. Same to M. de Selle. M. de Pensens, captain at Ile Royale, is to take
 shipping at Rochefort on a merchant vessel. Folio 82, ½ page.
- May 17. Same to M. le Couturier. Salary of M. Collet, who is about to set out
 for Canada. Folio 84½, ½ page.
- May 21. Same to M. Champmorel. M. de Hiriberry, trader, of Saint Jean de
 Luz, the party chiefly affected in the pillage committed by the English
 at Canceau, is going to England to seek redress in the matter. Will
 assist him. Folio 84½, ½ page.
- May 21. The same to Abbé Dubois. Same subject. Folio 85, ½ page.
- May 22. Decree appointing Commissioners to settle the difficulties between Sieurs
 Neret-Gayot and the shareholders and creditors of the Beaver Company.
 Folio 85½, 5 pages.
- June 4. Safe conduct for three months, for M. Le Poupet de la Boularderie,
 second-lieutenant. Folio 89½, 1 page.
- June 21. Council to M. de Champigny. Will pay to M. Isabeau, contractor for
 the fortifications of Ile Royale, 1,000 livres, on account of the works he is
 to construct. Folio 98, ½ page.
- June 28. Same to M. le Couturier. Salary of M. de la Motte Cadillac. Folio
 99, ½ page.
- July 2. Same to M. de Champmorel. Approves of everything he has done to
 secure indemnity for the pillage committed by the English at Canceau.
 Folio 102, ½ page.
- July 26. Same to M. de Selle. Will pay to M. de Sabrevois 1,000 livres on ac-
 count of expenditure for the King's service at Detroit. Folio 108, ½ page.
- September 6. Same to M. Landréau. M. Joannis de Hiriberry is going to Boston, to
 recover property pillaged from him at Canceau. Cannot grant him fishing
 rights at Canceau, so long as the limits of Acadia shall not have been es-
 tablished. Folio 121, ½ page.
- December 6. Same to M. de Ricouart. Abbe de Breslay has informed the Council that
 he has come to France with a young Indian and a bark canoe, intended as
 presents for the King. Let him be informed that the Council desires to be
 notified of his departure (for Paris) and of his progress, and that he is
 to stop and await orders at a point four leagues from the city. Folio 150½,
 1 page.

REGISTRATION OF DESPATCHES FROM THE COUNCIL OF
 MARINE AT LA ROCHELLE AND ROCHEFORT, DURING
 THE YEAR 1719.

- January 7. The Council to M. Cha.....ard, trader, at La Rochelle. M. de
 St. Ovide has orders to limit his cargo to things of which he is in abso-
 lute need. Folio 167, 1 page.

1119.
February 15. Same to M. de Beauharnais. M. de la Boularderie having offered to establish a settlement on Ile Royale, and undertaken to send in, this year, 100 settlers and 100 fishermen, and next year 50 more,—provided he allowed the use, for two years, of the King's ship "Le Paon",—his offer has been accepted. Folio 180, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 15. Same to M. du Quesne. Same subject. Folio 180 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
Same to M. de Beauharnais. Shipments to Ile Royale. Petition of M. de Labat for payment of his salary as Engineer at Port Royal, in 1711. Folio 186 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 8. Same to same. Sundry instructions relating to Ile Royale. Folio 187 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6 pages.
- March 22. Same to same. Salary of M. de Largentière, lieutenant in Canada. Folio 191 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- March 22. Same to M. le marquis Duquesne. Recruits for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 192 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- March 29. Same to same. Will cause to be paid to M. de Longueuil, ensign, who is setting-out for Canada, nine months' salary. Folio 194, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 26. Same to M. de Barrailh. The King has given him command of "Le Dromadaire", under sailing orders for Ile Royale. Folio 206, 1 page.
- April 26. Same to M. de la Galissonnière. Same subject. Folio 206 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 3. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Ile Royale. 5 pages.
- May 24. Same to same. Recruits for Canada, raised by De Sabrevois and De Rouville. Folio 215 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
List of persons to whom the Council has granted a passage to Canada on the storeship "Le Chameau". Folio 216 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages
- June 3. The Council to M. de Beauharnais. Canada. Folio 218 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 3. Same to same. Canadian affairs. Folio 219 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 10. Same to same. Canadian affairs. Folio 220, 2 pages.
- June 16. Same to same. Same subject. Folio 221, 2 pages.
- June 16. Same to M. de la Galissonnière. Same subject. Folio 222, 1 page.
- June 21. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Passage granted to Sieur Cugnet, Director of Le Domaine D'Occident, with his wife, a clerk and a valet. Folio 223 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. Same to same. Land grant in Ile Royale to M. de La Boularderie. Undertaking to be operated by a company formed by him. Folio 224, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 25. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 224 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 28. Same to same. Canadian affairs. Montpelier cloth. Folio 226, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
Same to M. de la Galissonnière. Ile Royale. Folio 228, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 28. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 230, 1 page.
- July 5. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Ile Royale. Folio 230 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 5. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 231, 1 page.
- July 12. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 231 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 12. Same to same. Sailing of "Le Chameau" for Quebec. Canadian affairs. Folio 232, 2 pages.
- July 12. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 234 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 12. List of passengers on "Le Dromadaire" for Ile Royale. Folio 235, 2 pages.
- July 19. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Statement of expenditure of Ile Royale. Sundry instructions. Folio 236 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 pages.
- July 19. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 237 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 26. Same to M. Barrailh. Begs of him to set sail at once. Folio 239 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1719. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Sailing of "Le Dromadaire." M. De Sa-
 July 26. brevois. Folio 239½, 2 pages.
 August 2. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 241, 1 page.
 August 9. Same to same. Ile Royale. Folio 242, 2½ pages.
 August 9. Same to M. de la Galissonnière. Ile Royale. Folio 243, 1 page.
 December 13. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Pieces of artillery granted to Comte de
 St. Pierre, for his grant of St. Jean and Miscou islands. Folio 297½, 1½
 page.

REGISTRATION OF DISPATCHES FROM THE COUNCIL OF MARINE TO THE OFFICIALS OF CANADA, IN 1719.

- Paris,
 February 5. Council to M. Hubert. Must first forward a memorial to Council, in
 order to secure the grant for his intended fishery at Kegasca. Folio 507,
 1 page.
 February 15. Same to M. Landréau. Will give a helping hand to M. de la Bou-
 larderie, who is about to hire fishermen at Bayonne, for Ile Royale. Folio
 507½, ¼ page.
 February 15. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Will allow M. de la Boular-
 derie to secure in Canada all the cattle and provisions he needs for his
 settlements at Ile Royale. Folio 507½, ¼ page.
 March 5. Same to M. André de Ligne. He must apply to the Farmers-General
 for payment of his salary as Lieutenant General of the Provostship of
 Quebec. Folio 508, ½ page.
 April 2. Memorial from the King. Instructions to M. Querquelin, captain of a
 fireship. Service he is to render during his voyage. Folio 508, 7 pages.
 May 3. Council of Marine to De Vaulreuil. Send him Royal Ordinance declar-
 ing war against Spain. Folio 513½, ½ page.
 May 3. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 514, ½ page.
 May 23. Memorial from King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. The Bishop com-
 plains of not having been furnished with an order for the sending back
 to France of a fugitive Religious. Have done well to extend the time
 for receiving card-money, for the vessel carrying the money sent out from
 France did not reach her destination. Will ship on "Le Chameau," the
 masts and tar from Bay St. Paul, M. de Ramezay's timber and the
 beaver of the Company. Cannot give to Captain Desjordy Moreau the
 land grant he has applied for. Will make a life-grant to M. de la Valtrie
 at the harbour of River St. Augustin, on the Labrador coast, in order
 that he may establish a fishery there, if it suits him to undertake it.
 Bégon will cause to be paid to M. Hertel 1668 livres, for his buildings,
 which were demolished for the requirements of Fort Chambly. Awaits
 their advice in the matter of the privilege awarded to Sieur Peire for the
 porpoise fishery. Is it expedient to grant him an extension of time for
 his lease, or to give it to M. de Boishébert, who has applied for it?
 Gratuities to Sieurs Sarrazin, de Longueuil and De la Martinière. Has
 granted 1,200 livres, in the form of a gratuity, to M. de Tonty, in order
 to indemnify him for any expense he may have incurred for the King's
 benefit at Detroit. The 25 licenses for trading may be granted for one
 year longer, but not more. Contravention by M. Bouat, Lieutenant General
 of the Provostship of Montreal. De Vaudreuil was right in restoring to
 the Fox Indians the 12 prisoners claimed by them. The matter of the
 encroachment of the English on the lands claimed by France, has not yet
 been settled. Will grant furloughs only to soldiers who want to settle in
 the country, or who have become unfit for service. Sale of powder. Has

1719. given to M. de Longueuil, the younger, the company vacated through the death of M. de Grandville ; to M. de St. Michel the lieutenancy vacated through the promotion of M. de Longueuil ; to M. de Gannes the ensigncy vacant through the promotion of M. de St. Michel. Has appointed M. Rivet to the position of Clerk of the Council, vacant through the death of M. de Monseignat. M. Lanouiller has the place of controller, vacant also through the death of M. de Monseignat. M. de Sabrevois having been unable to go to Canada, has been reappointed to the command of Fort Chambly for 3 years instead of 2. Folio 514½, 24 pages.
- May 21. Royal Order appointing Sieur de Sabrevois to the command of Chambly for three years. Folio 526, 1 page.
- May 21. Royal Order. M. Du Buisson to go to Ile Royale, in place of M. de la Ronde. Du Buisson to take command of De la Ronde's company, the latter being ordered to Canada. Folio 526½, 1 page.
- May 29. The King's memorial addressed to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Expenditure of funds appropriated for the fortifications. Collection of tax for the enceinte wall of Montreal. Folio 527, 6 pages.
- May 24. Memorial from Council of Marine for M. Chaussegros de Léry. Fortifications. Folio 530, 4 pages.
- May 24. Same to the Bishop of Quebec. The Lieutenant of the Provostship will report as to the expediency of acceding to the proposals made by the Hospital Sisters, respecting the land of Les Islets. The Council has not given a formal decision on M. de Vaudreuil's contention that, at the ceremony of the aspersion, the blessed water should be given him by presenting the Aspergillum. It seems to them that the privilege must be granted. Folio 532, 3 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Approve of measures he has adopted for the purpose of reconciling the Kikapous and the Mascoutins with the Illinois. Have heard with satisfaction of the settlement effected by M. de Tonty between the Miamis and the Outaouais. M. Amariton is to continue to serve in Canada, and M. de Rouville to remain at Ile Royale. should he wish to send M. de la Pérelle to Canada, he must replace him at Ile Royale by a competent officer. Approve of his having granted permission to marry to Sieurs de Montigny, de Morville, Langis, Senneville and Des Noyelles, as they have found suitable matches. Have granted leave to MM. de Ramezay, senior and junior, de St. Vincent, de Catalogne, de Brazelonne, de St. Michel, de Meloise, Des Noyelles, de la Tour de Lotellière and de Joannis. Beg of him to remove the bench he caused to be placed at the end of his prie-Dieu, in the Church of Montreal, whereon M. de Cavagnal, his son, the captain of the guard, and, at times, officers of subordinate rank, are in the habit of sitting, thus apparently taking precedence over the Governor of Montreal. Folio 533½, 6 pages.
- May 24. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Claims of "La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada". Folio 536½, 1 page.
- Memorial transmitted by M. Bégon as to monies owing to the King by "La Compagnie de la Colonie du Canada". Folio 537, 3 pages.
- May 24. The Council to M. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. MM. d'Esgly, Amariton and Chaussegros must pay freight on their effects. Approves of measures adopted by M. de la Noue to attract the Indians to Kaministiquia, and to divert them from Hudson's Bay, as also of his efforts to maintain peace between the Scioux and the Cristinaux. This would facilitate the accomplishment, with less risk, of the orders relating to the discovery of the Western sea. M. Bégon has done right in sending provisions to Ile Royale. Trade must be promoted. Asks them to report on the petition of the mer-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1719. chants of Canada praying that outsiders may not be allowed to carry on a retail trade. Folio 538 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages. Say, 7 pp.
- May 24. Same to same. Will publish the decree ordering a reduction of 20 sols on the Louis d'Or. Folio 541, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 24. Same to M. Bégon. Has not deemed it expedient to farm out the trade of Fort Frontenac, in accordance with his proposal. Expenditure of funds. Folio 541, 4 pages.
- May 24. Same to M. de Ramezay. Approve of his proceedings against M. Bonat, for sending a canoe to the upper country. His complaints as to de Vaudreuil's having caused a bench to be placed beside his prie-Dieu, have been found to be justifiable. His application for leave for himself and his son, De la Tesse, has been granted. Folio 543, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 24. Same to M. de Longueuil. Have granted to his son the lieutenancy vacated by the death of M. de Granville. Gratuity. Folio 544, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- May 24. Same to M. de Louvigny. The bishop acted within his powers in refusing to allow him to enter the sanctuary of the church, in order to receive from the hands of the celebrant, the blessed palm, the ashes, etc., etc. The privilege in question is granted only to the Governor and the Commander in Chief. Folio 544 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- May 31. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fortifications. Instructions for M. de Querquelin. Folio 545, 3 pages.
- May 31. Same to M. Bégon. Flour for Ile Royale. Folio 546, 1 page.
- June 3. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Statement of expenses. Redemption of card-money. Folio 546 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages.
- June 3. Same to same. As it is surmised that M. d'Auteuil de Monceaux, in asking to be allowed to return to Canada with his effects, merely wanted to carry on smuggling there, and as it is not probable that he has made so much money in so short a time, in New England, the King gives authority for making a search of his vessel, when it reaches Quebec, and for proceeding rigorously against him, should he be found to have violated the law. Folio 548, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- Same to M. Bégon. It is important that the King's ship sent out to Canada every year, should have a return cargo. Will prepare in advance a cargoe of timber and tar. Folio 549, 2 pages.
- June 10. Same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Dispatch for M. Brouage. Is not to be disturbed as to his holding. Folio 553, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- June 10. Same to M. Brouage. Approves of his measures in relation to the Esquimaux. Folio 553, 1 page.
- June 13. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Decree in relation to the sale of foreign merchandise and beaver. Will give to La Compagnie des Indes, —formerly La Compagnie de l'Occident—all necessary assistance for the prevention of smuggling. Folio 553 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- June 16. Same to M. Bégon. Passage to France granted to M. D'Aigremont. Folio 554, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. The King to the Bishop of Quebec. A *Te Deum* to be chanted in thanksgiving for the taking of Fontarabia. Folio 554, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 24. The King to De Vaudreuil. Same subject. Folio 555, 2 pages.
- June 24. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 555 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 2. Same to De Vaudreuil. Leave granted to M. de St. Michel. Folio 556, $\frac{1}{4}$ page.
- July 5. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Council has passed a decree increasing the penalty inflicted on ship captains who decoy seamen, and against deserters. The enticer is to pay a fine of 300 livres for each infringement of the law, and the deserter is to undergo the pillory, and for a second offence the pillory and keelhauling. Folio 557, 1 page.

1719.
July 23. The Council to M. Galifet. Regrets to hear of the infirmity which prevents him from leaving France, but as he has been there for two years, he will not be paid his salary until he reaches his post. Folio 557½, ½ page.
- September 3. Letter from the King to the Bishop of Quebec as to a *Te Deum* for the taking of San Sebastian. Folio 557½, 2 pages.
- September 3. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Id. to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 558½, 3 pages.
- December 20. The Council to M. de Vaudreuil. The King has awarded to M. le Comte de St. Pierre the grant of Isles St. Jean and Miscou and isles adjacent. He must do nothing calculated to prevent the Canadians from locating themselves there. Folio 559, 1 page.
- December 20. Same to M. Bégon. Same subject. Folio 559½, 1 page.

REGISTRY OF DISPATCHES FROM LE CONSEIL DE MARINE
TO THE OFFICIALS OF ILE ROYALE, IN THE YEAR
1719.

- January 7. The Council to M. de St. Ovide. Sieur Chesward, trader, of La Rochelle, suspended the fitting out of the vessel he was to send to Ile Royale on learning that the authorities of the island had taken possession of part of the food supply of the vessel he had sent out. As this was done under pressure of urgent need, does not think it will be necessary to have recourse to like measures again. Folio 561, 2 pages.
- February 8. Proposals made to the King by M. de la Boularderie, for a grant in Ile Royale: "There shall be granted to M. Louis Simon le Poupet de la Boularderie the island at the entrance to La Baie Royale, formerly La brador, measuring some 7 leagues in length, together with the lands situated opposite the said island, on the south-east side, to the depth of one league from front to rear. The grant shall be in the form of "franc alleu noble," free from dues, but without judicial powers. He may establish a fishing establishment with 100 fishermen, in the port of Orléans, formerly Niganiche. He undertakes to locate 100 settlers the first year, and 50 the second, with 100 fishermen. Is to have, for two years, the use of the King's ship "Le Paon." These proposals are accepted. Folio 561½, 4 pages.
- February 15. King's order to M. de la Boularderie. To take command in the lands included in his grant, and at the port of Orléans. Folio 565½, 1½ page.
- March 8. Council to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Grants to M. de la Boularderie. Folio 567, 1 page.
- March 14. Memorial from the King to M. Mandelot de Sassé, commanding store-ship "Le Dromadaire." Will bring his vessel from Toulon to Rochefort and there deliver her to M. de Bararilh, under whom he is to serve during the voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 567, 4 pages.
- April 19. Council to MM. de St. Ovide and de Soubras. Sends them, pending the sailing of "Le Dromadaire," 100 tons of provisions and other articles, by M. Bourdon's little vessel. M. de Verville will go out on "Le Dromadaire" to carry out the works to be constructed. Is to be accompanied by M. Isabeau, who has entered into a contract with him. Fol. 569, 4 pages.
- May 3. Same to M. de St. Ovide. Sends him the Royal Ordinance as to the declaration of war with Spain. Folio 570½, ½ page.
- May 10. Same to M. de Pensens. Gives him leave to proceed to Ile Royale, with his two valets, on "La Marie Joseph." Folio 571, 1 page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8c

1719.
May 21. Royal Order granting to M. De Rouville, captain commanding a company at Ile Royale, the command of port Toulouse. Folio 573½, 1 page.
- May 21. Royal Order instructing M. de la Ronde, captain at Ile Royale, to proceed to Canada, there to lo garrison duty in command of M. Du Brisson's company. Folio 574, 1 page.
- May 24. Council to M. de Mésy. Must proceed forthwith to Rochefort and sail for Ile Royale. Folio 574½, ¼ page.
- Letter from the King to M. de St. Ovide, as to the singing of a *Te Deum* in relation to the taking of Fontarabia. Folio 575, 2 pages.
- June 27. Memorial from the King to M. Barrailh, commanding storeship "Le Dromadaire." Folio 576, 7 pages.
- July 5. Royal Order authorizing the levying of workmen for Ile Royale by M. Isabeau. Folio 579½, ½ page.
- July 18. King's memorial to MM. de St. Ovide and De Mésy. Beach lots not to be awarded until after setting apart reserves required for the King's service. Feels sure that the order forbidding the carrying on of fishing and trading by officials has been complied with by M. de St. Ovide, and that he has got rid of his establishment at Scatari Island. M. de Pensens must also get rid of his establishment at Michaux Islands. Approves of their course in punishing the resident of Iles Madame, who pillaged an English vessel by way of retaliation for acts of pillage committed by the English at Canceau. Incloses copy of order sent by the English government to the Governor of Boston, directing the making of restitution to M. Joannis Hiryberry—the party chiefly interested—of effects pillaged at Canceau, by Captain Smart, commanding the frigate "L'Ecuireuil." The ownership of Canceau is to be settled by commissioners. M. Pensens, captain, and M. Des Goutins, clerk to the Treasurers-General of the Marine, are to form part of the Superior Council at Louisbourg. M. de Sabattier is to be Attorney General and M. Levasseur Chief Clerk. Pedlars. Recruits. Troops. Folio 582, 11 pages.
- July 18. Royal memorial in relation to fortifications of Ile Royale. The King has not altered his intentions as to the fortifications of Louisbourg, "in view of the fact that it is the place best adapted for fishing, the approach not being dangerous, and the port being easy of entrance and exit for vessels, and by reason of its situation, not liable to be blockaded in time of war." The works already constructed will be of little use, after costing so much, and for that reason the work has been awarded by contract, to M. Isabeau. Disapproves of the works which were constructed without authority. Instructions as to the superintendence of the works. M. de Verville will return to France in the autumn, to report on the work done. Folio 587½, 10 pages.
- July 19. The Council to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of what he has done in transferring to Louisbourg the troops, provisions and munitions from Port Toulouse and Port Dauphin; to conciliate the settlers of Iles Madame in the matter of the difficulties connected with the land; to induce the French who were at Canceau to remain there, &c., &c., &c. Cannot allow him a secretary. Has granted to M. Danjeac the company vacated through the death of M. Villejoun, to M. de Couagne the lieutenancy, and to the eldest son of the late M. Duvivier the ensigncy. Folio 592, 9 pages.
- July 19. Same to MM. de St. Ovide and De Mésy. Any distress which may have prevailed in the colony is caused by the fact that "L'Hercule" was twice compelled to put into port. Approves of M. de St. Ovide's course in sending a good part of the garrison to winter at Quebec. Provisions sent to Sieur Bourdon. The estimates for the expenditure of the year amount

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1719. to 124,071 livres, not including the fortifications. Expenditure of the said funds. Matters connected with the estate of M. de Costebelle fall within the purview of the ordinary courts of justice ; this applies also to contestations connected with the taking of St. Jean (Newfoundland). M. de Barrailh will transfer to Louisbourg all the artillery of Port Dauphin, except four of the larger guns. Is pleased to hear of the success of the fisheries. The coal sent over is too small. Folio 596½, 13 pages.
- July 19. Same to M. D. Soubras. Will return to France with his servants and household effects, on "Le Dromadaire," with M. de Barrailh. Folio 602½, 1 page.
- July 19. Same to M. de Mésy. On arriving, will issue a seizure against the effects of M. Florenceau, keeper of stores, deceased, to pay the shortage in his accounts. Will make M. de St. Ovide pay for the ship's gear taken by him from the King's stores, for the fitting out of his vessel. Folio 603, 2 pages.
- July 19. Same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Will give to M. Joannis de Hiryberry, merchant, of St. Jean de Luz, all necessary help in recovering the effects pillaged by the English at Canceau. Folio 604, 1 page.

End of volume 41.

ROYAL ORDINANCES AND DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE ISLANDS OF AMERICA, &c., &c., DURING THE YEAR 1720.

Series B., Vol. 42.

REGISTRY of Despatches of Le Conseil de Marine written from the several ports and other places. Year 1720.

1720.
Paris,
February 6. The Council to M. Landréau. Ile Royale. Shipment of 5 asses for the work of the fortifications. Folio 25½, 1½ page.
- February 6. Statement of tools and implements to be sent out from Bayonne, by M. Landréau. Folio 26½, ½ page.
- February 6. The Council to M. Law. Ask him to send to America a supply of one Sol pieces. Folio 27, ½ page.
- February 13. Same to Attorney-General. The widow of M. D'Aigremont is reduced to such extreme need, that she must be given the place she asks for. Folio 36, ½ page.
- March 19. Same to M. Marin. As to certain merchants who are interested in the fisheries at Labrador. Folio 43, 1 page.
- March 17. Same to M. de Launay. Ask him to get 36 medals struck for distribution among the Indians of Canada. Folio 45, ½ page.
- April 24. Same to M. Gaudion. It is a matter of importance that he should find the money to meet the bills of exchange drawn in Canada for the redemption of card-money. Folio 54½, 1 page.
- April 28. Same to M. Le Blanc. Supplies for the colonies ; M. de la Touche Bonneau's contract. Folio 55, 2½ pages.
- April 28. Same to M. Law. Petition from the merchants of La Rochelle asking that the price of beaver be doubled, in view of the large advance in the prices of merchandise; or else that the trade be made free, with a small bonus to La "Compagnie des Indes". Folio 56, 1 page.
- April 28. Same to M. de Launay. It has been decided that the medal to be placed in the foundations of the fortifications of Louisbourg shall bear on the

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1720. one side the portrait of His Majesty, with the usual inscription ; on the reverse the plan and view of Louisbourg from the harbour, with the legend : *Ludovico Burgum fundatum et munitum*, and on the exergue the year, 1720. The number required is 12 in bronze of 2 sizes, and 6 in silver of 2 sizes. Folio 56½, 1 page.
- May 1. Same to M. Law. Extract from De Vaudreuil's letter relating to the war waged by the Indians of Canada against the Illinois. It is necessary that La Compagnie des Indes should instruct the officer commanding in the Illinois country to act vigorously. Folio 57, 1 page.
- May 1. Same to M. Gaudion. Bill of exchange drawn by Comte D'Agrain, adjutant of Ile Royale. Folio 57½, ½ page.
- May 1. Same to De Champigny. Will pay bill of exchange drawn by Comte D'Agrain. Folio 57½, ½ page.
- May 1. Same to Comte D'Agrain. Same subject. Folio 58, 1½ page.
- May 5. Same to M. De Soubras. Explanations required in reference to certain accounts. Folio 59, 3 pages.
- June 7. Safe-conduct for two months to M. de la Boularderie, second lieutenant. Folio 71, 1 page.
- June 7. Council to M. de la Boularderie. Salary. May secure in Canada all the people he needs for his settlement. May occupy the King's buildings at port Dauphin. Folio 71½, 1 page.
- June 12. Same to M. Law. Expects him to prevent the reception in Louisiana of Canadians who go there, without leave, in order to avoid the penalties incurred by "coureurs de bois". Folio 74½, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. de Champigny. Funds for the fortifications of Ile Royale. Folio 80½, ½ page.
- August 20. Same to M. de la Boularderie. Has written to the Superior of Les Jacobins of Nantes, asking him to allow Père J.-Bte. Pinard to serve as a missionary in his settlement. Folio 90, ¼ page.
- September 20. Same to M. Landréau. Requests that he will intrust the Royal despatches for Ile Royale to M. Lafitte, who is about to return there with his ship. Folio 98, ½ page.
- October 18. Same to M. Landréau as to despatches he was to hand to M. Lafitte. Folio 115½, ½ page.
- December 11. Same to Commissary of stores. Will purchase provisions for two vessels about to sail for Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 135, ½ page.

REGISTRY OF DESPATCHES FROM ROCHEFORT AND LA ROCHELLE, IN 1720.

- January 7. The Council to M. de Barrailh, in relation to his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 137½, 1½ page.
- January 7. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Purchase of provisions and munitions for Canada. Folio 138½, 1 page.
- March 17. Same to same. Orders given to M. Law to send a supply of small coin to Canada. Statement of coin—of 12 Deniers—required for the colonies. Folio 160, 1½ page.
- April 3. Same to same. Ile Royale. Sieur Bourdon (part of dispatch). Folio 164½, 1½ page.
- April 4. Statement of merchandise which may be purchased by M. de Beauharnais at Rochefort and La Rochelle. Folio 156a, 1½ page.
- April 9. Council to M. de la Galissonnière. Have granted to Comte de St. Pierre the 30 soldiers he requires for his settlement at Ile St. Jean. De Gotte-

1720. ville Bellisle, who is in charge of the settlement, offers 20 men of his company. Folio 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 1 page.
- April 9. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Same subject. Folio 160a, 1 page.
- April 9. Same to same. Will deliver to M. de Gotteville Bellisle, 8 pieces of artillery (iron), for the use of M. de St. Pierre's establishment. Folio 161a, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 19. Same to M. Bigot, post-captain. Instructions for his voyage to America. Folio 163a, 7 pages.
- April 17. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Will grant 20 tons of freight room to M. de Vaudreuil, who is about to set out for Canada. Folio 168, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- April 24. Same to same. As to workmen engaged by Comte D'Agrain for Ile Royale. Folio 175, 2 pages.
- List of persons to whom the Council of Marine has granted a passage to Canada on the store-ship "Le Chameau." Among these are : M. de Ramezay, De la Gesse, his son, and Mme. D'Argenteuil, his sister-in-law ; MM. de Sabrevois, de St. Vincent, du Buisson, de Meloise ; Mlle. de Villedonné ; 4 Jesuits ; and the servants of M. de Vaudreuil and of one M. Cartier, a resident of Canada. Folio 190, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- List of Despatches for Canada. Folio 191, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 7. The Council to M. de Beauharnais. Statement of expenditure for the year for Canada. Folio 191, 1 page.
- June 12. Same to M. D'Agrain. Accept his proposal to furnish a yearly supply of timber at Louisbourg. Folio 192, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- July 2. Same to M. de la Pommarois. Instructions as to his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 196, 1 page.
- July 10. Same to M. de Beauharnais. Statement of expenditure of Ile Royale. Instructions. Folio 196, 1 page.
- Same to same. Affairs of Ile Royale. (Part of dispatch.) Folio 199, 1 page.
- July 10. Same to same. Affairs of Ile Royale. Folio 201 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 page.
- July 10. List of passengers on vessel "Le François," for Ile Royale. Folio 202, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 11. Council to M. de Beauharnais. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 236, 2 pages.
- December 18. Same to same. Affairs of Canada and Ile Royale. Folio 237 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pages.
- December 18. Same to M. le Comte De Bethune. Approves of his course in going to the assistance of "Le Chameau," cast ashore off Fouras, after losing two anchors in the Quebec river. Folio 238 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 18. Same to M. de Voutran. Well pleased with his conduct during his voyage to Canada. Folio 239, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- December 18. Same to M. de Vaudreuil, the younger. Approves of his having delivered to M. Péau the despatches entrusted to him by MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Folio 239, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

REGISTRY OF DESPATCHES FROM THE COUNCIL OF MARINE TO OFFICIALS IN CANADA, IN THE YEAR 1720.

- February 6. Decree ordering the Commissioners appointed by the decree of May 22, to proceed, if need be, to the number of five, to the liquidation of the damages against His Majesty, against "La Compagnie des Indes" and the Colony of Canada, &c., &c., and appointing M. d'Ombreval Attorney General to the Commission. Folio 416, 3 pages.
- March 13. The Council to the Rev. Procurator of the Jesuit Missionaries of Canada. They ask him to send out four additional Fathers for the upper country missions. Folio 417, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.

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April 24. Same to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Council has awarded the trade of the Indies to La Compagnie d'Occident. The name of the Company to be "La Compagnie des Indes." The Company have been awarded the contract for the general revenue, under the name of Armand Pilavoine. They are to afford all necessary aid to the Company. Folio 417½, 2 pages.
- May 12. Same to Le Vasseur de Néré. Having remained in France since he obtained leave in 1717, his pay is to be stopped, unless he returns to Canada "by the ships sailing next year." Folio 419, 1 page.
- May 26. Same to De Ramezay. No more licenses or permits are to be granted for carrying brandy to the upper Posts, except to the officers commanding such posts, and such licenses shall be for very small quantities only. Folio 419, 1½ page.
- May 26. Letters patent granting to M. de la Valterie a tract of land on the Labrador coast, for the establishment of sedentary Cod and Seal fisheries. Grants him the harbour of river St. Augustin, with a frontage of two leagues, on either side, and a depth of four leagues, for his lifetime. Folio 419½, 2 pages.
- May 31. Royal memorial to serve as instructions to M. de Voutron, lieutenant, as to the service he is to render during his voyage to Canada on "Le Chamcau". Will make every effort to hasten his departure. Will see to the shipment of the 100 recruits intended for Canada, and take care of the money to be intrusted to him. M. de Querquerliu, in his voyage of last year, was able to bring away but a small portion of the timber and tar stored at Bay St. Paul. They were removed to Quebec; so that he will have no delay whatever in loading, etc., etc. Folio 420½, 6 pages.
- May 31. Say 9 pp.
The Council to M. de St. Castin. His absence from Canada has been so prolonged that he has no reasonable right to claim his salary. If he should in the near future return to Canada, his claim will be considered. Folio 423½, 1 page.
- June 2. Memorial from the King to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. M. de Vaudreuil was right in not entering into the claims of the Benedictines in the discussion he had with the bishop. Must not tolerate in the colony any ecclesiastic not accepted by the bishop. Approves of his working jointly with the bishop at the regulation of the parish districts, consulting the Seigniors and the settlers. Will send out a commissioner who will draw up a report of the proceedings. The Seigniors are not to be empowered to compel the curé to celebrate Mass in their private chapels. Has granted 1,000 livres per annum to the Bishop, for the support of the insane and the infirm. Will urge the Bishop and the administrators of the Hospital to admit the disabled soldiers, in consideration of receiving the amount of their half pay. Approves of the Bishop's having appointed Sr. Tur.... instead of Sr. Charron, as Superior of the Hospital, which the latter has founded at Montreal. Will see that he maintains the number of school-teachers agreed upon. Has decided to grant no more trading licenses. The trade with the Indians is to be confined to Montreal and to trading posts established for the King's benefit. The selling of spirits to the Indians is wholly prohibited. Will not allow any Canadian settlers to remove to Louisiana without permission. Will allow the Indians of Sault St. Louis and Sault au Recollect to take to the English only such furs as they get by their own hunting. Is pleased to hear that De Joncaire has himself delivered the King's presents to the Iroquois, and told them that, if the English went to Niagara to trade, he would have their goods captured. Is pleased to hear that he made M. de la Carne's son winter at Niagara. Is glad to hear that M. de Tonty is acting in conformity with

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orders, concerning the conduct of his establishment at Detroit. Grants a gratuity of 200 livres per annum to M. de la Martinière's widow. Was right in not removing the seizure effected at Chambly, on the goods sent from New York by M. d'Auteuil de Monceaux. Funds for the Indians of Médoctec and Naransonak and the Abénakis. Praises the fidelity and constancy of these Indians in preventing the English from settling on their lands. Is glad to hear that the harvests of 1718 and 1719 were plentiful, and have left a surplus for export to Ile Royale and to the Islands. A gratuity for Sr. Sarrazin. Mme. de la Forest. Has withdrawn the suspension issued against Sr. Bonat, lieutenant-general of the Provostship of Montreal. Is willing to renew Sr. Péire's lease of the porpoise fishery, on condition that he shall share equally with Sr. de Boishébert. Approves of M. de Louvigny's making a trip of inspection, every second year, through the upper country, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the upper countries. All bills of exchange presented have been paid. Urges him to see to the execution of the decree of the 6th of July, 1711, concerning the reverting to the Crown of all seigniories which have not been cleared. Has granted a full discharge to M. de Galiffet, in consideration of his infirmities, with a pension of 1,500 livres. Has appointed in his place M. de Longueuil. M. de la Chassogne gets the King's Intendancy at Montreal; M. D'Esgly the Majority of Quebec; M. Dejordy Moreau, the Majority of Three Rivers; M. de la Tour de Lozelière gets the company held by Dejordy Moreau. The three lieutenantancies are given to Chevalier de Rigaud, M. de la Plante and M. Thiersant. MM. de Ramezay, du Vivier and Chastelain are appointed to the three ensigncies. M. du Lino is given the position of 1st Councillor, made vacant by the death of M. de la Martinière. Folio 423½, 19 pages. Say, 32 pp.

June 2.

Order of the King appointing M. de Louvigny, King's lieutenant at Quebec, to the general command of the Posts in the upper countries. Folio 439, 2 pages.

June 5.

The Council to De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Precautions to be taken by the merchants who ship flour to the Islands. Can not complain if the duties which La Compagnie des Indes make them pay at the Islands, are but the ordinary duties. Cannot appoint M. du Chesnay Superintendent of Woods and Waters in New France, nor give him the land grants he wants. Cannot give Count de Créguy the land grant he asks for at the outlet of Lake St. François. It is not expedient to colonize remote districts, when seigniories centrally located are so thinly populated. Card-money. The request of M. Lanouiller de Boiscler appears to be reasonable. Has obtained a gratuity of 500 livres for M. André de Leigne, Lieutenant-General of the Provostship, and 150 livres for M. Prat, Port Captain. It will be necessary to furnish proofs of the insolvency of M. de Coulonge and of the estates of MM. Peire and Hazeur, before cancelling the amounts due by them to the King, for card-money. Will await their explanations before dealing with the ratification of the grant to M. de la Veranderie, senior. Is satisfied with statement regarding the grievances of M. Boucher, curé of St. Joseph. Will see that the sum of 2,000 livres, appropriated for the decayed priests, is faithfully distributed. Petitions of M. de Breslay and Mme. Quesnet, as to the land of Ile aux Tourtres. Petition of Mme. Dailleboust D'Argenteuil as to the land granted to Charles Dailleboust, her husband's father. Will inquire whether it is expedient to increase the gratuity allowed to the Jesuits for their college at Montreal; to make a reduction in their assessment for the enceinte of that town, and to provide that their orchard may not

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1720. be intersected in effecting the alignment of the streets. Folio 439½, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- June 5. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. M. de la Corne, as Major of the troops, does not rank above other captains who are his seniors. Folio 443, 1 page.
- June 7. The same to the Bishop of Quebec. Has granted a gratuity of 1,000 livres to the General Hospital at Quebec. Must admit invalid soldiers, and shall take the benefit by their half-pay. Grants request for an addition of 10 nuns, on condition that they be furnished with dowers. Approves of his having appointed Sieur Turcq in the place of Sr. Charron, as Director of the Hospital established by the latter at Montreal. Cannot agree to pay for a midwife for the Hospital. Folio 443½, 2 pages.
- June 7. The same to M. de Vaudreuil. Has reduced the amount which M. de Sabrevois claims for expenses at Detroit to 1,000 livres. The gratuity applied for by M. de Tonty is refused. Four Jesuits for the missions of the upper countries take passage on "Le Chameau." Is pleased to learn that he has sent M. de St. Pierre, captain, and M. de Linctot, ensign, with a detachment of soldiers, to establish a post at Point Chaouaningo, on Lake Superior, to prevent the Saulteux from attacking the Indians of La Baie; and also of his measures to establish peace among the Renards, Kikapous, Mascoutins and Illinois. Approves of his having sent M. Dubuisson to the Onyatanous post, in order to compel those Indians and the Miamis to settle on the St. Joseph river and the Taticy, and defeat the efforts of the English to establish relations with them. Has dispensed M. Dubuisson from the duty of relieving M. de la Ronde at Ile Royale. Approves of his having granted to Chevalier Bégon permission to get married. Furloughs, with leave to return to France, shall not be granted each year, to more than 2 captains, 3 lieutenants and 3 ensigns. Furlough to be given to François Nacquart, if he furnish proof that he is of gentle birth, as he claims to be. If the soldier Regnault has made his apprenticeship as a surgeon, and is provided with a case of instruments and razors, will endeavour to give him employment. Difficulty between M. Brouage and M. de la Valterie at Labrador. Id. June 7th. Folio 444½, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- June 7. The same to MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. The King has intrusted the discovery of the western sea to Père Charlevoix. He is to have permission to go into the upper countries with 2 canoes, 8 voyageurs and all the merchandise they can carry. Sends the King's estimate for the year's expenses, amounting to 295,205 livres. Approves of the work done on the enceinte of Montreal, the prisons and court-rooms of that town, and of Three Rivers, and also with the repairs done at Fort Chambly. Instructions relating to expenditure. Use to which the ecclesiastics might apply their income from their Hotel de Ville (Paris) securities. Sends the decree whereby the King has made the trade in beaver free, subject to the payment, on entering the Kingdom, of a duty of 9 sols per pound on green beaver and 6 sous on dry, to La Compagnie des Indes. They will allow M. de la Boularderie to offer inducements to the Canadians to join his establishment at Ile Royale. Folio 448, 8 pages. Say, 12 pp.
- June 7. The same to M. Bégon. Will do all in his power to secure the shipment at Quebec of the timber remaining at Baie St. Paul. Sends him the contract with De Ramezay for supplying wood during 6 years. Has again considered his suggestion, which was rejected in 1716, advising that the colonists of Canada be allowed to own negroes. Desires first to know what price they will pay for them, in cash. Does not wish the iron mines to be opened. It is better to urge the settlers to take up the cultivation of hemp. Acted properly in returning to the father the illegiti-

1720. mate child which had been placed with the Indians of Lorette. Leave to return to France to be granted to M. Dumesnil Norey, and to Mme. de Monseignat and her son. Folio 451½, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- June 7. Same to M. de Louvigny. Has approved of his proposal and appointed him commander-general of the western posts. Folio 453½, 1 page.
- June 7. Same to M. Bégon. Has received the statements of expenditure for last year, including the outlay for provisions sent to Ile Royale, and for the maintenance of the troops from the island who wintered in Canada, etc., etc. Folio 454, 2 pages.
- June 7. Same to M. de Chassagne. Has been appointed King's Lieutenant at Montreal, *vice* M. de Longueuil, promoted to the Governorship of Three Rivers, 454½, ½ page.
- June 7. Same to M. de Longueuil. Has been appointed Governor of Three Rivers. Folio 455, 1 page.
- June 7. The same to M. de Chaussegros. Work on the fortifications. Has obtained for him the rank of captain of the colonial troops. Folio 455, 1½ page.
- June 11. Warrant confirming the claim to nobility of Les Sieurs D'Aillebout. Folio 455½, 6 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- June 12. The Council to M. de Vaudreuil. Will submit to the Council explanations in reference to the petition of M. Greysolon du Luth, complaining that he (M. de Vaudreuil) occupies a house in Montreal of which he is the proprietor. Folio 459, ¼ page.
- June 12. Same to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sends them a Decree in relation to the contestation between the nuns of the Hotel-Dieu and Sieur Petit, respecting a dwelling purchased by the latter from Pierre Brosseau. Folio 459, ¼ page.
- June 16. Same to same. Gold and silver coinage. Folio 459, 1 page.
- June 19. Same to same. Asks for information as to land taken from M. de Méloise for the fortifications. Folio 460, 1 page.
- July 7. Same to M. de Sabrevois. Has secured for his eldest son an ensigncy at Ile Royale. Folio 460, ¼ page.
- July 23. Deed of grant to M. de la Motte Cadillac of lands on which he has erected buildings, at Detroit, and of lands cleared by him in that locality. Folio 460½, 2 pages.
- July 24. Council of Marine to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Could not grant to M. de la Motte Cadillac every thing he asked for. If he thinks himself entitled to more, he must seek redress as he thinks best. Folio 461½, 3 pages.
- August 20. Same to M. de Vaudreuil. Must not, as he is said to be doing, prevent the shipment from Canada to the Mississippi, of the goods of La Compagnie des Indes. Must, on the contrary, encourage it. Folio 462½, ½ page.
- October. Remission of sentence for M. de la Mollerie :—(Jacques Malleret de la Mollerie, ensign, nephew of M. de Tonty, had killed with a blow of his sword, one Fustel, in the tavern "Le Signe de la Croix," St. Peter street, Quebec. He was sentenced to death, but it was proved that he had acted in lawful self defence.—E.R.) Folio 463, 4 pages. Say, 5 pp.
- October 13. The Council to De Vaudreuil. M. Sutton, His Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, makes complaint that there are still English prisoners in Canada. If this be so, which they do not believe, they must be set free. Folio 464½, 1 page.

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REGISTRATION OF DESPATCHES FROM COUNCIL OF
MARINE TO OFFICIALS OF ILE ROYALE.

1720.
January 28. Royal Order to Comte d'Agrain, for raising workmen for the fortifications. Folio 466, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- February 4. Memorial of the Council of Marine to Count D'Agrain, Major of Ile Royale, on the subject of securing workmen. Folio 468, 2 pages.
- June 7. The Council to MM. de St. Ovide and De Mésy. Will allow M. de la Boularderie to make use of his Majesty's buildings at Port Dauphin, if not at present of use to the King. Folio 469 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ page.
- June 18. Memorial of the King instructing M. de Pommarois, second lieutenant, as to the duty he must perform during his voyage to Ile Royale. Folio 470, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 2. Memorial of the King to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions relating to their respective duties. Père Gaulin and the Indians. Approves of their having sent M. de la Pérelle to Boston with the merchants and settlers pillaged at Canso by Captain Smart. M. de la Pérelle will act as interpreter at Ile Royale, with a salary of 200 livres ; but he must not bear the title, which is not appropriate for an officer. M. de Morpain. Appoints M. Gesnier Clerk of the Superior Council. Cannot give salary of councillors to MM. de Beaujours and Bourvelle, owing to the fact that their rank of King's Lieutenant and Major makes them councillors *ex officio*. Grants a pension of 300 livres to the widow of Captain de Villejoin. Folio 472 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 pages. Say, 10 pp.
- July 7. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Approves of his having made the voyage to "Havre du St. Esprit," and the measures taken to prevent Petitpas from alluring the Indians to the English. Hopes he will favour the inclination of the Acadians to settle at Ile St. Jean. A Major and Adjutant will be sufficient ; does not approve of his appointing as junior majors, Lachaume and Benoist, sergeants. In case of necessity these positions must be given to officers. Is pleased with his efforts to maintain friendly relations with the English of Boston and Acadia. Cannot grant him a secretary. The two companies made vacant by the death of MM. de Renon and D'Envilliers have been given to M. du Chambon and Count D'Agrain, the adjutantcy of the latter, given to M. de la Vallière, the two lieutenantcies to MM. D'Ailleboust and Provost, and the ensigncies of the latter to M. Denys de Bonnaventure and M. de Sabrevois the younger. Folio 476, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages.
- July 9. Memorial of the King concerning the fortifications of Ile Royale. Instructions to MM. de St. Ovide and De Mésy. Folio 477 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July 9. Council to MM. De St. Ovide and De Mésy. Have decided all the questions which gave grounds for conflict as to their respective duties. Regret to see that they seem to combine together to do all they can to impede the work of the fortifications. Have given leave to Levasseur to act as controller. Cannot, at present, confirm the fishing lease, at Migamiche, for M. Eustache Porteur De Grandville. Folio 479 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 pages. Say, 6 pp.
- July 9. The same to M. de Verville. General instructions concerning the fortifications and the use of the funds. At his departure he will leave instructions with M. de Canague, sub-engineer. Folio 481, 5 pages. Say, 8 pp.
- July 10. The same to M. de St. Ovide. The order given to M. de la Ronde Denys, captain, to go to Canada, at the request of his relative, M. de Vaudreuil, cannot be withdrawn. M. la Tour de Lozetière has orders to replace him, in the spring, instead of M. du Buisson, whose presence is

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1720. necessary in Canada. Has granted leave of absence to M. de Fontenay. Folio 483½, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Will secure for M. le Comte D'Agrain all that is needed to enable him to bring to France samples of wood, with a view to carrying out his scheme of transporting timber for the construction and repairing of vessels to Rochefort. Folio 484, 1 page.
- July 10. The same to M. de Mésy. Observations on the application of funds. General observations. Folio 484½, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- July 10. The same to M. le Comte D'Agrain. Has been given the captaincy of a company. May return to France to make inquiries relating to his scheme. Folio 486, 1 page.
- September 12. The same to the Archbishop of Cambrai. Has reported to the Regent on a letter to M. de St. Ovide, concerning an ordinance of the Governor of Acadia calling upon the Acadians to take the oath of allegiance, or to leave the country, within the space of 4 months, and forbidding them to sell their real estate or to carry away with them their chattels. Admit that those who shall decide to remain in Acadia, cannot be dispensed from the oath, provided the exercise of their religion is permitted. The English have always eluded the provisions of the treaty and Queen Ann's letter, so that the settlers were unable to avail themselves of the privileges to which they were entitled. Folio 486½, 1½ page.
- September 20. The same to M. de Mésy. M. Isabeau has not the right to use, without payment, the stone taken from Havre de L'Indienne, before his arrival, neither can he make use of the sloop built for the King's account at Port Toulouse. Folio 487, 1 page.
- September 20. The same to MM. de St. Ovide and de Mésy. Instructions relating to their respective functions. Their divisions must cease. M. de St. Ovide cannot compel the settlers to appear before him in order to settle their disputes, if they do not so appear of their own accord and wish to appeal to the courts. Folio 487½, 3½ pages. Say, 5 pp.
- September 20. The same to M. de St. Ovide. Cannot increase the number of councillors. Must grant at least 200 soldiers for the works on the fortifications. It may be more advantageous for the soldiers to work for private individuals, but the King's service must not suffer therefrom. The barracks not being inhabitable for this year, it is necessary for the officers to remain at Port Dauphin and Port Toulouse for a time. Is sorry to see that the misunderstanding between him and M. de Mésy is still in existence. Folio 489½, 3 pages.
- September 20. The same to M. de Mésy. Will send next year, as he has requested, 30 young women from "La Pitié," to place them among the farmers, with a view to their being married to soldiers who have trades. Divers instructions. Folio 490½, 3 pages.
- September 20. The same to M. de Verville. Instructions relating to the works of the fortifications. Folio 491½, 2 pages.

End of Vol. 42.

REPORT
ON
CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY
DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST

1900

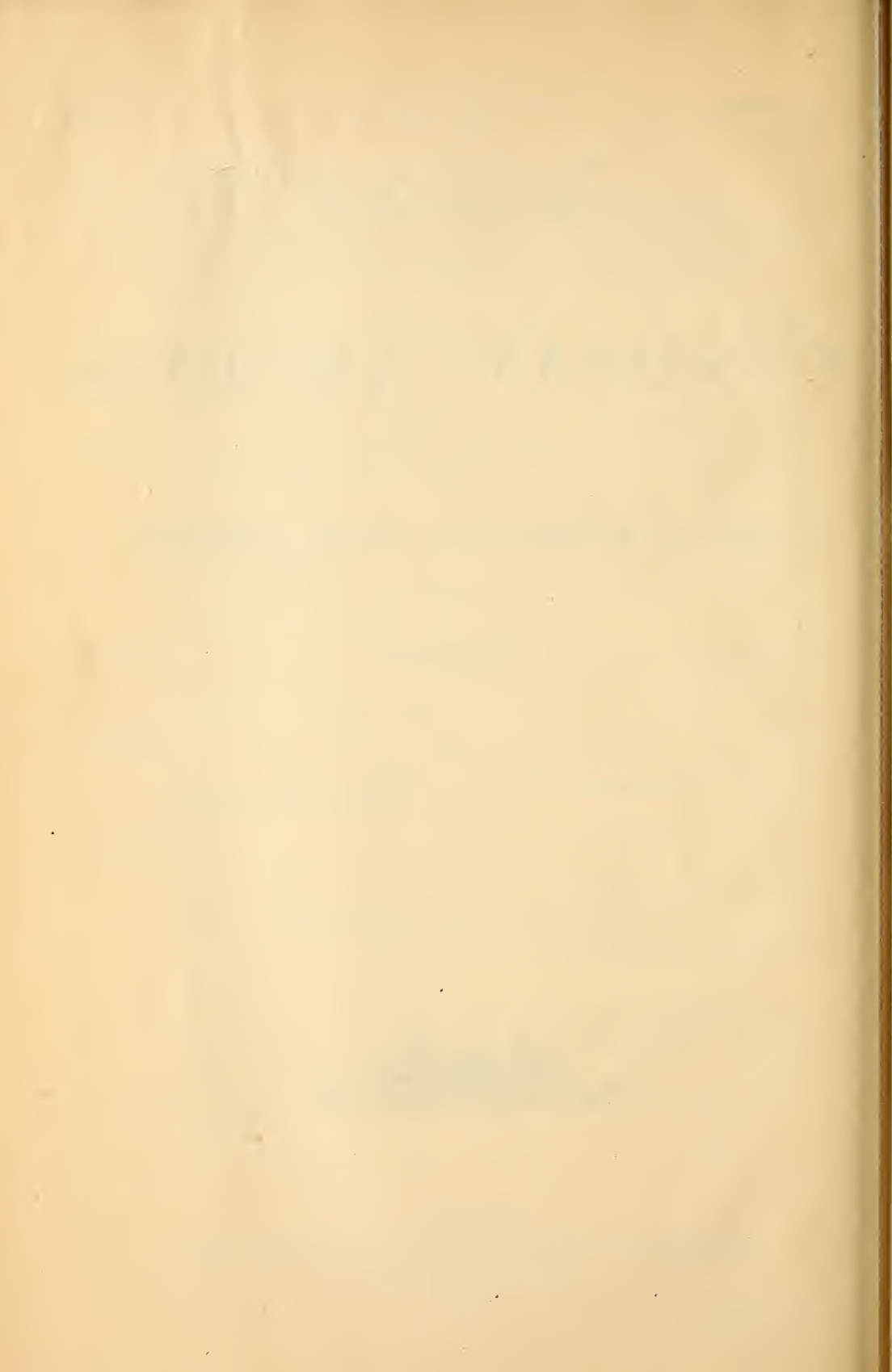
(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture)

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

The Honourable

SYDNEY A. FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture,

&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1900.

The work is continued in the usual manner, so that little remark on that head is necessary. The copies of State papers for Upper and Lower Canada have been received down to 1840, shelf marked, and put in place. The minutes of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia were sent to the binder in November last, as were three volumes of correspondence of that province from 1741 to 1752; other work of the same province being in progress. Miscellaneous papers of Upper and Lower Canada not included in the general terms of "State papers" are in process of collection and copying, so as to have the collection made as complete as possible. The same care as has always been taken, is exercised in guarding against error and securing exact transcripts of the papers. Copies have been completed here of the Bougainville papers received from Quimper, France, and for the receipt of which an acknowledgment was made to M^{me}. de Saint Sauveur Bougainville, and to M. de Kerallain, in the report for 1899.

Inquiries have been repeatedly made as to the reason of Lord Halifax signing himself "Dunk" Halifax, an answer to which is furnished by Hone, in the second volume of his "Every Day Book." He quotes the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1741, which says:—"that on the 2nd of July of that year, Lord Halifax married Miss Dunk with a fortune of £100,000. According to the will of Mr. Dunk, the lady was to marry none but an honest tradesman, who was to take the name of Dunk, for which reason His Lordship took the freedom of the Saddler's Company, exercised the trade and added the name to his own."

The varying dates as to the creation of the peerage of Glenelg, led to some inquiries to ascertain the exact date. In the Century Cyclopædia, the date is given as 1828, a palpable error. In Burke's Peerage, letters patent are said to have issued on the 8th of May, 1836, creating the Peerage. When Mr. Grant (afterwards Lord Glenelg) was Colonial Secretary, Lord Aylmer on the 16th June, 1835, addressed him as Mr. Grant. A week later (23rd June) he was addressed as Lord Glenelg. The

answer from the High Commissioner's office was that the letter patent to create the barony of Glenelg was dated on the 8th May, 1835, although Mr. Grant had signed as Lord Glenelg a short time before that.

In a work entitled *Wentworth Land Marks*, published by the *Hamilton Spectator*, a description of the Desjardins Canal is given, but nothing is said of the projector. In a dispatch from Sir John Colborne, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, dated 6th November, 1835, in dealing with the question of the proprietorship in Canada of property belonging to aliens, Sir John Colborne in reference to the relief bill for the heirs of Peter Desjardins stated that these heirs consisted of two brothers and a sister, who ask to be empowered to inherit the property of their late brother as if they had been natural born subjects. The question submitted by Sir John Colborne was whether the Crown should forego its rights in favour of the family in consequence of them being closely related to the late Peter Desjardins, "projector of the Desjardins Canal," a statement which may be taken as correct as being officially reported by the Lieut. Governor to the Colonial Secretary (Series Q. 387—2, page 273).

In a memorial addressed by Mr. Charles Shirreff, of Fitzroy, to Lord Dalhousie, dated 28th. August, 1828, some account of the origin of the lumber trade in Upper Canada is given incidentally. Extracts from this memorial accordingly follow, the purely personal parts of it being omitted. After stating the policy of the Northern Powers of Europe in shutting their ports against Great Britain the memorial continues :

Although the political causes which had made it necessary for Great Britain to procure timber from the Colonies were removed, yet the trade being once opened has been continued. It does not appear, however, that Government till within these few years ever gave any legal sanction, for cutting the timber on the Crown lands, excepting that the mercantile houses in England contracting to supply the Naval yards with timber received annually licenses to take a certain quantity, to enable them to fulfil their engagements with Government. These licenses were transmitted to their agents at Quebec, and contracts were made accordingly with the lumberers in the country. But the quantities of timber brought down had for several years far exceeded the extent of the licenses. This did not arise from neglect on the part of the Provincial Government, but rather from a tacit permission, the trade being considered of consequence to the country and favoured accordingly in the financial arrangements of the general Government.

The contractors with the Government, however, remonstrated a few years ago against those who were cutting without licence as interfering with their privileges, and the Law Officers of the Crown in Upper Canada, from which Province the supply was chiefly obtained, finding that the business was carried on illegally were under the necessity of ordering the Sheriffs of the District to seize all the timber which they should find cut without license.

Your Memorialist has resided since the year 1819 on lands granted to him and situated on the Ottawa, in the Township of Fitzroy, 150 miles from Montreal, and in the neighbourhood of that part of the country where the red pine is procured. He has not been engaged in the trade, but has observed its progress and growing importance, and he saw with regret the above measures adopted, probably unavoidable under existing circumstances, but which, if persisted in, must have destroyed a branch of commerce very beneficial to the country.

Having occasion to go to York in the autumn of 1824, he took an opportunity of speaking to the present Chief Justice (then Attorney General), and Major Hillier, Secretary to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject, and the result of these conversations was a request that he should on his return home communicate such

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information as he might think useful in the consideration of measures necessary for the regulation of the trade, which he accordingly did in a letter to Major Hillier.

Your memorialist went to York again in September following, and found that His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland had thought it proper to communicate with Earl Bathurst, previous to taking any steps in the matter. An answer having been received from His Lordship shortly before, His Excellency proceeded to the consideration of the subject as soon as other business permitted, and Your Memorialist had the honour of giving His Excellency in Council what local information he could communicate and of stating the opinion he had been led to form on the subject.

After a very attentive investigation The Honble. Executive Council submitted a report of considerable length to His Excellency, and your memorialist received the following letter from Major Hillier, dated

GOVT. HOUSE, 9th Nov., 1825.

DEAR SIR,—The consideration of the Government has been very attentively given to the subject of the present state of the timber trade in this Province, and a report made by the Executive Council will be transmitted without loss of time to Lord Bathurst, containing certain suggestions calculated to place the matter, as it is hoped, on a more clearly defined and better footing for the future.

With respect to the adoption of any intermediate measure it will be clear to you that, even were the Lieut. Governor disposed to assume such a responsibility, the situation of the river Ottawa (in the circumstance of its left bank, during its whole course through this Province, being within the limit of another government) would render such measures in a great degree nugatory.

In making this communication to you, I am commanded by His Excellency to express to you his thanks for the valuable information you have afforded to the government on the matter in question.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. HILLIER.

CHARLES SHIRREFF, Esq.

The matter being brought to this point with the government of the upper province, the stay of the memorialist at York was no longer necessary. Still, however, the business was but half completed, as from the situation of the River Ottawa, dividing as it does the two provinces for several hundred miles, any measures respecting the timber trade which might have been adopted by the Government of one, could only have been made effectual, as Major Hillier remarks, by the co-operation of that of the other.

A communication, therefore, on the subject with your Lordship became desirable, and it was proposed as the shortest and most effectual mode that the memorialist should proceed to Quebec and request an opportunity of stating and explaining the business; which he did as soon as the ice became safe for travelling from his residence on the Ottawa.

Your Lordship gave the subject immediate attention and after due consideration and enquiry, the Honourable Executive Council submitted to your Lordship the propriety of adopting and co-operating in the measures recommended by the Government of the Upper Province. In consequence thereof and in order to remedy the inconveniences which arose from the trade being on an illegal footing, proclamations were issued of the same tenor by each Province giving liberty to cut timber on the waste and unappropriated lands upon payment of certain prices to the Crown. * * * *

On receiving the accounts and returns at the end of the first season, the Honourable Executive Council of the Lower Province expressed their sense of the salutary effect of the measures which had been adopted in terms, too flattering perhaps to the memorialist. (The terms are given but are here omitted). * * * *

From the Ottawa being on the confines of both Provinces, their respective Governments saw it most convenient to appoint only one collector for that river. A raft frequently consists of timber from the Crown lands in both Upper and Lower Canada and likewise from private property, so that it would be impossible for an officer not on the spot to ascertain the quantity from each.

(Series Q., Vol. 375-2 page 350.)

The following extract is from a letter from Lord Dalhousie, written from Dalhousie Castle and dated July 26, 1832 :

MY DEAR SIR,—I feel great pleasure in declaring upon all occasions, and particularly when you are urging claims upon the Government, that at many times when I was in the administration of the British Colonies in America, I had great cause to acknowledge services rendered by Mr. Shirreff your father. In these days (1820) the timber trade was rising into activity and prosperity, regulations were necessary and system called for. Mr. Shirreff, an eminent merchant from Leith, came then into the Canadas. (Series Q. vol. 375-2 p. 359).

Part of this letter is a personal testimony to Mr. Shirreff's merits, and has no direct bearing on the lumber trade ; it has, therefore, been omitted. Some letters written by Lord Dalhousie are no doubt answers to others from Mr. Shirreff, which it has evidently not been thought necessary to publish. Much of the correspondence relates to claims for remuneration for services rendered and the letters being of no general interest require no comment, but Mr. Shirreff's remarks on the delays and consequent expense caused by the Falls of the Châts and the Chaudière may be quoted as showing the state of affairs that existed on the Ottawa in 1831, so far as the lumber trade was concerned. The object of the remarks was to obtain improvements on the Ottawa, so as to facilitate the transport of timber.

The conflicting interests with regard to the Colonial Lumber Trade make it of the greatest importance to this country that the article should be shipped at Quebec on as low terms as possible, the prices in the English market being kept in check by those of the timber from the Northern countries of Europe. But to enable the lumberers to furnish it moderately, facility of conveyance must be given them, particularly on the Ottawa from whence the greatest part of the Red Pine is brought.

The first serious obstruction which the general body of the timber meets with is at the falls of the Châts where the rafts are broken up in coming over, and must be again formed in the Bay called Fitzroy Harbour. This creates a delay of at least three weeks, and frequently longer, which at the lowest calculation occasions an expense of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot.

The same detention takes place at the Falls of the Chaudière and consequently the same expense.

The timber being thus detained on its way in the upper parts of the Ottawa, loses the most favourable season for going down the rapids at Hawkesbury and at the Island of Jesus, the River falling before the greatest quantity of the Red Pine Timber can reach them, so that it must be taken down in one or two cribs at a time, whereas earlier in the season, one half of a raft, or, if not a very large one, the whole of it, might be carried down these rapids at once. Thus a great deal more time is consumed, and a further expense incurred of at least 1d. per foot. Moreover by this detention a great proportion of the timber from the Ottawa is thrown into a late season. Instead of reaching Quebec in September, as it might do, if these obstructions were removed, many of the Rafts do not arrive till November, when they meet with stormy weather and are frequently broken up and much of the timber lost. All this hazard and expense could be easily saved by the improvement of the passes at the Châts and Chaudière. Slides

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or inclined planes on a simple principle at these places would give all the facility wanted to insure the arrival of the great bulk of the Timber in Quebec market not only at a safe season in respect to the weather, but also at a more favourable period for its disposal. But if it is not done soon the price of the timber must rise and the Trade diminish, for the timber which is most easy of access is getting scarce and the lumberers cannot at the present prices afford to go further for it without more convenience is given them in bringing it to market.

Partial improvements would also be necessary in the tributary rivers of the Ottawa, such as the Bonnechere, the Madawaska, &c., from which large quantities of the timber is procured.

A branch from the Rideau Canal to the Chaudière Lake has been surveyed and reported on and it was ascertained that it could be carried by the line described of about five miles in length through a bed of clay (avoiding any rock excavation) and that the lockage necessary would not exceed fifteen feet.

It would give the Chaudière Lake and the other upper parts of the Ottawa, the benefit of the Rideau Canal, and consequently uninterrupted water communication to Montreal, besides forming direct and ready access to Kingston from that part of the country. It would also be of great consequence to the lumber trade in reducing the expense of the carriage of provisions from Montreal, Kingston, &c.

For all these important purposes, I humbly think that an appropriation of one-third of the revenue arising from the Crown timber would be sufficient.

When the Crown prices were fixed the rate in the market of Quebec, was no doubt higher than it now is. The fall in the price may be attributed to two causes, one of which I consider a very beneficial one, and will continue I trust to keep the prices moderate.

I allude to that regularity in the trade which the system adopted by Government has introduced. The other cause of the reduction is a gradual increase of the trade until it has exceeded the demand for the article in the Quebec Market. But I am persuaded that if the necessary facilities of conveyance were afforded that the lumberers could furnish it at the present prices, low as they are, with profit which would soon induce a greater demand from home and a consequent increase of the revenue from the Crown Timber in this country.

CHAS. SHIRREFF.

YORK, December 21, 1831.

(Series Q. vol. 374-2 p. 291.)

On receipt of Sir John Colborne's letter, with the proposals of Mr. Shirreff, the Lords of the Treasury expressed no objection to the works suggested being executed, but stated that the report of the amount to be expended was far too vague and indefinite to warrant their sanction being given. The expense, the time to be spent on the work, and all other necessary information were to be sent for the consideration of their Lordships before an official decision could be arrived at. In January, 1834, the Board of Ordnance reported that the formation of timber slides at the falls of the Châts and Chaudière would be productive of all the advantages stated by Sir John Colborne and would not interfere with the Rideau Canal. The slides, therefore, might be constructed by the provincial government and placed under its control. This was the nearest approach to an answer to the question whether a charter might be granted to individuals to construct the slides, no notice, so far as the records show having been taken by the Lords of the Treasury or other officials of the action of Lord Dalhousie, although the following letter written by His Lordship to Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated 26th September, 1826, shows that Lord Dalhousie, as Governor General, not only approved of the plan of secur-

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ing the safe transit of timber over the Chaudière Falls, but appropriated a sum of money for carrying it into effect. The following is the letter, which is given in full :—

FALLS OF CHAUDIÈRE,
26th September, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR PEREGRINE,

I have thought it my duty to meet Lieut.-Colonel By here upon the spot where his great operations on the Rideau Canal will commence. I am much gratified in seeing every thing favourable and even encouraging to it, but as he will himself see you soon, I leave it to him to explain the enquiries and the progress he has made.

At present I write hastily upon another subject concerning the civil affairs of the two Provinces in which I hope my views will correspond with yours.

You are already well acquainted with the wild rocks and falls of the river at this place, that the rafts of timber suffer more losses in being dashed over—that lives are frequently lost in this operation and that there is a branch on this front of broken rock by which a smooth trough of water can be made to pass these rafts in perfect safety at all times.

Colonel By has to-day examined the place with me and roughly calculated that £2,000 would perfectly accomplish the whole. It is now too late in the season to do it all, but yet enough may be done to great public advantage for the opening of the river in next spring.

Considering the report of Mr. Shirreff that the duty on timber collected by him this summer amounts to £3,000, I have no hesitation in applying at once £1,000 of that to the work proposed and that sum in proportion to the total collection for each Province.

In thus promptly deciding on the work, I know I incur responsibility, but in my station, I consider it my duty to do so, and I ask your concurrence to the proposal. All proper steps shall be taken to have the sanction of His Majesty's Government.

I return to Quebec to-morrow and shall feel pleasure in hearing from you upon this subject.

I have, &c., DALHOUSIE.

His Excellency,
SIR P. MAITLAND,
&c., &c., &c.

(*Series C., Vol. 42, p. 95.*)

A similar letter, of the same date, was written by Lord Dalhousie to Lieut. Colonel By in which it was stated that he was to "consider this work as altogether distinct "from those which you have in charge on the Rideau Canal" his services in this respect being specially rendered to the two provinces and to be acknowledged and the letter ends with the words: "From having conversed [on] the matter fully together, I "leave it wholly to your judgment and execution" (*series C. Vol. 42 p. 99*). A branch canal through Dow's swamp to connect the Ottawa river with the Rideau Canal was advocated in a memorial to the Colonial Secretary in 1835, asking for various improvements, this branch canal being the first to which attention was directed in the memorial. The benefits that it was urged would flow from this measure were that Government would thus have possession of the key of the whole navigation, that entrance to the Chaudière Lake being secured steamboats from Montreal would be enabled to reach Fitz Roy harbour, where another cut of one mile would be necessary to extend the navigation still further. The ultimate object, as stated by the memorial was to "Continue the navigation to Lake Huron in the direction of Lake Nipissing and the French "River, the distance from Montreal by that route is 450 miles and being once opened

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"would give to that city and Quebec the command of almost the whole of the Atlantic commerce with those important sections of the United States, the Michigan and North Western territories."

The removal of Lord Aylmer from the Governorship of Canada was to be followed by the administration of Lord Amherst, who was in reality appointed to fill the office, but for some reason not shown in the documents now here, the offices of Governor General and commissioner were transferred to Lord Gosford. Christie in the fourth volume of his "History of Lower Canada" page 86 says that Viscount Canterbury was at first thought of but declined on account of ill-health, Lord Amherst was actually appointed but waived the appointment and finally Lord Gosford was selected. This in a few words was the position of affairs, for of the appointment of Lord Amherst there can be no doubt, the contents of the official letters showing this clearly. In a letter from the Colonial Secretary to Lord Amherst, unsigned, dated the 7th May, 1835, it is said: "The variety and the importance of the subjects embraced in your Lordships Commissions and instructions as Governor and His Majesty's Commissioner in that Province (Lower Canada), will sufficiently account for the time His Majesty's ministers have required for the revision of these documents." But that Lord Amherst was in doubt as to his acceptance seems probable from the concluding sentence of the letter.

If your Lordship should be disposed to retain the office of Governor of Lower Canada, uniting with it the office of His Majesty's Chief Commissioner of inquiry in the Province your acceptance of that trust will be received with high satisfaction and with gratitude by the Ministers of the Crown.

The tone of Lord Aylmer's correspondence with Lord Glenelg shows that he was not satisfied with his treatment by the Colonial Office under his (Lord Glenelg's) guidance. This is shown in Lord Aylmer's letter of 23rd June, 1835, which may be referred to (Q 222-2 page 227). Considerable feeling appears to have been excited in Canada on account of his removal, but the House of Assembly had determined to use every influence to have His Lordship removed and he evidently thought that it was due to the complaints and representations of the Assembly that he owed his removal and the terms of the report of the committee of the House of Commons which he expected from the refusal to publish the evidence in his case. In a private note to Mr. Spring Rice, dated 10th August, 1834, he says: "I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the determination of the committee of the House of Commons on Canadian affairs not to report or publish the evidence taken before it The nature of the accusations of the House of Assembly regarding my administration of the Government requires something more than a verdict of *non proven* or rather I must consider myself entitled to some unequivocal announcement of that triumph and result which Mr. Stanley anticipates." Further on he says: "If after having been held up to the King and the Imperial Parliament as a criminal by the House of Assembly, the falsehood of their charge is not to be made manifest by the publication of the evidence taken before the committee and the Document submitted to them by the Colonial Office, I shall indeed have cause deeply to regret that the House of Commons has not in compliance with the demand of the House of Assembly preferred articles of impeachment against me before the House of Lords". (Series Q 217-2 pages 305, 306). In a letter to Spring Rice, dated at Sorel on the 2nd of September, 1834, Lord Aylmer says, and his exact words are given, after a slight summary of

the first part of the letter, which is marked private, referring to the recent appointment of Mr. Gale to the Bench, which had created a great deal of excitement among what Lord Aylmer calls the disaffected party. His Lordship explains in reference to the charge of injustice towards the French Canadians in the appointments to the Bench, that out of four of these, three were French Canadians, all of whom belonged to the Canadian party and were opposed to his administration, so that he could not be accused of partiality in the exercise of such powers of patronage as he possessed. He then proceeds :—

I am really ashamed of being obliged to justify myself thus beforehand regarding this appointment, but the virulence with which my public character and my administration are assailed by the public prints of the Province, of all parties and denominations, renders it necessary that I should omit no opportunity of guarding His Majesty's Government against their misrepresentations. My situation in this Province has this peculiar difficulty attending it; that having rejected the alliance of the Public Press and having traced out a line of policy of my own wholly independent of all parties, I am considered as an object against which they may all level their principles. Such has been my position hitherto in Lower Canada with this further disadvantage in the early stage of my administration not only of being unsupported but openly censured by the authorities at home.

To have maintained my ground up to this time under those circumstances must be considered by all those who are acquainted with the politics of this distracted Province as a sort of miracle. (Series Q., vol. 217-2, p. 325.)

The position of hostility assumed by the House of Assembly as above indicated, Lord Aylmer attributed to his having inherited certain nice and difficult questions which had long agitated the Assembly at which time he found himself in the same position as Mr. Spring Rice had done when the latter assumed the office of Colonial Secretary. But, he continued, he felt he had no cause to be dissatisfied with his position, in so far as it regarded himself individually, and he was content to be judged by the result of the policy he had adopted. (Series Q., vol. 217-2, page 532.)

Partly, as it would appear, to conciliate Mr. Papineau and Mr. Neilson, partly to satisfy the Assembly as to the method of conducting the business of the Council, they were both offered appointments in the Executive Council, but both declined, Mr. Papineau on the ground that the rules of the House of Assembly would stand in the way of his acceptance, Mr. Neilson because of engagements he had contracted with his constituents at the time of his election. (Series Q., vol. 201-1, page 140.)

The conciliatory course followed by Lord Aylmer was not considered by Sir John Colborne as an example to be followed in the case of Mr. Mackenzie, his words describing him being "A more unprincipled demagogue could not have sprung up to disturb a colony." (Series Q., vol. 374-2, page 260.)

The political letters of Messrs. Papineau, Viger and Mackenzie are so full and detailed that it seems unnecessary to do more than refer to them. The correspondence on the political state of affairs in Upper and Lower Canada will be found in the volumes relating to the two provinces. The opinion of Lord Aylmer with respect to the people of Lower Canada and the Assembly may, however, be quoted. "The former," he says, "are loyal, peaceable and well disposed, and I do not think that (with few exceptions) there exists among the latter any systematic opposition to the views of His Majesty's Government." (Series Q., vol. 206-1, page 67.)

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In April, 1835, Lord Aylmer reported that contrary to the usual practice of obtaining returns by means of an address to the Governor, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada had issued a direct order to the Collector of Customs of Quebec to furnish certain returns which he declined to do as being contrary to his instructions, whereupon as he persisted in his refusal he was sent by the Assembly to the common gaol of Quebec, where he remained till the close of the session. Lord Aylmer stated that the returns would have been furnished without hesitation had the usual courtesy been observed, and that he believed the House of Assembly relied upon the decision of the Imperial Government in the case of Major General Carmichael, who had refused to furnish certain documents ordered by the House of Assembly of Jamaica. In a case of what seemed to him of a doubtful character, Lord Aylmer asked for instructions to enable him, as he expressed it, to steer clear on the one hand of compromising the dignity of the Crown, and on the other hand of infringing the constitutional privileges of the House of Assembly. (Series Q., vol. 222-1, pages 54, &c.)

The answer from the Earl of Aberdeen was an expression of regret that the usual courtesies had been neglected, which could scarcely fail to give birth to inconvenient results, but His Lordship believed that the analogy of Parliamentary practice was in favour of the House of Assembly, and this opinion was supported by what seemed a somewhat inconclusive argument, and winds up with the instruction to direct the officers of customs to obey promptly and respectfully every demand which may be made by the Assembly. (Series Q., vol. 222-1, pages 58, 61.)

The establishment of land companies during the period covered by the calendar was a favourite speculation. The formation of the land company in Upper Canada may be traced in the volumes relating to it in 1824 and 1825. (Series Q. volumes 359 to 373) and the "Autobiography of John Galt" may on that subject be consulted, he being the first administrator of the company in Canada. For Lower Canada the British American Land Company was organized some years later. Other land companies were projected but did not come into being from various causes, some of the failures being due to disagreements among the projectors. So far as shown, the only two that continued in existence were the Land Company of Upper Canada, of whose operations so much has been written that it would be superfluous to add more, and the British American Land Company in Lower Canada. With respect to the latter besides the reference to the documents calendared the papers with the shelf marks P.F. volume 43 and 77 and P. 136—No. 1, may be consulted with advantage. It may not be out of place to give a sketch of the organization of the British American Land Company. On the 6th of March, 1834, the Secretary advised the Under Secretary of the Colonies that £800 had been paid on account of the fees for the charter. Besides the charter a bill was introduced into Parliament to confer certain powers that could not be given in the charter. A copy of this bill will be found in volume 219-1 of series Q., beginning at page 7. On the 5th of April, the company asked the Colonial Secretary to inform the Governor of Lower Canada that the charter of incorporation had been granted, so that operations might be begun. The agreement with the Government was concluded in 1833; an account of the sums paid under it and plan of the counties in Lower Canada acquired by the company may be found in volume 2 of series P.F., the documents being arranged as Nos. 1 and 5 in the volume. In a very long letter signed V, the company is charged with seeking by the purchase of the lands to acquire power for political or party pur-

poses (Series Q. vol. 219-1, page 65). The friends of Mr. Papineau according to the statement of a correspondent in Montreal of Mr. Gillespie, entertained feelings of the greatest hostility to the British American Land Company on account of its promise to use the most valuable means of improving the country both physically and morally. (Series Q. vol. 224-2, page 347). Writing in London on the 2nd February, 1835, Mr. N. Gould said that the clique, as he called Mr. Papineau and his followers, advertised that the British American Land Company had no claim or title to the land and warned emigrants and settlers against having any transactions with the company, meaning no doubt that the House of Assembly would annul the transaction with Government. "It is certain," Mr. Gould continues "that the company will require all the assistance both of the Home and of the Colonial Government to force itself into operation." (Series Q. vol. 224-2, page 375).

Mr. Roebuck, who was acting as agent for the House of Assembly, moved in the beginning of April, 1835, that the Act constituting the British American Land Company should be annulled, but the subsequent history of the company, were there no other evidence, shows the want of success that attended the motion. There are various plans of the counties in the Eastern Townships acquired by the company and also a statistical statement of the Eastern Townships compiled from Bouchette's work; for these reference may be made to volume 213 at various pages and to the agreement already referred to, which is in a printed paper at page 266, showing that the company purchased 847,661 acres of Crown lands for which up to the end of March, 1837, the company had paid £19,200 and expended on public works £15,754 5s. 6d., a total amount of £34,954 5s. 6d.

As will be seen above the charge made against the British American Land Company by the House of Assembly was that the shareholders were seeking to obtain political power by the purchase of lands in Lower Canada. The petitions of Mr. D. B. Viger and Mr. A. N. Morin against granting the charter contradicts, at least by implication, although not in direct terms, the charge, the petition describing the shareholders as speculators, seeking to acquire in whole or in part the Crown lands in the province. The object of speculators being to derive profit from their investments, the two statements neutralise each other, as they could not be at once speculators looking for a return for their invested capital and persons looking for political power by the expenditure of their capital in the acquisition of lands from which no return could be expected. The question of settlement no doubt occupied the minds of the directors and of dividends to accompany the settlement engaged the attention of the committee and shareholders, leaving little thought for political considerations.

In Upper Canada a movement was made to have changes in the method of disposing of the Crown lands, the then method being represented by the House of Assembly as one of the obstacles which retarded the settlement of the province. In transmitting the petition Sir John Colborne represented that steps had been taken, substantially as suggested by the House of Assembly, to remove as far as possible the obstacles to settlement, deputy surveyors having been placed in every district who had been instructed to communicate to intending settlers full information respecting the waste lands of the Crown and to explain to them the method of disposing of them. The policy of settling boys who would otherwise become criminals was urged by Henry Wilson, of Essex, in

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the month of March, 1833. Writing to Mr. Stanley on the 30th of May, 1833, he said he had applied to Lord Goderich for his support of a plan for protecting and providing for some of the numerous destitute boys who were running wild about the streets of London, whose only means of subsistence arose from the commission of crime. Some had been sent to the Cape and others had been under his care and acquiring habits of industry, and he proposed in the May letter to have some of these latter sent to be settled in Canada, their outfit and passage money to be paid out of their wages. In a letter written by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Hay, the latter was informed that a committee was to be formed at Bytown, on the Ottawa, to receive and dispose of the boys. Writing on the 19th of June, he said he was anxious to send some of the boys to Canada who would, he wrote, "proceed direct to Bytown, on the Ottawa, where the necessary steps "have been taken to form a committee for their reception and distribution." (Series Q, volume 379—3, page 645).

Sir John Colborne, after making inquiry wrote that none of the inhabitants of Bytown had any knowledge of such a committee as Mr. Wilson spoke of, and recommended caution as to bringing boys as proposed. "I should not," he said, "recommend "encouragement to be given to any scheme for conveying boys to Canada, unless "an establishment could be formed for their reception and accommodation till "they could be disposed of among the farmers of the different districts." (Series Q, volume 381—3, page 734).

In the absence of the supposed arrangements a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Bytown was held, at which a committee was appointed to receive the boys who had been sent, and to house them until they could be disposed of. (Pages 739, 740).

The motive of Sir John Colborne's opposition to the scheme of Mr. Wilson appears to have arisen from caution and not from hostility to any feasible plan of settlement, but the contrary and he speaks in terms of praise of the plans of the Colonisation Society of Ireland as being so beneficent and precisely calculated to remove difficulties could certain obstacles be got rid of that stood in the way of the scheme. He pointed out the distress and embarrassment incurred by intending settlers with large families, which were compelled to wait until the heads of families could secure employment. In order to prevent these and kindred evils, agents were stationed as already mentioned at Quebec and other points to give such information as might be required and on arrival in Upper Canada the agents were to procure conveyances for the destitute to districts where work was carried on, or to townships where they could be employed in clearing land. It is clear from this that by the word "destitute" is meant men who were in need of immediate employment, not their helpless families.

One of the projected societies, "The North American Colonial Association of Ireland" applied to purchase the triangular piece of land in the Huron tract adjoining the territory of the Canada Company, but this proposal Sir John Colborne declined to recommend. The block asked for contained according to a diagram and report about 500,000 acres, (Series Q, volume 383—2 plan at page 258, report at page, 260.) From what has been said above it will be seen that the decision of Sir John Colborne not to recommend for acceptance, the proposal of the North American Colonisation Society of Ireland did not arise from any objection to the society itself, but to doubts as to its

ability to carry out its plans effectively and in a confidential dispatch from Sir John Colborne to Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd December, 1834, he discussed in detail the merits of the different Colonisation Societies as a supplementary statement to his public dispatch, No. 72, of the same date. In this confidential dispatch he again discussed the prospects of the Colonisation Association of Ireland and said that it could only be of a very limited assistance. He further recommended that the plan proposed of granting long leases should be abandoned and that the settlers should have the right to purchase their lots at any time it might suit their convenience. He also objected to the large collection of the labouring classes, as proposed by the Association, without the presence of persons qualified to act as magistrates. Sir John objected to the Ottawa Association which, he believed, had principally in view the engaging largely in the timber trade and would soon strip the whole district and exclude the Quebec merchants from a trade in which they had long been engaged. Returns to the end of 1833 of the lands sold or granted will be found in Series Q, volume 383-2, beginning at page 273. The returns show of land sold and granted: Crown lands in Lower Canada, page 273 verso, and of Clergy Reserves in the same province, page 274. The returns for Upper Canada are more elaborate and with letter from Mr. Peter Robinson, the Commissioner of Crown lands, extend from page 274 to 276, the last return being of the names of officers of the Army and Navy, who received orders for the remission, in accordance with their rank and service, of the purchase money of land purchased by them.

With respect to the progress that could be made in clearing land, Sir John Colborne writing on the 14th January, 1834, said that "a good chopper will clear an acre per week or rather underbrush and cut down an acre a week, leaving the operation of removing the logs to be undertaken at the most convenient season," which is a wise distinction between the preparation for clearing and the actual clearing of the land, the burning of the brush piles and the logs occupying some time. In regard to the experiment of raising funds by a loan on Crown lands for settling, Sir John reported that it could not be safely tried in any other colony on a large scale. The reason he gives for its safety in Upper Canada was the rapidly increasing value of the land, so many settlers constantly arriving with capital to purchase and where provisions could be procured to any extent at short notice. For the purpose of settlement authority was given to the Commissioner of Crown lands to sell the military reserve adjoining the town of York. The plan at page 74 of volume 381-1 of series Q will explain how the land was intended to be laid out and may be studied with interest by inhabitants of Toronto, as will also be the price of acre lots disposed of as a test of the value of the reserves at that date. Eighteen lots of an acre each were offered for sale in November 1834. They sold for £7,500 being an average of £416.13.4 per acre. According to Mr. J. Ross Robertson's "Land marks of Toronto," the population of Toronto in that same year (1834) was under 9,000, by the census return of 1891 it had increased to 181,220 taking the municipality as a whole, the population of the city as constituted with electoral districts for representation in the House of Commons was 144,023 the larger figure being the population of the city as an incorporated municipality. On the 20th March, 1834, Sir John Colborne wrote to Mr. Stanley, Colonial Secretary, that he had assented to a bill to extend the limits of the town of York and to incorporate it under the name of the city of Toronto. According to Sir John Colborne "many of the inhabitants were averse to a resumption of the original name of this part of the

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"township of York but there appeared no reason for rejecting a useful enactment on that account." (Series Q volume 381-2 page 365). The title of the plan on which the Act was founded was "Plan of ye proposed new town of York, U.C., on ye late military reserve" and has the following note: "The reserve contains about 140 acres 18 of which have been sold for £7,618. The rest may average £350 each. Henry James Castle, Dep. Surv'r., 14th January 1834." (Series Q., 381-1 page 74.) The amount of purchase money differs somewhat in the two statements. Another plan somewhat different in its details is in the same series volume 386-2 page 205.

The preamble to the Act passed on the 6th of March, 1834, recites the reason for granting incorporation in these terms: "Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than that now established has become obviously necessary." Then follows the reason for the change of name: "Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion to designate the capital of the province by a name which will better distinguish it." It was therefore decided to revert to the original name of Toronto, under which it had been so long known as a trading post.

Other settlements were meanwhile advancing. Lord Egremont and others employed an agent to look out lands for a better class of settlers than those usually sent. The lands Mr. Brydone, the agent, preferred as the place of settlement were those to the north of Goderich, and of these he gave the boundaries and proposed to purchase a block of land containing about 60,000 acres, and he also asked that additional land might be reserved amounting altogether to 100,000 acres.

Mr. Brydone in his offer limited the price to \$1 per acre; where the land on survey was found to grow chiefly hemlock, or ground hemlock, it was to be half a dollar; tamarac, or other swamps unfit for cultivation, not to be charged for, and that one-fourth of the purchase money was to be applied to the construction of roads and bridges throughout the tract, the rest to be paid at once or by instalments at the option of the Committee. Sir John Colborne had no objection, he wrote, to Mr. Brydone acquiring a block of land for Lord Egremont, but he could allow of no deviation from the regulations for the sale, nor could he recommend the alienation of more than 60,000 acres at a time. What, however, he intended to recommend was that 20,000 acres should be sold at five shillings an acre, on condition that the land should be settled at the rate of one family for every 200 acres. As soon as the conditions were complied with then 20,000 acres more might be sold under similar restrictions, and so on with the rest (Series Q., volume 387-2, pages 257, 258). The documents under review do not show what was the result, and no name being given to the projected township it is not easy to trace whether Lord Egremont was, or was not, able to establish the project he had in view. Some years before he had settled a very considerable number of people in the township of Adelaide and Caradoc (see series P.F., vol. 93, pages 24 to 27).

In 1834 an association was formed in London to form a settlement in Upper Canada, the banks of the Rideau Canal being the locality chosen for the new settlement. In urging support to the undertaking Mr. H. William Hobhouse represented the benefit such a settlement would be to the canal itself. It was stated that the whole of its

Atlantic commerce would pass through the first eight locks, and as the supplies for the population and for the wants of the lumber trade, which would be required for years, must be largely brought from the neighbourhood of Lakes Ontario and Erie, the traffic of the canal would thus be greatly augmented. Mr. Hobhouse argued that the benefits of a small scale of operations would be confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Ottawa, whereas the whole of the Canadas and the Mother Country would feel the advantage of an extensive undertaking. Investigators who desire to ascertain the history of other settlements are recommended to consult series C, beginning at volume 619 for the year 1794 down to the year 1853, and to various volumes in series PF, which contain the reports of Mr. Buchanan, who was emigration agent at Quebec, and are easily found by reference to the catalogue. It may not be out of place to mention that according to the statement of Mr. Byham, Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, the Rideau Canal was opened on the 1st September, 1832 (Series Q, volume 384-1, page 27).

The outbreak of cholera took place, according to Lord Aylmer's dispatch of 15th June, in the month of June, 1832, the first case reported by Dr. Skey, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, being that of a pensioner, whose disease was not recognised as being cholera, so that it was the 10th before Dr. Skey received information on the subject, by which time 26 patients had been admitted to the Emigrant's Hospital, of whom 19 had died, and on the following day, out of a total admission of 39, the number who died was 30. "No treatment" said Dr. Skey in his report, "seemed to make the least permanent impression upon the first cases, a temporary rally was produced by powerful agents internally given and externally applied, but they all died and that under a great variety of remedies employed upon different subjects." (Series Q, volume 202-1, page 212). Lord Aylmer wrote that the panic in Quebec and vicinity was general and very distressing, that many had fled from the town which was a relief to the overcrowded city, that the necessary sanatory measures had been adopted, a store hired and fitted up as a hospital and tents pitched on the plains of Abraham, sufficient to accommodate 500 persons, who might be willing to take advantage of the tents as otherwise they would be confined to the most populous and contracted parts of the town. Besides the deaths in the hospitals many took place in private dwellings, but the number of these was not reported to the Governor. Writing from the Horse Guards on the 11th August, FitzRoy Somerset (afterward Lord Raglan) informed Mr. Hay that he had received a private letter from Montreal, no date being given, which gave reason to fear that the cholera had committed severe ravages on the 15th Regiment quartered at Montreal. Either the private correspondent was misinformed or the officers were remiss in transmitting information of the attack as no mention is made of it in the correspondence of the regiment contained in the volume here relating to it, although Lord Aylmer reported the first of the outbreak and deaths in the regiment. The first outbreak which took place in Upper Canada, occurred between Coteau du Lac and Prescott, and was reported by Sir John Colborne on the 5th of July, 1832, but he does not give the date of the first case. The panic all over the country must have been very great as the crews of the boats on the St. Lawrence abandoned the emigrants under their charge and left them in a most deplorable condition. (Series Q., volume 374-4, page 804). But the panic was not confined to the St. Lawrence, as Colonel Nicolls of the Royal Engineers reported on the 6th of September, that the canals on the Ottawa were expected to have been finished before the ensuing winter, "but in consequence of the cholera having carried off many

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"of the contractors' workmen and many more having left the work from alarm, I fear that cannot now be expected." (Series C, volume 55, page 51). In York, Kingston and Prescott, as reported in July, the number of cases was 86 in York, 147 in Kingston and 69 in Prescott. The table shows a total of 302 cases of whom 117 died. As according to Dr. Skey's report the attack did not begin in Quebec till the 8th of June, the figures here given must be those of the cases and deaths for less than a month. No dates are given, but Sir John Colborne says in his dispatch: "The disease which has raged with so much violence at Quebec and Montreal has been felt also in this province." (Series Q, vol. 374, page 804). It is, therefore, clear that the epidemic broke out in upper Canada at a date subsequent to its advent in Quebec, so that the number of cases and deaths in so short a period as must have passed was well calculated to create alarm, and if it were true, as reported, that the fish in the Ottawa were unfit and dangerous for food, alarm would not be lessened. (Sermon of Archdeacon Mountain, Series P., vol. 352 No. 2, page 11). The sufferings experienced by emigrants during the first alarm were very serious in consequence of the panic communicated from Montreal to the bateaux men and the inhabitants on the banks of the St. Lawrence, but according to Sir John Colborne's report, the authorities of the different districts used their best exertions to establish hospitals, taking charge of the sick and forwarding emigrants to the western districts. To assist the magistrates the sum of £500 for each district was allotted to be used by the newly formed Board of Health to establish hospitals and provide medical aid. Apparently the disease had not reached the inland parts of Upper Canada to any extent, as the number reported was only two from Brantford, in the London district, a small number compared with the deaths on the St. Lawrence below Lake Ontario.

In reporting the advance of the disease Lord Aylmer, governor, wrote that the disease had followed more particularly the great lines of communication traced by the emigrants on leaving Quebec for Upper Canada and the United States, but that, although to a much more limited extent, it had shown itself in other parts of the country and was not confined to emigrants but extended to the inhabitants in general, no proportion of cases or deaths being given. His Lordship adds that persons in easy circumstances and of regular habits suffered less than others, a statement supported by Archdeacon Mountain in the sermon already referred to, and that the rural parts of Lower Canada suffered less than either Quebec or Montreal. According to a dispatch (series Q, volume 202-1, page 261), the violence of the disease abated in a short time. As has been seen, Dr. Skey reported that the first case occurred on the 8th of June, so that accepting Lord Aylmer's report in his dispatch dated the 26th of that same month, it could only have been at its worst about a fortnight. His Lordship said: "The admissions and deaths in the Public Hospitals (in Quebec and Montreal) have become less frequent and the character of the disease itself appears in many cases to have assumed a form differing essentially from that in which it first presented itself." Only two deaths occurred among the troops at Quebec, but it was different in Montreal where the regiment quartered there, as reported to FitzRoy Somerset by a private correspondent, suffered severely. Lord Aylmer gives the figures which were between the 12th and 23rd of June admissions 85 and deaths 33. At Quebec and Montreal the disease broke out with a degree of violence far surpassing anything that had occurred in Europe and even in India the disease, it was said, was neither so rapidly fatal or so

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universal in its seizure as during the first five days of its prevalence in Quebec. (Series Q 202-1, page 262.) In the course of a few days at Quebec the disease carried off upwards of 1,500 persons, but the reports from various districts would serve to show that whilst the disease was at first violent in its operations its absolutely fatal effects were not long continued. At Chambly for instance Mr. Samuel Hatt wrote on the 26th of June that the desolating pestilence, which had proved fatal to so many had diminished in virulence, the cases being of a milder type although it had not ceased to exist. Out of 400 or 500 cases of disease at Chambly since the 15th, Mr. Hatt thought that not more than 100 could have been characterised as Asiatic cholera. Similar reports came from other places; whilst, however, its character was much changed and its fatal effects lessened it still lingered. The extracts from the city newspapers confirm the report of the diminution of the power of the disease and the fact that it travelled along the most frequented routes. One of the papers, the name of which is not given, reported that the disease was not spreading to the country. The only exceptions were in the closely inhabited parishes of Beauport and Point Lévis, elsewhere there had been only two or three solitary cases. At Beauport there were 30 deaths, several respectable farmers among the number. At Point Lévis, also closely inhabited, about 25 deaths were reported from the first appearance of the disease up to the 24th of June. The total number of admissions to the two hospitals in Quebec to the same date was 674 with 419 deaths, but the 24 hours between the 23rd and 24th of June show only 16 new cases, and the much smaller rate of mortality of 16 deaths out of 191 cases. Up to the 26th of June there had been 712 cases with 440 deaths, and the Board of Health issued a congratulatory notice of the abatement of the disease, which had besides become much milder and much more easily curable.

An extract from a private letter dated "Montreal, Saturday evening, said: "The cholera has diminished rapidly since yesterday morning. There are, however, still a "considerable number of cases." At Kingston, on the 21st June, the writer of a letter to which no name was attached, said the only decided case he had seen was stopped at Kingston and placed in the temporary hospital; on the 20th there were two cases and one death, on the 21st four new cases and no deaths. There were two deaths reported to be due to cholera but they were of two notorious drunkards, whose deaths were caused by delirium tremens. The Montreal Board of Health reported on the 26th of June that there had been from the 10th to the 25th of June inclusive, 3,384 cases and 947 deaths. A comparison of the cases in the earlier and later period shows a marked diminution in the cases but the percentage of deaths had increased very materially if only the new cases of each day and the deaths were considered without regard being paid to the number of cases remaining over from day to day, which would give an entirely wrong view of the virulence of the disease at its first outbreak and at the end of the month, all the reports speaking of its much milder character at the end of the month of June than at the beginning. In Kingston the Board of Health reported that energetic measures had been taken to check the disease and the medical men there it was reported had abandoned every other consideration to attend to the public benefit. From the 20th to the 23rd June inclusive there were according to the report of the Board 14 new cases, 6 deaths and 6 recoveries. At Brockville, the Board of Health reported on the 19th of June 3 cases in the town, one convalescent, one dangerous, the third being a new case attacked that morning. The two local papers congratulated the

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town on its practical exemption from the disease. In Prescott, a correspondent of the Brockville *Recorder* said that up to the 19th of June, there had been four cases two of whom had died, one of the patients having died ten minutes after being attacked. The Grenville *Gazette* reported that between Cornwall and Prescott, a great number of Durham boats were fastened to trees having been deserted by their crews and the *Recorder* reported that the village of Prescott was in a dreadful state of consternation, many moving their families to a distance and that the crews of the Government boats plying to Montreal had deserted in consequence of the mortality that had taken place on the passage.

In series Q volume 202-2 beginning at page 309, continued at page 311, there are statistical accounts of the number of cases and deaths in Quebec. A correspondent, writing from Montreal on the 25th June, said that the printers, like others, had deserted their work a fortnight before but at the date he wrote activity was resumed, the stores were again opened and the markets better supplied. At St. Joachim, to which the correspondent of the *Canadien* had fled to escape the cholera he found that it had broken out there with the most violent symptoms. Such is his statement but the fact that a schoolmaster who was attacked was cured by the most simple means would indicate that the correspondent was so terrified that he could not judge correctly of the strength of the disease and this is supported by the fact that he had fled from the town to avoid the cholera (J'ai fui de la ville pour éviter le coléra).

According to the *Minerve* 19 had died of cholera at Berthier up to the 22nd of June. The Montreal *Courier* stated on the 26th of June that on the 22nd there were 20 sick, 15 convalescent and 12 cured in the village of Berthier. Up to the 24th, 12 deaths were reported from the mouth of the Chateauguay river, St. Johns had eight deaths and Chambly eleven. In La Prairie 40 deaths were reported. Beginning at page 323 of volume 202-2 series Q is a summary in French of the progress of the disease in Upper and Lower Canada. The summary ends at page 331.

On the 6th of July, Lord Aylmer, the Governor, wrote respecting the disease in Lower Canada: "I am happy in being able to state that it continues to abate in point of malignity and the medical practitioners pronounce it to be now considerably more manageable than it was at the commencement; the panic in the public mind is rapidly subsiding and the people are returning to their ordinary occupations, which at one period of the prevalence of the disorder were almost entirely abandoned." One of the evils threatened during the early stages was the scarcity of provisions in Quebec, the country people being afraid to bring their produce to the town. One of the benefits was the cessation of political agitation (Series Q, volume 202-2 pages, 372-373). Some interesting tables follow by which it will be seen that deaths from the disease increased from 6 in the 24 hours of 8th and 9th June to 143 of the 14-15th, when they began to diminish. During the period covered by this return the Quebec Catholics who died numbered 789, St. Roch Catholics 210 and St. Roch Protestants 412, a total of 1,421 (page 375). The number of cases admitted to the hospitals show a slight difference, the greatest number of admissions being in the 24 hours ending on the 17th when they began to diminish, but the fact that fewer deaths took place on the 15th whilst the cases were still increasing would seem to show that the virulence of the disease had somewhat, although as yet, not greatly abated (page 376). The translation of a lecture

on the disease, delivered by Dr. Broussais, begins at page 379 of the same volume. According to the account of Dr. Wallace, assistant surgeon of the 15th regiment, there were among the Caughnawaga Indians 157 cases and 70 deaths, but he could obtain no account of the daily progress of the disease except for three days on each of which three cases occurred; the last death took place on the 6th. From his examination of the last nine cases Dr. Wallace thought the disease was cholera but of a very mild nature. According to his report he could detect no local cause for the outbreak, the houses being clean and neat and remarkably well ventilated. In one of the best of them in what was apparently a most healthful situation five persons out of nine had died. The report of Dr. Wallace's visit to Caughnawaga is dated 11th July, but he does not give the date of the visit in that account. He found at the date, whatever that was, that the cases had been fewer and much milder (pages 432-433).

Dr. Skey, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, attributes the fatalities to intemperate habits (page 434). This belief does not agree with the report from Chambly by Mr. Hatt, in which he stated that the canal labourers there were exempt from the disease, but that this exemption did not arise from cleanliness, sobriety or attention to diet, with the latter of which they took an ample allowance of bad rum. At the end of Mr. Hatt's letter, dated 21st July, one line said that the total number of deaths had been 70 (page 456).

On the 9th of August Lord Aylmer reported that the cholera, although abating in Quebec and Montreal still lingered, was spreading in other parts of the province and had proved very destructive in many places (page 502).

It seems unnecessary to enter more largely into remarks on the outbreak of the disease as the reports continued uninterruptedly of its abatement. The calendar will show to those who desire to investigate the question more minutely, the various references to it in the volumes now under consideration. It may be permitted to add that in the summer of 1834 a disease broke out which assumed the appearance of Asiatic cholera but was attributed by medical men to the excessive heat and as soon as that abated there was a corresponding decrease of the disease.

The state of the metallic currency in the Canadas appears from the documents here to have been in an unsatisfactory condition. On the 15th of April, 1833, Lord Aylmer recommended to the legislature of Lower Canada the expediency of creating a metallic currency to replace that which was then in circulation. The Assembly does not appear to have taken any steps to carry out the recommendation, but the Legislative Council appointed a committee to investigate the question, which presented a report, adopted by the Council, that a small silver currency was not necessary but recommended the creations of copper half-pence of the value of Halifax currency. Lord Aylmer concurred in the report and suggested to the Colonial Secretary, the issue of £5,000 worth of these halfpence to be put in circulation by the Commissariat. The so-called coins in circulation were of the most abundant variety. One of these, sent as a specimen, was a regimental button of the royal fusiliers, as tokens of this kind passed current as half-pence of Halifax currency. (Series Q. 207-2 p. 432.)

In Upper Canada the Treasury complained of the rate of the value fixed upon the copper coinage sent to be applied for the circulation of small sums in that province as

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they thought it held out an inducement of from 20 to 25 per cent on the return of the coins to Great Britain, so that whilst authorizing the issue by the commissariat of such coins as had been already sent, the Treasury would not send more.

The threatened disallowance of Acts to incorporate banks in Upper Canada created a good deal of agitation and excitement in that province. In the preliminary report for 1899, some remarks are made on the banking systems in Upper and Lower Canada and on the opposition that the establishment of banks met with. A reference to these remarks (pages xxii and xxiii of the preliminary report for 1899) will show the authorities relied upon and in what volumes they are to be found. The contrast between the banking facilities required in the early years of the century and the present day is very striking. In 1821, the Solicitor General made what he considered the alarming statement of the danger that would attend the incorporation of three banks in Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a bank was chartered in 1819 with a capital of \$800,000 reduced to one half or \$400,000, the larger amount being found too great for the wants of the province. There are now 24 banks in the two provinces with a capital stock of \$53,500,000, the total amount invested in banks in the Dominion being nearly \$62,000,000.

The proposed disallowance of the Acts respecting the banks, the one for increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and the other for establishing the Commercial Bank called forth memorials and petitions against the proposal from many quarters. One argument relied upon by the memorialists was the apprehended interference by the Imperial Government with internal legislation. Besides the memorials from individuals taking this ground, there were others from incorporated bodies, town and township councils, &c. The reason of the hesitation of the Imperial authorities to sanction the banking bill was the belief that the necessary safety was not secured to the public by the terms of the charter, and that the necessity existed for additional precautions being taken in the Acts of incorporation before the royal assent was given. The amendments which the Lords of Trade desired to be introduced are recapitulated in volume 379—1, of series Q, beginning at page 10, and included security for the redemption in specie of the notes issued, and the prevention of fluctuations in the amount and value of the paper money, which, it was apprehended, would be attended with disastrous consequences to the community. For this reason the Treasury and Lords of Trade recommended that if assent were given to the Act relating to the chartered banks in Upper Canada it should only be given conditionally, on the agreement that the necessary, or what they considered the necessary, amendments to give greater security to the public should be made. But the public insisted that assent should be given unconditionally, being satisfied with the security. Those in London who had money invested in Canada became alarmed at the suspension of the sanction to the banking Act, which, as was alleged by Mr. N. Gould, chairman of the North American Colonial Association, had created great commercial distrust and a considerable fluctuation in the value of the bank paper, the property of those who had investments in Canada being subject to serious injury from any derangement of the monetary system. This seems to have been the view taken by Canadians generally.

In consequence of a report sent by W. L. McKenzie of the intention of Government respecting the bank charters, a run took place on the banks, but the Lieut Gov-

ernor hoped to prevent the injurious effects apprehended from the rumors that had been industriously circulated. In a very long letter to the Lieut. Governor, Mr. W. Allan the president of the Bank of Upper Canada, defended the provisions of the charter as furnishing sufficient security and criticised the reasons for withholding assent to the bank Acts as altogether insufficient, whilst he held the effects of the suspension to be the risk of producing the utmost confusion and distress where perfect confidence and security existed. Mr. Allan argued as against the reasons of the Treasury and Lords of Trade that the banks and the public were both interested in the security of these institutions and that the effect of a run, which would be aggravated by the provisions proposed by the Treasury and Lords of Trade to be inserted in the charters, should be overcome as speedily as possible, which it could not be by the provisions suggested by the Treasury and Lords of Trade, not the least of the evils being the withdrawal of the charter if their transactions were not closed in sixty days, many causes concurring to prevent this, the consequence of the abrogations of the charter being that no body would remain liable to the public or with power to collect the assets from which alone the public could be paid. Other evils sprang, as Mr. Allan believed, from the proposed regulations of the Treasury and Lords of Trade, but to do full justice to his representations of these, reference must be made to Mr. Allan's letter to be found in volume 378-1 of series Q. from page 6 onwards. In reference to the proportion of specie to circulation, Sir John Colborne reported for the information of the Colonial Secretary that the directors of the Bank of Upper Canada did not think it necessary to have more specie than one-fifth in proportion to their circulation. Mr. Allan, the president of the Bank, reported that the directors had never found it necessary to be governed by any particular rule as to the proportion between specie and circulation, they always kept a good supply of funds with their foreign agents, the notes being redeemed at Montreal and New York; at the former nearly £600,000 were redeemed in 1833. But for the existence of another chartered bank which collected the notes of the Bank of Upper Canada on which to obtain specie, the directors did not think it would be necessary to keep more than one-half of the reserve to meet demands for specie. The agitation against the suspension of the royal assent to the Bank charters was so great and general in the province, that Lord Glenelg, then Colonial Secretary, saw that it was necessary to bend to the storm, although the Lords of Trade and the Treasury retained their objections to the provisions, and the want in the charters of precautions for the public security. On the 15th July, 1835, the Secretary of the Lords of Trade intimated to Lord Glenelg that for reasons stated in the letter, their Lordships could not recommend that the royal assent should be given to the Banking Act (Series Q volume 388-1 page 11). On the 31st Lord Glenelg's secretary wrote by His Lordship's directions that he did not dispute the correctness of the general principles affecting the grant of such charters, but that there were still more important considerations to be taken into account in dealing with the question (page 15). The reasons were given in the following page which were the attitude of hostility adopted in Upper Canada and the threat to stop supplies should grievances not be redressed of which the refusal to assent to the Bank Acts was one, as the local Legislature passed these Acts with a full knowledge of the opinion of the Imperial Government respecting the subject. Lord Glenelg, through his secretary, stated at some length the views that would be taken by the legislature from which His Lordship did not appear to dissent (pages 17, 18). For these and other reasons Lord Glenelg was of opinion that the proper course would be the confirmation of the Acts and that the Lieut. Governor

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should be directed to call the attention of the Legislature to the views of the Lords of Trade so that at some future time the Acts might be amended. The Lords of Trade whilst protesting against a precedent being created for the establishment of banks yielded to the political considerations advanced by Lord Glenelg and consented to recommend that the Acts should be assented to, which, however, was only to be done on the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary (page 23).

In October, 1832, a prospectus was issued of the proposal to establish a town at the Falls of Niagara to be called "The City of the Falls" the advantages of which for visitors and residents were described in glowing colours, the genial heat of summer free from mosquitoes and other insects being dwelt upon as part of the inducements to go there and to take stock in the company formed to establish the city. According to the agreement to terminate their joint interests as a company before the 31st December, 1835, the committee proposed to divide the land into building lots and to distribute them to the shareholders by lot. According to the prospectus there were to be distributed 2,600 building lots to be acquired at \$100, each lot to be a share, and here came in the lottery element; besides the building lot assured by the purchase money there was the chance of obtaining the Pavilion Hotel, rented at £500 a year, for five years; the Ontario House rented at £200 a year; the Red House valued at \$1,500 and four cottages of various values. It was determined to construct water works to supply not less than 80 gallons a minute to the summit level, also to complete the baths and assembly rooms. The principal street, to be called Stanley street it was decided should be 100 feet wide; the other streets were to be 80 feet wide. The arrangements are given in minute detail (Series Q volume 384—1, pages 218 to 228). It may be of interest to give the time of travelling to the proposed city, which was five days from New York and Quebec, the daily post to New York took 75 hours and the postage of a single letter was 30 cents. When the contemplated railway was completed New York might be reached in 30 hours. It is stated in the circular that by the New York packets passages were frequently made across the Atlantic in the "short time" of from 20 to 28 days, but these "short" passages were very uncertain and in no respect compare with the speed and exactitude of the modern steam ship. Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, alleged that it was to him was due the project of laying out the "City of the Falls" and that from respect to Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, he had named the great leading street Stanley Street, and had affixed the name of Hay, the Under Secretary, to a space between the Pavilion and Ontario House "in which all stand and gaze at the Falls." The further contents of the letter do not impress the mind with a feeling of Mr. Buchanan's absolute disinterestedness as he urges in the course of the letter that Mr. Hay should take some shares as an investment which would be profitable. Besides the City of the Falls, a company was formed to construct a harbour and dock at Niagara, which was to be in the marshy ground of the ravine, but some mistake appears to have been made as to the extent of the ground set apart for the project and granted to the company. Sir John Colborne, the Lieut. Governor, had, as appears from his dispatch, no apprehension of any trouble with the company, Captain Bonnycastle having reported that the company did not wish to retain possession of any ground the property of the Ordnance and was ready to enter into arrangements for leasing property. The plan in page 254 of volume 377—2 of series Q will more clearly than any written description show the proposals and the nature of the objections of Colonel Nicolls to the proposed arrangement.

In September, 1832, an undated plan for the government of Canada was sent to Mr. Nathaniel Gould as chairman of the North American Colonial Association but laid over as the effusion of an enthusiast. The document is signed John W. Sargeant but was without date or address. The proposal was that Canada should be governed by a viceroy to be styled King of Canada, that he was to be one of the royal dukes, that the heirs were to succeed him subject to the Imperial authority, and that the reigning viceroy was to succeed to the Crown on the demise of the elder branches. His annual allowance (it is not stated by whom this was to be paid) was to be £100,000 exclusive of his other resources. The viceroy was to have a House of Lords and a House of Commons, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts and barons were to be created amongst the wealthiest persons in Canada to form the Upper House. The baronets, knights and esquires should form the lower House. Orders of Knighthood were to be established and everything that could promote royal honour and distinctions. It was proposed also that the whole of the British North American possessions should be included in the viceroyalty and that all military or naval expenditure should be borne by it except when there was a war in defence of the Empire. The further proposal deals with systematic emigration, the opening of roads and other communications, the treatment of felons &c. It need scarcely be said that the proposal of Mr. Sargeant was never carried into effect.

On the 22nd November, 1832, Mr. Nathaniel Gould, who took a lively interest in the affairs of Canada and frequently sent extracts from his correspondence to the Colonial Office, reported that meetings had been held by the most respectable parties, presumably of Montreal, at which it had been resolved to petition His Majesty's Government to annex Montreal as a port of entry to Upper Canada. In the December of 1832, the Assembly of Upper Canada discussed the question but without coming to any decision (Series Q, volume 206—3, pages 721 to 751). In January, 1833, the Assembly of Lower Canada protested against the annexation of Montreal or any part of Lower Canada to the upper province and passed a series of resolutions on the subject in course of which they relied upon the terms of the capitulation of Montreal in September, 1760, as protecting Lower Canada from having any part of its territory annexed to Upper Canada (Series Q, volume 207—1, pages 11 to 17). A speech of Mr. Hagerman on the subject was printed in an extra of the *Patriot* (pages 18 to 56) in the course of which he dwelt upon the exaction of duties levied on products of Upper Canada passing through or shipped in the ports of Lower Canada (pages 31 to 33), the amount of which he calculated to be £10,887 0. 0. The union of the two Canadas in 1841 removed the friction that existed with respect to the duties levied by the province possessing the seaports.

The changes recommended by Mr. Stayner, the deputy Postmaster General, in the management of the Post Office, might be studied with advantage even now when the system has been completely changed and the Post Office department is entirely managed by the Dominion authorities (Series Q, volume 210—2, page 367).

The attempt to settle commuted pensioners does not appear, according to Sir John Colborne's account, to have been successful. Writing to Mr. Hay on the 6th of November, 1832, he said that many of the commuted pensioners were in great distress, whilst these who did not commute were prosperous. He pointed out the great danger

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that would be incurred by sending out commuted pensioners who being in distress would become discontented, troublesome subjects and think themselves cruelly treated if not relieved. Sir John Colborne suggested that in some cases the pensions might be renewed and continued for two years provided that the pensioners so recommended should remain on their land and clear a sufficient number of acres for the future support of their families. He repeated his warning of the danger of sending so many discontented old soldiers to the province and urged a modification of the then existing system. Should permission be given to commute he suggested that only a certain advance might be made to commuted pensioners to enable them to reach the colonies and a reduced pension granted to them whilst employed clearing their land. (Series Q volume 374—4, pages 890-891.)

Writing in January, 1833, Sir John repeated his statement as to the prosperous condition of the soldiers who had retained their pensions and the distress to which the commuted pensioners had been reduced. Of these he had little encouraging to say, they were in great distress having squandered away their commutation allowance, so that they could not, without further assistance, remain on the land, besides which they were either too indolent or unable to labour with energy sufficient to provide for their families. The conclusion arrived at was that from various circumstances they would soon become settlers of the worst description for the provinces. (Series Q volume 377 page 3.) Returns were enclosed with the letter quoted. The first "Return of destitute commuted pensioners" remaining at present on their lands in the township of Medonte 1832"; of these there were 51 heads of families with 161 children and 50 wives a total of 262 persons; all these were marked as in absolute distress, the second was entitled "Return of commuted pensioners that left the settlement for want of means to bring their lands into cultivation." In this list were 20 men, 19 of whom were married, having their wives with them and 31 children. These are marked as in actual distress and a note says: "There were above 60 commuted pensioners came here this summer with orders for lots, but as they had not the means of settling on lands, I thought it useless to locate them." (Pages 17 to 19.) These returns fully confirm the opinion expressed by Sir John Colborne respecting the suitability of commuted pensioners for becoming settlers. A report sent by Sir John Colborne in a letter dated 26th March, 1833, stated that the plan of sending commuted pensioners to Australia had long been given up as soon as its evil effects manifested themselves. It was a scheme, the report said, hastily adopted and without due communication with the Colonial Office.

Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham was not, when it occurred, as complete as has been believed although subsequent events have attested its importance. It would not, apparently, have taken much to change the fortunes of the field after the first victory. Carried away by their ardour the troops on the Plains of Abraham were falling into disorder in the pursuit of the flying enemy and Brigadier Townshend, on whom had devolved the command by the death of Wolfe and the incapacity of Monckton from his wound, was obliged to make all haste to rally the centre of the line "for" says Sergeant Johnston in his unpublished memoir: "Monsieur de Bougainville with a body of 2,000 men arrived in the rear of our army, that general having been sent the day before with that body of troops by General de Montcalm to Cape Rouge to watch the motions of our fleet" (Series M volume 132 pages 46, 47). The sergeant continues: "He (Bougainville) no sooner heard of our army having gained the heights of Abraham but he began his march towards us, but did not arrive in time to have any share in the battle." Knox

in his "Historical Journal" volume 2 page 70 says, but his account is very confused, "Monsieur de Bougainville with his troops from Cape Rouge came down to attack the flank of our second line, hoping to penetrate there, but by a masterly disposition of Brigadier Townshend, they were forced to desist." The account of Knox, if read by itself would make it appear that M. de Bougainville's force was on the field before the death of Wolfe, but all the circumstances prove clearly that the report of the death of Wolfe and of the wound which incapacitated Mouckton had reached Townshend before the threatened attack of M. de Bougainville as it was to meet that attack that Townshend, when he succeeded to the command had hastened to recall the centre of the line from the pursuit of the enemy as he himself stated to the Secretary at War. According to Sergeant Johnson, the battle began about nine o'clock in the morning, so that Wolfe's force must have been on the ground for perhaps two or three hours before that. It was broad day light, says Johnson, by the time the troops were landed and had ascended the hill. They were ordered to lie flat on their arms, which it is reported, they did for a considerable time. The phrase is a very vague one and may not have represented a long period. In September the sun rises a little before six at the date of the battle, so that the French troops must have been brought up without much delay, the battle, as already stated, having been begun about nine. There is a wide difference in the statements of de Bougainville and others in the report of the number of troops that could have been brought from Cap Rouge by Bougainville. His own account is that the number of troops under his command at Cap Rouge was 350 and that with this number he had defeated the efforts of a much larger body to land. Knox says he brought with him 2,600; Johnson gives the number under his command as 2,000, but the number given by de Bougainville is no doubt correct, as Cap Rouge, according to the reconnaissance made in anticipation of offensive measures, was easily defensible. That even the small force under de Bougainville's command, taking the minimum (350 men) as correct might have ensured a different result is not at all improbable. The wisdom of not deferring the attack of the 13th of September is justified by the result, on the axiom that nothing succeeds like success, as it is not probable that the fact was known of two additional French regiments with a corps of Indians being ordered to march (it is not stated from what point) at five o'clock in the morning of the 13th and immediately to entrench the heights up which Wolfe's force had scrambled to the field of battle. It need scarcely be pointed out how completely this new event, if accomplished in time, would have disconcerted Wolfe's plans. There is a tradition that Wolfe was killed by a shot from a deserter from the British Army, who wished to obtain revenge for his being found fault with by Wolfe, but this is one of the stories which, in the present state of information, can neither be proved nor disproved. Hone in his "Day Book" page 126 gives the shooting of Wolfe by a deserter as a report, but without quoting his authority, the only deserter from the British army spoken of was one belonging to the Royal Americans, who was taken prisoner, tried and shot. The story may have originated in the arrest of a French soldier who was caught concealed in an old house, sharpening a knife with which it was suspected he intended to assassinate Wolfe. Nothing was proved against the man who asserted that he was a deserter, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this incident gave rise to the report that Wolfe was shot by a deserter. No contemporary mentions the rumour. As to the shooting of the deserter from the Royal Americans it has been objected that according to the terms of the capitulation of Quebec, no deserter of whatever nation was to be

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punished, but with regard to that objection it may be sufficient to state that no notice is taken of the treatment of deserters in any of the clauses of the capitulation of Quebec and in the terms of the capitulation of Montreal, the article treating of deserters (VI) proposing that they should on both sides be pardoned for their crime was bluntly answered "Refused." The wonder was that Wolfe should have escaped death rather than that he was killed in the battle, a risk to which no general especially in such critical circumstances as those Wolfe had to face, should expose himself, if only out of regard to the safety of his troops. As a matter of fact, he exposed himself where the attack was hottest and would always be in the front of the line neither would he be prevailed upon to the contrary (Series M, volume 132, page 44).

Major Grant in his report of the state of Canada contradicts the reports of intended attacks upon Quebec after its surrender by de Ramesay but gives no authority for his statement. He says :

It probably will be said that a second attack would have been made upon the English army after the arrival of Mr. Levy at Jaques Cartier, if the Chev. de Ramsay had not given up the town too precipitately, a thing which was much talked of, but, in fact, I dare say no such attack was ever intended. (Series M volume 214—1 page 141).

Much blame, by inference at least, has been cast upon de Ramesay for his having surrendered Québec on the morning of the 18th or as has been said the 17th September, five days after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, although he had been informed that de Levis was to reinforce him on the 18th and that he was to defend the town at all hazards. According to the report by Grant, already quoted, no preparations had been made by Vaudreuil for the defence of Quebec as he had always considered an attack on it a thing impossible "and had taken no precautions in case such a thing should happen." (Page 138.) Besides Townshend was determined to attack the place by formal siege so as to obtain possession and intended to hold it although the enemy's army and the whole hostile country to Montreal was in his rear ; that on his left was a large wood capable of harbouring regular and irregular troops until the forces could recover from the effects of their defeat. From Montreal could be received reinforcements of fresh troops, who had done no duty of consequence. Sergeant Johnson sums up the situation thus : "We lay open to any surprise between their army in our rear and on our flank and the fire of the garrison in our front and no possibility of retreat" (series M, volume 132, page 49). A general assault by the fleet on the lower town and of Townshend on the upper town was fixed for the 17th of September although Townshend's preparations could not be completed for some days after that time, so that de Ramesay not knowing the unprepared state of Townshend and seeing, as he believed, the hopelessness of resistance even for an hour after the attack was delivered and pressure being brought to bear on him by the inhabitants, who looked forward with dread to the effect of a bombardment consented to capitulate if not relieved by de Levis and de Bougainville on the morning of the 18th. The surrender took place on that morning and by the time the relieving force arrived it was too late to reverse the Act of de Ramesay. In a fragment of a diary kept by a French officer, it is stated "The courier on his arrival at Quebec found M. de Ramsay in treaty with the besieging general for the surrender of the place, and why he did not immediately break off, or, at least, suspend the negotiations, we are at a loss to conceive ; the

"capitulation was reciprocally ratified and exchanged in the English camp on the morning of the 18th, whereby Quebec became a British garrison." (Knox, volume 2, page 99.)

The reason for granting what Townshend considered such favourable terms to de Ramesay are thus stated by him to the Secretary of State: The enemy assembling in the rear and what was far more formidable the very wet and cold season which threatened the troops with sickness and the fleet with some accident; the rains had made the road so bad that a gun could not be brought up for some time; add to this the advantage of entering the town with the walls in a defensible state and being able to put a garrison there strong enough to prevent all surprise. (Knox volume 2, p. 130.) Additional confirmation is given (page 131) of the difficulty of attacking Quebec, but it seems unnecessary to give further proof. Deserters from the French reported that de Bougainville was on the march with 800 men and provisions to fling himself into Quebec on the 18th, which is confirmed by de Bougainville's own statement, although he does not give the number of troops with him. It may be remarked that Knox stated the strength of de Bougainville's force when he marched on the British army after the death of Wolfe to have been 2,600 and Johnson 2,000; by this account the number for the relief of Quebec is given as 800, a variation which may be taken to support the statement of de Bougainville, written it must be remembered in a private letter to Madame Herault and therefore unaffected by military or political considerations, that at Cap Rouge "with 350 men, I repulsed twice on the same day 1,500 men." Whatever encouragement was held out to de Ramesay to resist, the pressure on him to capitulate was such as to leave him no choice. The troops brought by de Levis from Montreal to assist de Ramesay must have materially, even if only temporarily, weakened the strength of the force at Montreal and the surrender of Niagara was another obstacle removed out of the way of the three corps which were to unite for the reduction of Montreal.

During the winter of 1759 a friendly correspondence appears to have been kept up between the commanders on both sides and an exchange of prisoners took place. The French prisoners (228 in number) who were sent in exchange (as against 270) suffered from the severity of the weather. Writing to Pitt from New York on the 9th of January, 1760, General Amherst said that by the severity of the weather the French prisoners whom he was sending in exchange were detained at Ticonderoga from the 3rd to the 13th, when they marched to Crown Point, with difficulty got some bateaux out of the ice and succeeded in reaching Isle aux Noix. Those who remained he resolved to keep and not to send to Britain as M. de Vaudreuil seemed to desire, a statement which lets in a side light on the character of M. de Vaudreuil (Series M. 214—1, page 180). But it was not from pure benevolence the resolution was come to respecting the retention of the prisoners instead of shipping them across the Atlantic, as Amherst added his reasons immediately after: "Because I imagine they should be but an incumbrance there and in staying here they may hereafter be the means of inducing the enemy to give up every soul they have belonging to the King's dominions" (page 180).

The objective point in the approaching campaign was Montreal and Amherst, wrote to Pitt that he would begin operations as early as possible and attack the enemy in different places, so as to render less difficult the reduction of Montreal, "the great and essential object. (Series M, 214-2, page 334). According to his statement in his

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journal under the title of "extra services by me," Lieut. Montresor was sent from Quebec to New England in 1760 to fix the plan for the junctions of the armies at Montreal. General Amherst in his letters of 8th March, 1760, does not state the object of Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Montresor in his journey to Boston and subsequently his arrival at New York from Quebec, but he gives a deplorable account of the sufferings of himself and his companions on their way to Boston. Their provisions, General Amherst states, were expended twelve days before they arrived at the settlement at Topsham (the first New England settlement), they ate all the spare leather, Indian shoes and bullet pouches that they had brought with them. Apparently Montresor, although only a lieutenant, was to be placed in charge of a separate command, for he was to be given all the information possible of his (Amherst's) movements that he might give the enemy a diversion with such troops as were not wanted in the garrison of Quebec. (Series M, volume 214-2 page 337). What position Lt. Montresor occupied in the garrison of Quebec is not stated but General Amherst quotes his report as authoritative that the nuns of the Hotel Dieu were perfectly satisfied with their treatment, wood and everything they could expect having been supplied them (page 338). The troops in the various garrisons suffered greatly from scurvy, many having died, and it is specially reported from Quebec, "especially the wounded men" (Series M, volume 132, page 69). In consequence of which many of the men led out by Murray to resist the attack of the French were described as "a pitiful handful of half starved skeletons, "many of whom had laid by their crutches for the occasion, as not being prevailed on to "stay behind, although they were absolutely forbidden to go" (page 70). Murray's defeat in the field has already been mentioned. But for the arrival of the British fleet for his defence it is not improbable that Quebec might have been retaken by the French as the town lay open to attack on every side and was badly garrisoned.

In spring General Murray was notified by General Amherst that he was to join him at Montreal with all the troops he could spare from Quebec; Colonel Haviland was to come down Lake Champlain and take Isle aux Noix in passing; Amherst with the main army was to proceed by the rivers Mohawk and Oneida to Lake Ontario, and thence down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, there to join the other two corps. M. de Bougainville was sent by Vaudreuil to Isle aux Noix to take command of the frontier, and had most minute directions sent him which contain every indication of the state of uneasiness of Vaudreuil, by whom the instructions were sent. Both he and deLevis, however, express the highest sense of the competence and carefulness of de Bougainville. These expressions are so often repeated by both commanders that it would be idle to quote any of them. General histories contain the fact of the junction of the three corps under Amherst, Murray and Haviland and the surrender of Montreal, but there are remarks on the situation that are of interest. The difficulties in Governor de Vaudreuil's way are first pointed out. His being forsaken by the French Canadians who, to a large extent, had taken to the British Crown the oath of allegiance or of neutrality; the little dependence that could be placed on the regular troops who would not fight to the last extremity, and his ignorance of the movements of the enemy beyond the fact that the forces coming against him were strong and well disciplined, and although he might make a temporary defence and obtain a partial victory, yet as every avenue by water was closed up he saw no place of refuge after his inevitable defeat (Series M, volume 132, pages 119, 120). With respect to General Amherst, his diffi-

culties are next pointed out. He arrived at Oswego in the beginning of July, but the preparation for the expedition to Montreal occupied till the 10th of August before he was able to set off down the St. Lawrence. His road was full of the greatest impediments, he was an entire stranger to the navigation of the lake and it was no better after he had reached the entrance to the St. Lawrence: Isle Royale lay in his way with all its neighboring islands, which he was forced to besiege in form. He had no sooner taken possession of the fortress of Isle Royale and left there a garrison, than he proceeded to Montreal, on the road to which he was forced to fight every inch of the way. He lost by the obstructions in the river between Isle Royale and Montreal 46 bateaux, 17 whale boats, one row galley and nearly 100 men, besides stores, provisions, artillery ammunition, &c. (Series M, volume 132, pages 122, &c.).

Although Haviland's route was not attended with such imminent dangers on his road from Crown Point to Montreal, yet he had as many impediments as General Amherst; two strong garrisons lay in his way, that at Isle aux Noix and that at Fort Chambly, which must be defeated before it was possible for him to meet General Amherst or Brigadier General Murray at Montreal (page 125). Brigadier General Murray's motions up the river were closely watched by the enemy; M. deLevy with a numerous army kept the shore on the north side of the river between Cap Rouge and Montreal so well lined that Murray could not make any attempt to land on that side of the water yet, notwithstanding every impediment and every obstacle that lay in the road up the river between Quebec and Montreal, he published his manifestoes on both sides amongst the inhabitants all the way up, which in a great measure produced the desired effect; almost all those on the south shore, as high up as Sorel, laid down their arms and took the oath of neutrality as also did a vast number as high up as Trois Rivières on the north shore, and such as did not were disarmed by Lord Rollo (page 127). The worthy sergeant winds up one of his paragraphs with the pious expression of thanks for the success of the undertaking. He says: "After all these obstructions and seeming impossibilities to see how all these three different armies from three different quarters, so conjunctly to meet together, it plainly appears to be a real act of Providence, as no human foresight could have done it." (page 125).

For previous reports on education reference may be made to the report for 1889, beginning at page xx, giving an account of the state of education in Lower Canada. The report for 1892 gives an account of the demand made for the Jesuits estates as having been given for the purposes of education, the Jesuits being, it was held, only trustees for the management. This begins at page xiv., the want of schools at page xvi., and the classes of schools at page xvii. In the report for 1897 some information is given respecting the foundation of McGill College and the state of other schools, beginning at page xxxi. In the present report a list of schools and other information is given, at Note A. being a continuation of that contained in previous reports, so that it is not considered necessary to dwell upon the subject.

At note B are documents respecting emigration or rather immigration, a subject slightly touched on in the report for 1892, although lists were given in that year's report of settlers—loyalists and disbanded soldiers—on the Crown lands. At the period in question little importance was attached to immigration by the legislatures, the policy of settlement being left largely in the hands of individuals. Sketches have been given of

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two of those who took a prominent part in the settlement of the land, namely, Lord Selkirk and Colonel Talbot, the task of settlement as a policy being, as stated, apparently left to be carried out by private initiative, although Talbot was recognized by the government as engaged in the work of settling the land.

The legislature of Upper Canada complained that so far from immigration being encouraged a tax was levied on British subjects arriving by sea in the ports of Lower Canada to settle in the country and that this was a burden on the settlement of Upper Canada. So far as appears by an appendix to the report of Mr. A. C. Buchanan, emigration agent at Quebec, no emigrants arrived from any ports except from those in the United Kingdom, so that the complaint of partial taxation of British subjects was, no doubt, unfounded. Lord Aylmer, the Governor, to judge by his letters, was at one time strongly opposed to the tax, whilst at another he pointed out the great benefit the tax would be to the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, a statement dwelt upon emphatically by the Emigrant Society, which concluded an appeal to the Governor General with these words: "Unless means are taken to obviate them" (that is, the dangers from diseases and their causes) "by some aid from public funds (if the tax on emigrants "should not be continued) a pressure will be felt by the community here which no "private resources are at all adequate to remove." It was to relieve this pressure that the tax was continued which had been imposed at the instance of Lord Goderich, the Colonial Secretary, who after pointing out the inconvenience attending the then existing system by which emigrants were conveyed to the colonies without any order or regulation, expressed the desire by means of a tax to have some effectual control over shipmasters, so as to put a stop to their misconduct in respect to emigrants. In his circular dispatch of 11th December, 1831, to the Governors of Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Lord Goderich said: "In order to do this" (that is to remove the causes of complaint) "and at the same time to raise a fund applicable to the "expense of receiving and forwarding emigrants to the places of their destination.

" * * * I wish you to suggest to the provincial legislatures the propriety of levying a small tax payable by the master of the ship upon all emigrants on their arrival.

" * * * The proceeds of the tax would also be of much service in supporting "hospitals in the ports where emigrants arrive and in defraying other necessary "expenses." Lord Goderich strongly recommended to the legislatures the imposition of such a tax not, as His Lordship said, for the purpose of discouraging, but of regulating emigration, and instructed the governors of each of the provinces addressed, not to give his assent to any bill which imposed a heavier tax than at most one dollar on each emigrant. The Act in Lower Canada as recommended was assented to on the 25th February, 1832, under the following title: "An Act to create a Fund for defraying the "Expense of providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants and of enabling Indigent "Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination. (It will be seen that the title is printed as it appears in the original). By the ninth section it was specified that one-fourth of the amount collected either as a tax or by way of a fine might be paid over to each of the following institutions, namely, the commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec, the corporation of the Montreal General Hospital, and the emigrant societies at Quebec and Montreal. Out of the amounts thus given, no money was to be advanced to the new arrivals but the whole was to be applied to forwarding poor and destitute emigrants to places in Lower or Upper Canada where

they could find employment. Similar Acts were passed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. That for Nova Scotia was assented to by the Governor on the 16th February, 1832. That for New Brunswick was reserved but confirmed by the King in Council. The Act for Lower Canada was to continue in force till 1st May, 1834, that for Nova Scotia was to be in force for three years, while no limit as to time was placed on the Act in New Brunswick.

One reason for the complaints already mentioned of the legislature of Upper Canada against the imposition of a tax on emigrants arriving at Quebec is stated to have been the general opinion that there was a faction in Upper Canada hostile to emigration, endeavouring with the help of politicians in Lower Canada "to check the tide of emigration from the Mother Country to the Canadas." From what has been stated it is evident that whatever might be the desires of politicians in Upper or Lower Canada to stop the tide of emigration the proposal for the tax came from the Colonial Office the desire, according to the Colonial Secretary, being to regulate emigration and to have the means of exercising control over the ship masters who brought emigrants to Quebec.

It seems evident, according to the account given of the state of affairs that definite regulations were required for the sending, reception and disposal of emigrants. The commuted pensioners and emigrants who were sent out in a destitute condition were left in great distress. As regarded the commuted pensioners they were reported by Sir John Colborne to have squandered their commutation allowance and without further assistance to be unable to remain on their land, they were, he also reported, either too indolent or unable to labour so as to provide for their families, their best days having been spent in the army. Settlers in the Newcastle district were also in great distress. The emigrants from Sussex and Wiltshire were represented as having spent all their means, so that they could not settle on land, but they had been distributed in the western districts and were satisfied. Under the uncontrolled state of emigration and the desire of parishes and land owners to get rid of the redundant population without providing funds for their settlement or arranging for their reception, Sir John Colborne looked forward to an influx of thirty or forty thousand voluntary emigrants whose reception must be prepared for otherwise five or six thousand persons might frequently be accumulated at Prescott and York, two towns totally unfit to support them or afford them employment. Sir John disapproved of the plan of employing the newly arrived emigrants on the making of roads which, he thought, could be done by persons accustomed to the work for one third of the expense incurred by employing emigrants who should, he considered, be employed clearing land which could be put under crop whilst unsold, and the improvements on which would induce persons of small capital to purchase. Apparently to prepare for the reception of the expected influx, a notice, dated Government House, York, 25th July, 1832, was addressed to discharged soldiers in these terms :

Discharged soldiers entitled to claim land are hereby informed that on their arrival in Upper Canada, they may be located either in the Bathurst, Newcastle, Home or London districts and may proceed direct to their lots from the ports at which they disembark, without the expense or trouble of appearing at York to obtain their location tickets. (Series C, Vol. 632, page 45.)

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Agents whose names are here given, with those of their stations were placed at the undermentioned towns, Cornwall, Mr. Cheeseman Moe; Prescott, Mr. J. Patton; Bytown, Mr. J. McNaughton; Peterborough, Mr. A. McDonell; Cobourg, Mr. J. G. Bethune; Medonte, Mr. W. Richie, and Carradoc, Mr. R. Mount. The policy of making free grants of land to discharged soldiers was set aside about six months afterwards, experience having shown the bad effects of the system. Writing on the 4th of June, 1833, Mr. Stanley, then Colonial Secretary, referred to a dispatch of his predecessor, of the 1st of January, with the conclusions of which he said he agreed, that indigent emigrants under no circumstances should be allowed to possess themselves of land from the government on more favourable terms than other settlers. This, he thought, was a principle peculiarly applicable to the case of discharged soldiers and sailors. The system of commuted pensions, by which the old soldier or sailor might be enabled to emigrate was to be done away with, and the pensioners who went at their own expense should be relegated to the class of labourers rather than placed in that of landowners, his own interest, as well as that of the colony he selected, being best consulted by that means. Mr. Stanley's desire was to do away altogether with free grants to discharged soldiers and sailors, the only exception being specified in the dispatch (series C, volume 632, beginning at page 608). This dispatch was received about the middle of August, till which time, of course, the old system remained operative (page 130). The only exception thus specified to the order discontinuing free grants of land to old soldiers was in the case of men of the Sappers and Miners employed on the Rideau Canal to whom a special expectation of grants of land was given in 1829, who must be allowed twelve months to advance their claims before they were finally barred (page 171). The reason for discontinuing the practice of making free grants of land was stated in a notice issued by the commissioners of emigration, one clause of which may be quoted. The notice begins: "Land used formerly to be granted gratuitously, but when it was taken by poor people, they found they had not the means of living during the interval necessary to raise the crops." They had thus to work for wages until they could make a few savings, and the withholding of the land it was held was no hardship to the emigrant, as he would work for wages as he did before (190). A report to the Colonial Secretary still further develops the idea that the gradual training of the poorer emigrants to make good use of the land was best for himself as well as for the country.

Reverting to the statement of Sir John Colborne that emigrants who were sent out in a destitute condition continued in great distress, this is only partially true, and at most affects the indolent or those who through physical disqualifications were unable to labour, as many who had landed penniless, according to their own account, were in comfortable circumstances after a few years settlement. The evidence of two sergeants of the 103rd regiment may be cited, who both stated that they had not a single shilling at the time of settling on their land, one says that at the end of nine years he would not accept £300 for his property, the other that at the end of five years he had property worth £100. An ordinary emigrant, that is not a soldier, said he had no money when he started, but at the time he made the statement, he said he would not accept £100 for what he had, and adds the following significant postscript: "I owe no one a penny; never received any assistance from any one."

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

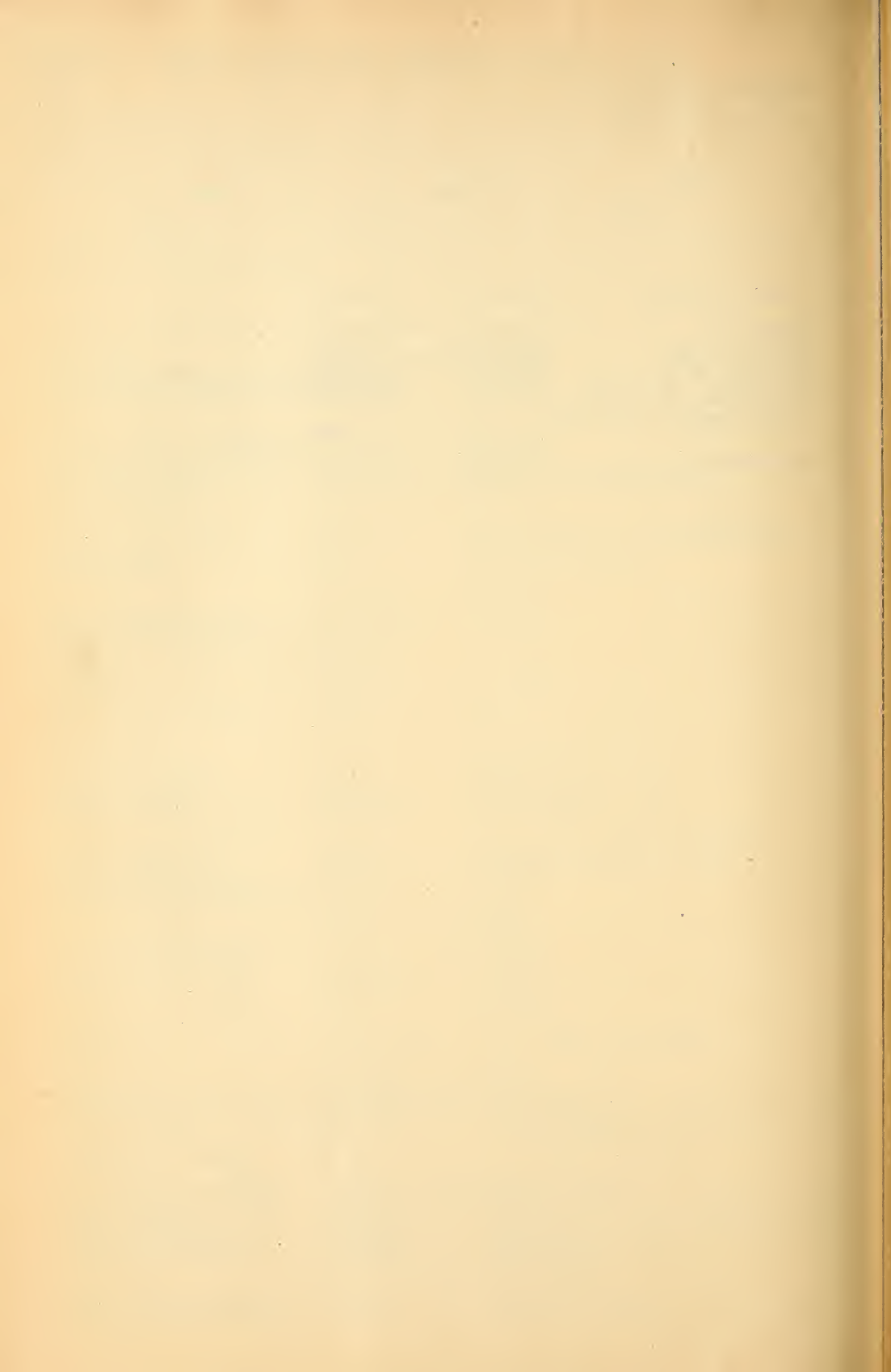
Archivist.

31st December, 1900.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
American Antiquarian Society.....	Worcester, Mass....	Report.
Bates, E. B.	Ottawa.....	Directories.
Bourassa, Rev. Abbé.....	Montreal.....	Pamphlet.
Bourget College.....	Rigaud, P.Q.....	Reports.
Bryce, Rev. Geo., LL.D.....	Winnipeg.....	Pamphlets.
Canadian Forestry Association.....	Ottawa.....	Report.
Canadian Society of Civil Engineers	Montreal.....	Transactions.
Chief Superintendent of Schools.....	New Brunswick.....	Reports.
Colonial Wars, Society of.....	New York.....	Register of Officers and Members.
Cruikshank, Ernest.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	Pamphlets.
Dawson, G. M.....	Ottawa.....	Contributions to Canadian Palæontology.
Deuglas, James, LL.D.....	New York.....	Technical Progress of the Nineteenth Century.
Dupuy, Auguste.....	Ottawa.....	Pamphlets.
Durrett, R. T.....	Louisville.....	Filson Club Publications.
Harvard University.....	Cambridge.....	Pamphlet.
Historical MSS. Commission.....	London, England.....	Publications.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	Report.
Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba.....	Winnipeg.....	Pamphlets.
Imperial League of Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....	Report.
Johnson, George.....	Ottawa.....	Statistical Year Book. 1899.
Legislative Assembly.....	Toronto.....	Reports.
Leigh-Browne Trust.....	London.....	Biological Experimentation.
Library Association.....	New York.....	Journal. Monthly.
Literary and Historical Society.....	Quebec.....	Transactions.
Matthews, Capt. J. H.....	Montreal.....	Letters Patent to Baron de Longueuil.
Minister of Education.....	Toronto.....	Pamphlet. Sites of Huron villages.
Missouri Historical Society.....	St. Louis.....	Collections.
Montreal Harbour Commissioners.....	Montreal.....	Reports.
Newberry Library.....	Chicago.....	Report.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Public Library.....	Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Report.
New York State Library.....	Albany.....	Appendix.
Niagara Historical Society.....	Niagara.....	Report.
Noyes, John.....	Cowansville.....	Pamphlet.
Ontario Historical Society.....	Toronto.....	Pamphlet.
Porter, Peter A.....	Niagara, N.Y.....	Annual Report. Goat Island.
Reynolds Library.....	Rochester.....	Report.
Rhéaume, Rev. Père.....	Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	Annals. Monthly.
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	Providence.....	Publications.
Ross, Peter, M.D.....	New York.....	Report of the Historian of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A.M.
Royal Society of Canada.....	Ottawa.....	Proceedings & Transactions.
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	Annual Report.
Scottish Geographical Society.....	Edinburgh, Scotland.....	Magazine. Monthly.
Shortt, Professor A.....	Kingston.....	Queen's Quarterly. History of Canadian Banking
Sons of the Revolution.....	New York.....	Year Book.
State Historical Society.....	Wisconsin.....	Proceedings, Pamphlets.
State Library.....	New York.....	Public papers.
Toronto Public Library.....	Toronto.....	Annual Report.
Toronto University Library.....	Toronto.....	Publications. Studies.

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Names.	Residences.	Works.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Calendar.
Walker, B. E.	Toronto	Pamphlet.
Washington University	Seattle, Wash.	Catalogue.
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	Catalogue.
Whelan, Rev. M. J.	Ottawa	Historical Sketch of St. Patrick's Parish.
White, Richard, "The Gazette"	Montreal	The People's Almanac, 1900.
Wisconsin State Historical Society	Madison	Collections.
Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto	Toronto	Annual Report, 1898-99.
Wyoming Historical Society	Wilkes Barré	Proceedings.



NOTE A.

EDUCATION.

No. 1.—LORD AYLMER TO VISCOUNT GODERICH.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 202—2, p. 332.)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT,

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,

QUEBEC, 5th July, 1832.

MY LORD,—In obedience to the Instructions conveyed in Your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 30th October, 1831, I have now the honour of transmitting a Return of all Colleges and Schools of Education in the Province of Lower Canada with a list of the Professors or Masters severally belonging to them, and also an Account of their respective Salaries.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obedient

Humble Servant,

AYLMER.

The Right Honourable

LORD VISCOUNT GODERICH,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.—RETURN OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 202—2, p. 333.)

SOCIETY and Private Institutions receiving occasional aid from Public Funds.

Place.	Establishment.	Name of Professor or Teacher.	Annual Salary Sterling.
			£ s. d.
City of Quebec...	Grammar School.....	Revd. R. Burrage	200 0 0
	National School.....	James Thom and Lucy Norris.....	200 0 0
	British and Canadian School.....	William Morris and.....	90 0 0
		A. Kelly.....	30 0 0
	Society of Education.....	C. Cazeau.....	108 0 0
	"	Alex. McDonald	54 0 0
	St. Andrew's School.....	James Seaton.....	135 0 0
City of Montreal..	J. F. Perrault, Esq.—		
	Boys School	Fr. Dugal.....	35 2 0
	Girls School	Mde. Gadbois.....	14 12 6
	Grammar School	A. Skakel.....	200 0 0
	National School.....	W. Greene.....	65 0 0
		Miss Meredith.....	45 0 0
	British and Canadian School.....	Male teacher.....	90 0 0
		Female teacher.....	60 0 0
	St. Jacques School (French).....	M. Archambault.....	28 15 0
	" (English).....	Mr. Ryden.....	28 15 0
	" Female	J. Lauzon	15 5 0
	" Evening.....	M. Ducharme.....	12 10 0
St. Anne.....	Recollet School.....	Masters, two.....	63 0 0
		Mistresses, two.....	27 0 0
	Infant School.....	Two teachers.....	54 0 0
	Experimental School.....	J. Lancaster	90 0 0
	College	Professor and founder, the Rev. Mr. Painchaud.....	
		Principal, Louis Proulx.....	27 0 0
		President, Rev. M. Mignault	
		Professors—	
		Mr. Sirois.....	11 5 0
		Mr. Lafontaine	11 5 0
		Mr. Moreau.....	11 5 0
		Mr. Gauthier	11 5 0
Chambly.....	College.....	Mr. Leclerc.....	11 5 0
		Mr. Dunn.....	9 0 0
		Professors—	
		Rev. J. O. Groulx.....	63 0 0
		Rev. J. Boucher	50 0 0
		Rev. P. Garnot.....	40 0 0
		Rev. P. Ménard.....	9 0 0
		E. Blythe.....	9 0 0
		Ls. Charland.....	9 0 0
		J. Desautel.....	9 0 0
		G. Hayes.....	9 0 0
Berthier.....	Society of Education.....	James Murray.....	90 0 0
		M. D'Albini.....	54 0 0
Charleston.....	Academy.....	Andrew Balfour	112 10 0
		Julia Goodrich.....	56 5 0
St. Hyacinthe ...	College	Professors—	
		F. Desaulnier	11 5 0
		J. Levesque.....	11 5 0
		J. Raymond.....	11 5 0
		J. Large	11 5 0
		E. Lecour.....	11 5 0
		G. Chabotte.....	11 5 0
		G. Marchassault.....	11 5 0
		P. Coriveau.....	11 5 0
		A. Lemay	11 5 0
		One principal teacher.....	135 0 0
		One assistant teacher	50 0 0
Stanstead.....	Seminary.....	One principal female teacher.....	45 0 0
		One assistant	30 0 0
		"	
		"	
Three Rivers.....	Society of Education.....	C. H. Lasieraie and assistant	180 0 0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

No. 3.—LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada receiving allowance from the public funds under the Provincial Act 9 Geo. 4, Cap. 46, and subsequent Acts for the encouragement of education.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol. 202—2, p. 336.)

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
	<i>District of Quebec.</i>		£ s. d.
Quebec.....	Parish of Beauport	D. McDougal.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Lefevre.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Gagnier.....	18 0 0
	"	L. Delage.....	18 0 0
	"	C. F. Reeves.....	18 0 0
	"	G. Rollman.....	18 0 0
	"	E. Doyle.....	18 0 0
	"	H. Olivier.....	18 0 0
	Parish of St. Ambroise.....	D. Lafrancois.....	18 0 0
	"	L. Pepin.....	18 0 0
	"	P. Beaulieu.....	18 0 0
	"	E. Daigle.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Valcartier	T. Carrolle.....	18 0 0
	"	H. O'Neil.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Hurst.....	18 0 0
	"	P. Liddy.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Lorette.....	P. Robitaille.....	18 0 0
	Parish of St. Foy.....	J. Kean.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Langellier.....	18 0 0
	"	M. Moffette.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Charlesbourg	M. Bedard.....	18 0 0
	"	E. Ricaroy.....	18 0 0
	"	P. Rochette.....	18 0 0
	"	S. Delage.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Decormier.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Beaulieu	J. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
	"	L. Plamondon.....	18 0 0
	Wolfe's Cove.....	B. Maguire.....	18 0 0
	Sillery Cove.....	P. Churchill.....	18 0 0
Portneuf	Parish of Grondines	E. Morin.....	18 0 0
	"	A. Loranger.....	18 0 0
	"	M. Derome.....	18 0 0
	"	J. Thibodeau.....	18 0 0
	"	J. Perrault.....	18 0 0
	"	L. Graham.....	18 0 0
	"	J. Gauthier.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Deschambault	N. Gauthier.....	18 0 0
	"	A. Perrault.....	18 0 0
	"	J. Prussien.....	18 0 0
	"	Frs. Paquet.....	18 0 0
	"	E. Darveau.....	18 0 0
	"	A. Morin.....	18 0 0
	"	J. Bonin dit Dufresne.....	18 0 0
	Parish of Cap Santé.....	E. Thurber.....	18 0 0
	"	C. Aubry.....	18 0 0
	"	L. Mottard.....	18 0 0
	"	P. Delage.....	18 0 0
	"	F. Germain.....	18 0 0
	"	E. Germain.....	18 0 0
	"	G. Matte.....	18 0 0
	"	A. Millar.....	18 0 0
	"	S. Richard.....	18 0 0
	"	T. Delage.....	18 0 0
	"	A. Delage.....	18 0 0
	"	S. Auger.....	18 0 0
	"	N. Marcotte.....	18 0 0
	"	P. Love.....	18 0 0
	Parish Ecureuils.....	M. Gentilly.....	18 0 0
	Parish Pointe aux Trembles.....	Sœurs St. Henri and St. François.....	18 0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignioriy.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.	
			£	s. d.
Portneuf.....	Parish Pointe aux Trembles.....	J. Ryan.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Valliers.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Gentilly.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Augustin.....	J. Miller.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Miller.....	18	0 0
	Parish of Cap Rouge.....	E. Byrne.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Catherine.....	J. White.....	18	0 0
	"	B. White.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Walsh.....	18	0 0
	"	E. Walsh.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Donovan.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Hickey.....	18	0 0
	"	P. White.....	18	0 0
	Parish of L'Ancienne Lorette.....	J. Dery.....	18	0 0
	"	Ige, Dery.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Lauffert.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Trudelle.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Lemlin.....	18	0 0
Bellechasse.....	"	P. Pelisson.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Beaupré.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Ambroise.....	J. Giguère.....	18	0 0
	Parish of Point Levi.....	M. Guay.....	18	0 0
	"	T. Bisson.....	18	0 0
	"	L. Labrie.....	18	0 0
	Parish of Beaumont.....	A. McIntyre.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Loïselle.....	18	0 0
	"	D. Boisseau.....	18	0 0
	"	L. Léténay.....	18	0 0
	"	R. Lacasse.....	18	0 0
	"	F. Journeau.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Michel.....	H. Gosselin.....	18	0 0
	"	L. Blanchet.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Tanguay.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Silvain.....	18	0 0
	"	F. Maindell.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Mercier.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Charles.....	M. Bourassa.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Bourassa.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Couture.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Gosselin.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Ouellet.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Couture.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Trahan.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Bourassa.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Chamberland.....	18	0 0
	"	F. Lemlin.....	18	0 0
	Parish of St. Gervais.....	J. Beauché.....	18	0 0
	"	R. Roy.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Aubé.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Dutil.....	18	0 0
	"	Jos. Blais.....	18	0 0
	"	H. Rhéaume.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Brochure.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Jolivet.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Kirouac.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Dessein.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Miller.....	18	0 0
	Parish St. Charles.....	A. Poliquin.....	18	0 0
	"	B. Audette.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Jovin.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Dionne.....	18	0 0
	"	R. Feuilteau.....	18	0 0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in the Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
Bellechasse.....	Parish St. Charles.....	C. Lafontaine.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Labricque.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Valliers.....	J. S. Roy.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Langlois.....	18	0	0
	"	Ed. Roy.....	18	0	0
	"	B. Marceau.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Letellier.....	18	0	0
	"	P. Bouchard.....	18	0	0
	"	E. Roy.....	18	0	0
	"	J. E. Gendreau.....	18	0	0
	Parish Berthier.....	M. Brochu.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Francois, Rivière du Sud	Seurs St. Bruneau and)	18	0	0
	"	St. Oliver.....	18	0	0
	"	B. Ratté.....	18	0	0
Lotbinière.....	"	H. Campagnard.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Blanchette.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Jean.....	R. Ritchie.....	18	0	0
	"	R. Bergeron.....	18	0	0
	"	V. Lanouette.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Tanguay.....	18	0	0
	Parish Lotbinière.....	A. F. Germain.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Beaudet.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Bradford.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Beaudet.....	18	0	0
	"	F. X. Piché.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Lafond.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Laliberté.....	18	0	0
	"	U. Demers.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Dumontier.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Augé.....	18	0	0
	"	L. Lemay.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Lapierre.....	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Blais.....	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Lemay.....	18	0	0
	Parish Ste. Croix.....	F. Rouisse.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Boulé.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Rouillard.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Martineau.....	18	0	0
	"	E. Thurber.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Charest.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Warters.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Moffette.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Bergeron.....	18	0	0
	"	J. McDonald.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Antoine.....	O. Pilot.....	18	0	0
	"	F. L'Heureux.....	18	0	0
	"	M. LaMontagne.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Legendre.....	18	0	0
	"	G. Petitclair.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Belleau.....	18	0	0
	"	L. Marchand.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Croteau.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Giles.....	D. Burns.....	18	0	0
	"	G. Lionnais.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Sylvester.....	Geo. Potts.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Daniel.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Boyle.....	18	0	0
	"	T. Cromwell.....	18	0	0
	"	P. Carton.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Reed.....	18	0	0
	"	B. McCall.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Heyden.....	18	0	0
	"	M. A. Valliers.....	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignioriy.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Dorchester.....	Parish St. Nicholas.....	J. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Croteau.....	18 0 0
"	"	G. de Laperelle.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Martineau.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Lemay.....	18 0 0
"	"	L. Paquet.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. Aubin.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Joseph.....	L. Moreau.....	18 0 0
"	"	C. Fortin.....	18 0 0
"	"	C. Carrier.....	18 0 0
"	"	C. Cauchy.....	18 0 0
"	"	Frs. Kelly.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. A. Boucher.....	18 0 0
"	"	S. L'Hérault.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Jean Chrysostome.....	J. Genest.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. A. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
"	"	A. Tallon.....	18 0 0
"	"	T. Amiraux.....	18 0 0
"	"	H. Amiraux.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Isidore.....	F. Sellyer.....	18 0 0
"	"	A. Dion.....	18 0 0
"	"	P. Rouleau.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Henry.....	M. Caron.....	18 0 0
"	"	L. Genest.....	18 0 0
"	"	L. Gosselin.....	18 0 0
"	"	G. Leclerc.....	18 0 0
"	"	O. Roberge.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Anselme.....	J. Roy.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. B. Labrecque.....	18 0 0
"	"	A. Rousseau.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. Bissonnette.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Bussière.....	18 0 0
"	"	A. Audet.....	18 0 0
"	"	S. Roy.....	18 0 0
Beauce.....	Township of Frampton.....	M. Sevanson.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Fitzpatrick.....	18 0 0
"	"	D. McCarthy.....	18 0 0
"	Parish Ste. Claire.....	A. Blanchette.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. Dion.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
"	"	R. Gagné.....	18 0 0
"	Parish Ste. Marie.....	A. Brunette.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Perrault.....	18 0 0
"	"	S. Rancour.....	18 0 0
"	"	M. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
"	"	E. L'Ecuyer.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Blumhart.....	18 0 0
"	"	Louise Guay.....	18 0 0
"	"	Sœurs Ste. Thérèse and St. Rocque.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. Joseph.....	B. Roy.....	18 0 0
"	"	L. Lagueux.....	18 0 0
"	"	F. Gagné.....	18 0 0
"	Parish St. François.....	N. Gingras.....	18 0 0
"	"	E. Janson.....	18 0 0
"	"	J. Verrault.....	18 0 0
Orleans.....	Parish St. Jean Bte.....	Thos. Lloyd.....	18 0 0
"	"	P. Descombe.....	18 0 0
"	"	E. McFarlane.....	18 0 0
"	Ste Famille.....	E. Parée.....	18 0 0
"	"	Sœurs St. Claude and Ste. Monique.....	18 0 0
"	St. Pierre.....	P. Goulet.....	18 0 0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Town or Seignior.	Teachers' Name.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Montmorenci.....	Parish St. Anne.....	L. Racine.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	M. Guigure.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Touchette.....	18 0 0
	" St. Féréol.....	M. Lefebvre.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	E. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
	" St. Joachim.....	J. Saillant.....	18 0 0
	" Chateau Richer.....	M. C. Hervieux.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	L. C. Lefrançois.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	Ve H. Bornais.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Doncourt.....	18 0 0
	" L'Ange Gardien.....	M. Delauney.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	M. A. Blouin.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	T. Gingras.....	18 0 0
Rimouski	" St. Germain.....	J. O. Hannah.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. B. St. Pierre.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Picot.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Plante.....	18 0 0
	" Ste Luce.....	A. Bernier.....	18 0 0
	Seign. Métis.....	Jas. Paul.....	18 0 0
Kamouraska.....	Parish St. Paschal.....	J. Hudon.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Hudon.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	P. Dionne.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	A. Dionne.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	E. Soucie.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	R. Puize.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	S. Varin.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. A. Berubé.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	M. A. Caron.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Guimont.....	18 0 0
	" St. Louis.....	M. Logan.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. B. Martin.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	L. Pepin.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Lagarde.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	B. Chassé.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	A. Chassé.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. Louis.....	18 0 0
	" St. André.....	M. Dechesne.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	G. Chabot.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	P. Poulin.....	18 0 0
	" St. Patrick of Rivière du Loup.....	M. Cahaire.....	18 0 0
Rimouski	" River du Loup.....	L. C. Puize.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	T. A. Puize.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. A. McLaughlin.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	T. Costin.....	18 0 0
	" Cacouna.....	J. Dechesne.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Poirée.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	M. Duperré.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	L. Leblond.....	18 0 0
	" St. Jean Bte of Isle Verte.....	H. Beaulieu.....	18 0 0
	" Trois Pistoles.....	H. Boucher.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Peltier.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	F. X. Buteau.....	18 0 0
L'Islet	" St. Pierre River du Sud.....	M. Letourneau.....	18 0 0
	" St. Thomas.....	A. Gauthier.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	L. Vallée.....	18 0 0
	Cap. St. Ignace.....	L. Silvestre.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Mathieu.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	J. Bernier.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	P. Kemneur.....	18 0 0
	" ".....	M. Lee.....	18 0 0
	L'Islet.....	J. Mathieu.....	18 0 0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignioriy.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
L'Islet	L'Islet	A. Morency	18	0	0
	"	A. Tanguay	18	0	0
	"	E. Goureaux	18	0	0
	"	P. N. Bernier	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Fortin	18	0	0
	"	T. Bélanger	18	0	0
	"	H. Letourneau	18	0	0
	St. Jean	M. & V. Pelerin	18	0	0
	St. Roch des Aulnais	J. Belleau	18	0	0
	"	F. Peltier	18	0	0
Kamouraska	"	T. Bégin	18	0	0
	"	M. Sénéchal	18	0	0
	St. Anne	E. Puize	18	0	0
	"	A. Guy	18	0	0
	"	Angelle Guy	18	0	0
	"	M. Bossée	18	0	0
	River Ouelle	J. Gauvin	18	0	0
	"	M. Boucher	18	0	0
	"	S. Boucher	18	0	0
	"	J. B. Garon	18	0	0
	"	E. Bonenfant	18	0	0
	Fief St. Denis	H. Berubé	18	0	0
	"	J. Bonenfant	18	0	0
	"	M. S. Beaulieu	18	0	0
	"	F. Giffard	18	0	0
Saguenay	Parish River Ouelle	Sœurs St. Jean & St. Pierre	18	0	0
	"	P. Boucher	18	0	0
	"	A. Defoi	18	0	0
	"	M. Defoi	18	0	0
	St. Etienne	C. Pacaud	18	0	0
Megantic	"	J. Slevin	18	0	0
	St. Louis of Isle aux Coudres	G. Desgagnier	18	0	0
	Baie St. Paul	L. Chaperon	18	0	0
	Township of Ireland	J. Hough	18	0	0
	"	J. Kirkpatrick	18	0	0
	"	J. H. Belser	18	0	0
	Broughton	J. Gibson	18	0	0
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"
	"	"	"	"	"

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

L'Assomption	Parish St. Pierre	S. J. Lewis	18	0	0
	"	M. J. Lemoine	18	0	0
	"	H. Roussin	18	0	0
	"	R. Latourelle	18	0	0
	"	T. Cherrier	18	0	0
	"	L. C. Bruneau	18	0	0
	"	S. Marsereau	18	0	0
	"	A. B. Brien	18	0	0
	"	L. Bourbonnier	18	0	0
	Repentigny	B. Moreau	18	0	0
	"	M. Hervieux	18	0	0
	St. Sulpice	B. Piché	18	0	0
	"	D. Lafontaine	18	0	0
	Parish St. Jacques	F. Lebel	18	0	0
	"	M. Dupuis	18	0	0
	"	L. B. David	18	0	0
	"	M. Girard	18	0	0
	"	M. Guyon	18	0	0
	"	J. Dufresne	18	0	0

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIST of Elementary Schools in the Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving Allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignioriy.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
L'Assomption.....	Parish St. Jacques	M. Arsenau.....	18	0	0
	"	P. Molloy.....	18	0	0
	Township Rawdon.....	M. Price.....	18	0	0
	"	T. Boothe.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Kerr.....	18	0	0
Laprairie	"	M. Short.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Rémi.....	J. Richardson.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Mayers.....	18	0	0
	Parish Chateauguay.....	F. Gagnier.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Racicot.....	18	0	0
	"	C. Forrest.....	18	0	0
	"	P. D. Normand.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Constant.....	J. Parent.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Villard.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Phillippe.....	C. Aubrey.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Wadby.....	18	0	0
	"	M. A. Rose.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Hébert.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Vantier.....	18	0	0
	Parish La Prairie de La Madeleine.....	T. Smart.....	18	0	0
Richelieu.....	"	A. de Rycke.....	18	0	0
	"	S. O'Keefe.....	18	0	0
	"	Soeurs St. Augustin and St. Hubert.....	18	0	0
	Parish Sorel.....	L. Cadet.....	18	0	0
	"	W. Marquis.....	18	0	0
	Seignioriy Sorel.....	M. L'Esperance.....	18	0	0
	"	J. O. Heir.....	18	0	0
	"	L. Mireau.....	18	0	0
	Borough, Wm. Henry.....	E. C. Allen.....	18	0	0
	"	J. & C. Graves.....	18	0	0
	"	F. Hughes.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Michel.....	A. Demarrais.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Charles.....	J. B. Label.....	18	0	0
	Parish Contrecoeur.....	G. Côté.....	18	0	0
	"	J. F. Germain.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Indes.....	J. B. D'Aigle.....	18	0	0
	"	T. Durocher.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Denis.....	A. Poirier.....	18	0	0
	"	L. Pitt.....	18	0	0
Berthier.....	"	L. Bosquet.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Ours.....	J. Hughes.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Mathieu.....	18	0	0
	"	M. J. Papillon.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Côté.....	18	0	0
	Parish Ste. Geneviève.....	J. Murray.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Merceau.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Benoit.....	18	0	0
	"	Chas. Couture.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Defol.....	18	0	0
	"	Soeurs Ste. Angele and Ste. Marthe.....	18	0	0
	Parish St. Barthéléme.....	F. Rouleau.....	18	0	0
	"	M. Bastarche.....	18	0	0
	"	J. Gaucher.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Cloutier.....	18	0	0
	"	M. J. Cazabon.....	18	0	0
	"	F. Beaupré.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Silvester.....	18	0	0
	Parish, St. Cuthbert.....	L. Marcoux.....	18	0	0
	"	J. H. Paquet.....	18	0	0
	"	A. Mirandette.....	18	0	0

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List of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving Allowances, &c.—*Continued.*DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers Names.	Annual Salaries.		
			£	s.	d.
Berthier	Parish, St. Cuthbert	G. Paquet	18	0	0
	Township, Brandon	J. Lesieur	18	0	0
	Isle du Pads	J. Phillingue	18	0	0
	Parish, Lancraie	Jos. Blais	18	0	0
	" "	J. McKercker	18	0	9
	" Lavaltrie	P. C. Boivin	18	0	0
	" "	C. Farland	18	0	0
	" St Paul de Lavaltrie	J. Blainville	18	0	0
	" " "	A. Perrault	18	0	0
	" " "	A. Lambert	18	0	0
	" " "	E. Coutu	18	0	0
	" " "	J. Lacoste	18	0	0
	" " "	M. Corry	18	0	0
	Township, Kildare	C. Purcell	18	0	0
	" "	W. Boyce	18	0	0
	Seigy, de Ramsay	H. Sumer	18	0	0
	" d'Ailebout	H. Provencal	18	0	0
Vandreuil	Parish St. Elizabeth	J. Dumont	18	0	0
	" "	F. Beaudry	18	0	0
	" "	J. F. Ouellet	18	0	0
	" "	A. Bernard	18	0	0
	Parish, St. Polycarpe	J. Manseau	18	0	0
	" "	M. Courtney	18	0	0
	Soulanges	V. Routhier	18	0	0
	" "	L. Couttée	18	0	0
	" "	Chas. Boyer	18	0	0
	" "	J. Lamoureux	10	0	0
Chambly	" "	B. Joassin	18	0	0
	Parish, Vandreuil	J. Benson	18	0	0
	" Rigaud	L. Bertrand	18	0	0
	Boucherville	P. Pichée	18	0	0
	" "	J. Lacombe	18	0	0
	" "	Leon Burtz	18	0	0
	" "	Sœurs Ste. Helene & St. Vincent	18	0	0
Verchères	Parish, Longueuil	A. Vervais	18	0	8
	" "	A. Walter	18	0	0
	Parish, Contrecoeur	R. Béchard	18	0	0
	" "	S. Pinet	18	0	0
	" "	A. Tremblé	18	0	0
	Parish, Varennes	L. Morveau	18	0	0
	" "	F. Delphose	18	0	0
	" "	Veuve Sarault	18	0	0
	" "	L. Langevin	18	0	0
	Parish, St. Mathieu de Beceil	C. Vandandaigne	18	0	0
	" St. Antoine	P. Durant	18	0	0
	" "	E. Weibrenner	18	0	0
	Verchères	F. X. Nolin	18	0	0
	" "	G. Curotte	18	0	0
Two Mountains	" "	F. Thomas	18	0	0
	Township, Chatham	Jas. Fish	18	0	0
	" "	C. Liscombe	18	0	0
	" "	Jas. Gray	18	0	0
	Township, Grenville	S. Johnstone	18	0	0
	" "	Chas. McGillivray	18	0	0
	Village, St. Andrews	J. McArthur	18	0	0
	" "	A. Armstrong	18	0	0
	Seigy, Argenteuil	S. Montgomery	18	0	0
	Parish St. Scholastique	J. Ryan	18	0	0
	" "	Frs. Huize	18	0	0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniorv.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Two Mountains.....	Parish St. Scholastique.....	P. Ryan.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Chevalier.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Delamothe.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Prudhomme.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Monceau.....	18 0 0
	Parish St. Eustache.....	G. Bellair.....	18 0 0
	".....	O. Richard.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Girouard.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Clément.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Rochon.....	18 0 0
	".....	W. Parker.....	18 0 0
	St. Benoit.....	E. Clément.....	18 0 0
	".....	S. Auger.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Cleroux.....	18 0 0
Terrebonne.	".....	S. C. Hogue.....	18 0 0
	".....	O. Lemaire.....	18 0 0
	Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	R. Filion.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Payfer.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Filion.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Monceau.....	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Thérèse.....	W. Henderson.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Henderson.....	18 0 0
	".....	B. Piché.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. L. Filion.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. Sauché.....	18 0 0
	Parish St. Vincent de Paul.....	M. J. Constant.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Langlade.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Carron.....	18 0 0
Drummond.....	Parish St Rose.....	A. Lafournelle.....	18 0 0
	Parish St Martin.....	J. P. Peltier.....	18 0 0
	Township Shipton.....	S. George.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Burbank.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Silver.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. P. Ewen.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Rankin.....	18 0 0
	".....	S. Philbreck.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Olney.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Silver.....	18 0 0
	".....	N. Silver.....	18 0 0
	".....	Z. Labonté.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Rankin.....	18 0 0
	Township Melbourne.....	S. Stimson.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. Stimson.....	18 0 0
	".....	S. Burt.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Gibson.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Rankin.....	18 0 0
	".....	H. Moore.....	18 0 0
	Township Wickham.....	C. Knight.....	18 0 0
	Township Tingwick.....	J. Cleveland.....	18 0 0
	Township Durham.....	E. Brown.....	18 0 0
	Township Kingsey.....	N. Weare.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Johnstone.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Griffin.....	18 0 0
	Township Grantham.....	D. Eddeleston.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Scallon.....	18 0 0
	Township Upton.....	J. Remillard.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Welling.....	18 0 0
Montreal.....	Parish St. Laurent.....	M. Roberge.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. B. Sullivan.....	18 0 0
	Parish Point Clair.....	J. B. Vanasse.....	18 0 0
	".....	Soeurs St. Paul and Saint Alexandre.....	18 0 0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignioriy.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Montreal	Parish St. Joseph, Riviere des Prairies	Thos. Ready	18 0 0
	Parish Lachine	T. Thierrey	18 0 0
Lachenaie	Parish Argenteuil	M. Hatch	18 0 0
	"	R. McMillan	18 0 0
	"	Agnes Beaton	18 0 0
	"	Harriet Hillard	18 0 0
	"	R. Groves	18 0 0
	"	L. Baldwin	18 0 0
	"	E. Beaudet	18 0 0
	"	P. Moreau	18 0 0
	"	G. Armstrong	18 0 0
	Parish St. Roch de Lachenaie	J. E. Thierrel	18 0 0
	"	M. Leclaire	18 0 0
	"	V. Dinau	18 0 0
	"	A. Archambault	18 0 0
	"	Hy. Valotte	18 0 0
	Parish St. Paul de Lavaltrie	M. H. Corie	18 0 0
	"	J. Laporte	18 0 0
	"	A. Lambert	18 0 0
	"	A. Perrault	18 0 0
	"	J. Blainville	18 0 0
	Parish Repentigny	T. Cherier	18 0 0
	"	M. C. Lebrun	18 0 0
	"	C. Lortier	18 0 0
	Parish St. Valentine	A. Balrock	18 0 0
	"	P. Ingault	18 0 0
	"	J. Dubosse	18 0 0
	"	H. Macrae	18 0 0
	"	W. McGregor	18 0 0
	"	R. Hopper	18 0 0
	Township Potton	A. Orcott	18 0 0
	"	G. Ward	18 0 0
	"	W. Wood	18 0 0
	"	P. Meriman	18 0 0
	"	F. R. Wort	18 0 0
	"	L. R. Holmes	18 0 0
	"	F. Hyde	18 0 0
	"	S. A. Douglas	18 0 0
	"	J. Milton	18 0 0
	Township Upton	J. Rouillard	18 0 0
	"	D. Renaud	18 0 0
	"	C. Loranger	18 0 0
Chambly....	Parish St. Luc	L. Hebert	18 0 0
	"	V. Brousseau	18 0 0
	"	J. Papineau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Jean	P. Caisse	18 0 0
	"	M. L. Derome	18 0 0
	"	A. Campbell	18 0 0
	"	G. Brousseau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Marguerite de Blairfindie	F. Laperle	18 0 0
	"	M. Jeangle	18 0 0
	"	C. Dumesnil	18 0 0
	"	F. X. Senecal	18 0 0
	Parish St. Joseph	P. Boland	18 0 0
	"	J. Lesieur	18 0 0
Ottawa.	Township Hull	M. Stiles	18 0 0
	"	M. Chamberlain	18 0 0
	Township Eardley	A. Lee	18 0 0
	Township Lochaber	D. McDermid	18 0 0
	Seignioriy of La Petite Nation	Thos. Lee	18 0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignior.	Teachers' Salary.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
Acadie.. .. .	Township Sherrington.. .. .	L. Masson.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	L. Mathieu.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	T. Quillan.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	S. A. Douglas.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	B. Hyde.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Conolly.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Brennan.. .. .	18	0	0
	Seignior Lacolle.. .. .	R. Hicks.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Hamilton.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	H. Bullis.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Tarbell.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	R. Dunkin.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	C. H. Fox.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	B. Bond.. .. .	18	0	0
	Seignior Deléry.. .. .	J. Courville.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Albee.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Mathon.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	S. Mathon.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Mathon.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Mathon.. .. .	18	0	0
Rouville	"	E. Manning.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Babcock.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	H. Tugault.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	Margaret Hyde.. .. .	18	0	0
	Seignior Sabrevois.. .. .	E. Smith.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Hitchcock.. .. .	18	0	0
	St. Marie de Monnoir	H. Trudeau.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	U. Auger.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Frichette.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	P. Cordellier.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Hagard.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	D. Murray.. .. .	18	0	0
	Seignior St. Hilaire de Rouville.. .. .	J. Monjeau.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	T. D'Amour.. .. .	18	0	0
	Parish St. Jean Baptiste.. .. .	S. Marchessau.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	L. Cheval.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Marchessau.. .. .	18	0	0
	Parish St. Mathias.. .. .	D. Racicot.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	P. Gigault.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. V. and R. Davignon.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Casgrain.. .. .	18	0	0
	St. Athanase.. .. .	H. Aubertin.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	L. Ménard.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Leclerc.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	E. Normandin.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	C. Delorme.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Bouchard.. .. .	18	0	0
	St. George.. .. .	Lydia Salls.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	J. Hanamney.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	P. Quinn.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	L. Lawrence.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	D. Clarke.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Edy.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	E. Hawley.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Cook.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	M. Bingham.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	P. Dixon.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	A. Cloutier.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	N. Anderson.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Lewis.. .. .	18	0	0
	"	P. Tryon.. .. .	18	0	0
	Seignior Sabrevois	J. O'Leary.. .. .	18	0	0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
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Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignior.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.	
			£	s. d.
Rouville.....	Seignior Sabrevois.....	M. Fargo	18	0 0
	Parish St. Thomas.....	A. Pambrun.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Hastings.....	18	0 0
	"	S. H. Sowles.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Hawley.....	18	0 0
Hyacinthe.....	"	E. Vaughan	18	0 0
	Parish St. Hyacinthe.....	Scurs Ste. Claire and La		
		Visitation	18	0 0
	"	A. Lemay.....	18	0 0
	"	L. Bédard	18	0 0
	"	F. Pepin	18	0 0
	"	L. Boucher.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Fanéof.....	18	0 0
	"	M. Beauregard.....	18	0 0
	"	F. D'Aigle.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Bédard	18	0 0
	"	J. Côté	18	0 0
	Parish St. Césaire.....	P. Auger	18	0 0
	"	E. Bélanger.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Wilkins	18	0 0
	"	S. Dégery.....	18	0 0
	"	J. Durocher.....	18	0 0
	"	C. Burrell	18	0 0
	"	Ls. St. Amour.....	18	0 0
	"	B. Olivier	18	0 0
	"	J. B. Maheu	18	0 0
	"	M. Maheu.....	18	0 0
	"	Jas. Hubert.....	18	0 0
	Parish St. Pie	L. Blanchard.....	18	0 0
	"	A. Hamel	18	0 0
	"	J. B. Richer.....	18	0 0
	Parish St. Damase.....	A. Touchette.....	18	0 0
	Parish La Présentation.....	A. Goddère.....	18	0 0
	"	M. J. Ritchie.....	18	0 0
	"	L. P. Resat	18	0 0
	"	P. Lemieux	18	0 0
	"	J. Véroneau.....	18	0 0
Beauharnois.....	Parish Abbottsford.....	L. Burrell	18	0 0
	Parish St. Clément.....	J. Hawker.....	18	0 0
	Parish St. Timothée.....	M. Boutillier.....	18	0 0
	Parish St. Martine.....	J. Clarke.....	18	0 0
	Parish North and South George (	R. Robertson.....	18	0 0
	Town	A. Paton	18	0 0
	Parish James Town	M. Harrison.....	18	0 0
	Parish Orn's Town	Jas. Darbey	18	0 0
	"	Jas. Hall	18	0 0
	Parish William's Town	W. McGregor.....	18	0 0
	"	H. McCrae.....	18	0 0
	Parish Edward's Town.....	R. Hope	18	0 0
	Parish Russel Town.....	L. P. Holmes.....	18	0 0
	Township Hinchinbrook	Robt. Helm	18	0 0
	"	C. Barnet.....	18	0 0
	Godmanchester.....	M. Dowd	18	0 0
	"	J. Alley	18	0 0
	"	D. Ryan	18	0 0
	"	A. Crawford.....	18	0 0
	"	E. Smith.....	18	0 0
	"	Jos. Chamand	18	0 0
	"	J. B. Mason	18	0 0
	"	Donald Ross.....	18	0 0
	"	P. Mannicks.....	18	0 0
Dundee.....		A. Anderson	18	0 0
	"	Jos. Adams	18	0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignior.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
Beauharnois	Township, Dundee.	P. Fleming	18	0	0
	"	J. Carlisle	18	0	0
	"	W. Fraser	18	0	0
	"	P. McGregor	18	0	0
	Township Hemmingford	J. Merlin	18	0	0
	"	John Hood	18	0	0
	"	Geo. Hunter	18	0	0
	"	C. Sherry	18	0	9
	"	Hy. Brown	18	0	0
Stanstead	Township Barnston.	M. Fellows	18	0	0
	"	S. Hall	18	0	0
	"	S. Chesley	18	0	0
	"	L. Farley	18	0	0
	"	J. Humphrey	18	0	0
	"	S. Hollister	18	0	0
	"	B. Clarke	18	0	0
	"	E. F. George	18	0	0
	Township Hatley.	M. Sevain	18	0	0
	"	S. K. Mears	18	0	0
	"	M. Perkins	18	0	0
	"	A. Turner	18	0	0
	"	C. Chamberlain	18	0	0
	"	Lois Perkins	18	0	0
	Township Compton.	C. Richardson	18	0	0
	"	M. Lamphear	18	0	0
	"	C. Hunting	18	0	0
	Township Stanstead.	E. Hibbard	18	0	0
	"	M. Ellis	18	0	0
	"	E. M. White	18	0	0
	"	C. Whitcher	18	0	0
	"	S. Magroone	18	0	0
	"	M. Wright	18	0	0
	"	N. Brown	18	0	0
	"	S. E. Wilder	18	0	0
	"	A. G. Parker	18	0	0
	"	E. Stimson	18	0	0
	"	J. Burpee	18	0	0
	"	Lucy Lee	18	0	0
	"	S. Peasley	18	0	0
	"	M. Morgan	18	0	0
	"	A. Rogers	18	0	0
	"	A. Brown	18	0	0
	Township Brompton.	S. Rankin	18	0	0
	"	S. Elliott	18	0	0
	Township Hatley.	P. E. Abbot	18	0	0
	"	S. Merrick	18	0	0
	"	L. Morrill	18	0	0
	Township Barnston.	A. Stearns	18	0	0
	"	S. A. Farley	18	0	0
	"	S. Lee	18	0	0
	"	E. Lawrence	18	0	0
	"	A. Swain	18	0	0
	Township Stanstead	M. J. Whitcher	18	0	0
	"	E. Heath	18	0	0
	"	A. Bailey	18	0	0
	"	S. Souther	18	0	0
	"	D. Webster	18	0	0
	Township Bolton.	Rich'd. Cull	18	0	0
	"	C. Stimpson	18	0	0
	"	Geo. Davies	18	0	0
	"	S. French	18	0	0

LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada
receiving allowances &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniori.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
Stanstead.....	Township Bolton.....	Amos Nott.....	18	0	0
	".....	R. Kimpston.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Hibbard.....	18	0	0
	".....	J. Farman.....	18	0	0
	Township Potton.....	L. Merriman.....	18	0	0
Missisquoi.....	Seigniori St. Armand.....	Alex. Young.....	18	0	0
	".....	H. Church.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Kraus.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Reynolds.....	18	0	0
	".....	D. Campbell.....	18	0	0
	".....	P. H. Perry.....	18	0	0
	".....	H. M. Townsend.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Cross.....	18	0	0
	".....	H. H. Gould.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Blinn.....	18	0	0
	".....	L. Henderson.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Smith.....	18	0	0
	".....	S. Holden.....	18	0	0
	".....	S. Anderson.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Scoefield.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. J. Abbott.....	18	0	0
	Township Stanbridge.....	M. Phelps.....	18	0	0
	".....	L. Phelps.....	18	0	0
	".....	T. J. Needham.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. McKinstrey.....	18	0	0
	".....	P. Millington.....	18	0	0
	".....	L. Souler.....	18	0	0
	".....	Mary Ayrr.....	18	0	0
	".....	Lucy Chadsey.....	18	0	0
	Township Sutton.....	A. A. Smith.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. C. Host.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Pownes.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. A. Bennett.....	18	0	0
	Township Dunham.....	N. Horr.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Safford.....	18	0	0
	".....	Lucy Starnes.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Geer.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Guy.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Johnston.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Wales.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. F. Smith.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. Wood.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Barnes.....	18	0	0
Shefford.....	".....	M. Fassett.....	18	0	0
	Township Farnham.....	M. Messer.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Bailey.....	18	0	0
	".....	E. J. Mills.....	18	0	0
	".....	T. Beode.....	18	0	0
	".....	L. Boyce.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Westgate.....	18	0	0
	Township Brome.....	S. M. Mayrand.....	18	0	0
	".....	S. Townsend.....	18	0	0
	".....	B. Wilson.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Ladd.....	18	0	0
	Township Stukeley.....	D. Kneelan.....	18	0	0
	Township Shefford.....	R. Laurence.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Hyde.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Townsend.....	18	0	0
	".....	C. Townsend.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Bebee.....	18	0	0
	".....	M. Tyler.....	18	0	0
	".....	A. Leach.....	18	0	0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Shefford.....	Township Granby.....	M. A. Burrell.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Hitchcock.....	18 0 0
	".....	Delia Keep.....	18 0 0

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS.

Yamaska.....	Parish La Baie de Febvre.....	J. B. Leclair.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Leclair.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Joutras.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Mercure.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. Derosier.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Proulx.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Blondin.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. V. Blondin.....	18 0 0
	Seigniory Courval.....	O. Labelle.....	18 0 0
	Parish St. Francis du Lac St. Pierre.	P. Morin.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. St. François.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. O. Osselin.....	18 0 0
	".....	T. Bourret.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. A. Manseau.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Ouellet.....	18 0 0
	".....	M. Michaud.....	18 0 0
	St. Michel de Yamaska.....	J. B. Hoffay.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Ponsant.....	18 0 0
t. Maurice.....	Banlieu of Three Rivers.....	B. Doucet.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Aubry.....	18 0 0
	Parish Maskinongé.....	T. Girardin.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Wolff.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Lami.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Bruneau.....	18 0 0
	Lac Maskinongé.....	J. Lesieur.....	18 0 0
	Point du Lac.....	O. Girardin.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Megrette.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Megrette.....	18 0 0
	St. Antoine, Riv. du Loup.....	F. Hébert.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Bélair.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Vadebonceur.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Vanasse.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. Gelinas.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Brousseau.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. Benson.....	18 0 0
	".....	R. H. Gagnon.....	18 0 0
	St. Léon le Grand.....	F. Rivard.....	18 0 0
	".....	E. Carbonneau.....	18 0 0
	".....	O. Loranger.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Ponsant.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Bosqué.....	18 0 0
	Ste. Anne de Yamachiche.....	E. Lesieur.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Vincent.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Marcotte.....	18 0 0
	".....	A. Carbonneau.....	18 0 0
	".....	V. P. Duchesne.....	18 0 0
	".....	P. L. Davelay.....	18 0 0
	".....	J. Héroux.....	18 0 0
	".....	V. Hudon.....	18 0 0
	".....	L. Robitaille.....	18 0 0
	".....	C. Lacourse.....	18 0 0
	".....	R. Bisson.....	18 0 0
Nicolet.....	St. Pierre les Becquets.....	B. Fournier.....	18 0 0

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LIST of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada,
receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS AND ST. FRANCIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seignory.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.
			£ s. d.
Nicolet.....	Parish St. Pierre les Becquets.....	S. Leblanc	18 0 0
	" "	M. Fortier	18 0 0
	" "	M. Carrier	18 0 0
	" "	J. Laquet	18 0 0
	" "	A. Baril	18 0 0
	" "	M. Ayotte	18 0 0
	" "	M. E. Malhiot	18 0 0
	" "	P. Rousseau	18 0 0
	Parish Gentilly	J. L. Wolf	18 0 0
	"	F. Becotte	18 0 0
	"	P. Pepin	18 0 0
	"	J. Wolf	18 0 0
	Parish Bécancour	R. Crépeau	18 0 0
	"	M. J. Lacourse	18 0 0
	"	F. Moreau	18 0 0
	Parish St. Grégoire	N. Trudel	18 0 0
	"	L. C. Cressé	18 0 0
	"	C. F. Grenier	18 0 0
	"	E. Bourque	18 0 0
	"	M. Le Prince	18 0 0
Champlain.....	Parish Nicolet	J. B. Desilest	18 0 0
	Parish Champlain	J. L'Epine	18 0 0
	"	F. Leblanc	18 0 0
	"	A. Constantin	18 0 0
	"	Veuve Grant	18 0 0
	Parish St. Frs. Xavier de Batiscan	J. Robertson	18 0 0
	" "	A. Oldscamp	18 0 0
	" "	M. Oldscamp	18 0 0
	" "	L. Moreau	18 0 0
	Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan	J. De Tonnancour	18 0 0
	" "	A. Louval	18 0 0
	" "	J. Quissy	18 0 0
	" "	J. Fournier	18 0 0
	" "	J. B. Prevost	18 0 0
	" "	E. Piché	18 0 0
	" "	C. St. Cyr	18 0 0
	" "	F. Piché	18 0 0
	Parish St. Stanislaus de Batiscan	J. Gauthier	18 0 0
	" "	N. Gauthier	18 0 0
	" "	L. Brousseau	18 0 0
Sherbrooke.....	" "	V. Leblanc	18 0 0
	Parish Ste. Anne de la Perade	B. Searle	18 0 0
	" "	R. O'Donnell	18 0 0
	" "	P. J. Maitron	18 0 0
	" "	J. O. Paquet	18 0 0
	" "	J. Lemaitre	18 0 0
	" "	T. Boisverd	18 0 0
	Parish Cap de la Madeleine	Frs. Rocheleau	18 0 0
	Township Ascot	C. Farnham	18 0 0
	"	L. Farnham	18 0 0
	"	J. Blodget	18 0 0
	"	E. Kellum	18 0 0
	"	S. Blodget	18 0 0
	"	L. Burchard	18 0 0
	Township Eaton	A. French	18 0 0
	"	A. M. French	18 0 0
	"	S. Pope	18 0 0
	"	E. Laberré	18 0 0
	Township Windsor	E. A. Ellis	18 0 0
	Township Dudswell	E. Cummings	18 0 0
	"	S. Lathrop	18 0 0

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List of Elementary Schools in Country Parishes within the Province of Lower Canada, receiving allowances, &c.—*Continued.*

DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

Counties.	Parish, Township or Seigniori.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary.		
			£	s.	d.
Gaspé.....	Douglas Town.....	B. Connelly.....	18	0	0
	New Richmond.....	C. McGinnis.....	18	0	0
	Township Maria.....	A. Bernard.....	18	0	0
	Township of Carleton.....	P. Quinn.....	18	0	0
	New Carleton.....	A. Gagnon.....	18	0	0

NOTE.—Most of the teachers of Elementary Schools, whose names are contained in the foregoing list, have received up to the 31st December last, in addition to the fixed salary of £18, an allowance of 9s. sterling per annum for each pupil taught gratuitously, being children of poor parents. The amount paid for these salaries and allowances for the year ending 31st December, 1831, is £25,570 sterling, since which date the allowance to be paid by the public is limited to the salary of £18 sterling per annum to each teacher in country parishes.

RETURN of Schools under the management of the Royal Institution.

Place.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary, Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Three Rivers.....	Selley Bivin.....	40	10	0
Ascot.....	L. D. Hyatt.....	18	0	0
St. Armand.....	Horatio Throop.....	18	0	0
Bay St. Argenteuil.....	George Sumners.....	18	0	0
St. Andrews.....	George Armstrong.....	27	0	0
Barnston—				
(Sutton's District).....	Moses Lee.....	18	0	0
(Bellow's ").....	Moses Field.....	18	0	0
(Doolittle's ").....	Charles Merriman.....	18	0	0
(Central ").....	Richard Hoitt.....	18	0	0
Brompton.....	Robert Moode.....	18	0	0
Cap Santé.....	L. C. A. de St. George.....	22	10	0
St. Charles la belle Alliance.....	John C. Neil.....	18	0	0
Chatham.....	John McDonald.....	18	0	0
Chute Road.....	Duncan Calder.....	13	10	0
Compton—				
(Sleepers' District).....	Hugh Kennedy.....	18	0	0
(Bowen's ").....	Alfred Field.....	18	0	0
(Carr's ").....	H. Bill.....	18	0	0
(Stevens' ").....	S. Cheney.....	18	0	0
(Ball's Mills).....	C. Pennoyer.....	18	0	0
(Central District).....	R. Dearborn.....	18	0	0
Coteau du Lac.....	W. Irvine.....	27	0	0
Chambly.....	J. Adams.....	22	10	0
Cape Cove.....	W. Tilley.....	18	0	0
Dunham (N. District).....	Calvin Millington.....	18	0	0
" (W. District).....	William Smith.....	18	0	0
" (Central District).....	Silas England.....	18	0	0
Drummondville.....	D. Eddelstone.....	20	5	0
Eaton.....	T. R. Oughtred.....	18	0	0
Granby.....	Sewell Goodridge.....	18	0	0
Grenville.....	Archd. McCallum.....	18	0	0
St. George (Coteau du Lac).....	J. W. Bruce.....	18	0	0

RETURN of Schools under the management of the Royal Institution.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Teachers' Names.	Annual Salary, Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.
Gaspé (S. W. Arm)	John Eden	22	15	2
Outlet, Tomifolie	Henry Sterns	18	0	0
Inlet, Tomifolie	H. Bebee	18	0	0
Hatley (Kezar's Dist)	W. E. Dunbar	18	0	0
" (Charleston)	M. Lawrence	18	0	0
" (Old Church Dist)	C. D. Page	18	0	0
Hull (Western Dist)	William Dodd	18	0	0
Hopetown	Barnabus McGee	22	10	0
St. Johns	James Harrison	18	0	0
Kildare	William Lawler	18	0	0
Lake Maskinonge	William Morrison	18	0	0
Lachine	Rev. Mr. Gale	36	0	0
Mal Bay	George Hall	18	0	0
Mount Johnson	Peter Lindsay	18	0	0
Melbourne (in 2 schools)	D. Thomas	40	10	0
New Carlisle	William Leonard	31	10	0
Outlet Memphremagog	Moses Copp	18	0	0
Point Levi	J. A. L. Herault	27	0	0
Paspebiac	Francis LeBrun	27	0	0
Portneuf	C. Aubrey	22	10	0
Rawdon	Wm. Gordon Holmes	18	0	0
Rivière Rouge	William Beaton	18	0	0
St. Thomas	Antoine Côté	45	0	0
Stanstead (Rose's Dist)	L. Steele	11	5	0
" (Baynton's Dist)	J. Shirliff	18	0	0
" (Jones' ")	B. Rogers	18	0	0
" (Moultons ")	D. Lee	15	15	0
" (Church ")	Silas Mack	18	0	0
Stanbridge	C. R. Vaughan	18	0	0
S. W. River, St. Marys	Wm. Rainsford	22	10	0
Shefford	N. Dennison	18	0	0
Stukeley	Sheppard Parker	18	0	0
Terrebonne	F. X. Valade	22	10	0
Upper Chute	George Gray	13	10	0
Williamstown	N. McLeod	27	0	0
Yamaska Mountain (N. end)	Chas. Bradford	18	0	0
" (S. end)	Wm. Fellows	18	0	0
Frelighsburg	Leonard Whitney	27	0	0
		1,415	10	2

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No. 4.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377, p. 60.)

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Education and the School Lands, in discharge of their duty, and with a view of devising such means as in their opinion will tend to promote the general Instruction of the youth and children of the Province, upon such a system as may be satisfactory to all classes of their fellow subjects in Upper Canada, beg most respectfully to report :—

That on entering upon the subject of their inquiry they were forcibly struck with the uniform anxiety which has been manifested at all times by the Legislative and Provincial Authorities, for the establishment of a University. It formed part of the prayer of both Houses in their address to the King in 1797. It was strongly recommended by the Executive Government, the Judges and the Law Officers of the Crown in 1798. In 1806, the Legislature, to show that something more was even then required than Grammar Schools, did all their limited means permitted, in providing a small apparatus for the instruction of Youth in Physical Science, that they might enter the world with something more than a common District School Education. Such an institution was again noticed, most honourably, in 1820 ; and an earnest desire expressed by the Legislature, which knew best the wants of the Province, for its speedy establishment. In 1825 so many young men were found turning their attention to the learned professions that the Executive Government thought that the establishment of a University could be no longer delayed without the greatest detriment to the Province, and therefore applied to His Majesty for a Royal Charter, which was granted in 1827, in terms as liberal, it is said, as the then Government would allow, but such as proved by no means satisfactory to your Honourable House.

Your Committee feel no disposition to inquire why the necessary modification of the Charter has not been made long ago, or why proper Buildings have not been erected, and the business of instruction in Literature and Science commenced, with the full understanding that the required alterations should take place, but they cannot help lamenting the delay, since it has done irreparable injury to the Youth of the Province. Many have already suffered ; many are at present suffering ; and whatever measures are taken to accelerate the Establishment, many will be deprived forever of the advantages which the University might have opened to them.

Feeling the absolute necessity of such an Institution, and that every day's delay inflicts on the youth of this flourishing colony an injury which allows of no remedy, and that there is little reason to expect that His Majesty's Government will either speedily or effectually arrange the modification of the Charter your Committee recommend the Honourable House to take the matter into immediate consideration, and make such alterations in the said Charter as may be deemed fit and expedient.

In considering the necessary changes, the attention of your Committee was drawn to certain resolutions adopted by your Honourable House in 1829 comprising such alterations in the Charter as appeared requisite for perfecting the Institution, and rendering it perhaps the most efficient Seminary on the Continent.

Your Committee feel great satisfaction in stating, that after mature deliberation, they have come to the determination to recommend the same changes to the adoption of your Honourable House, with such slight variations as are requisite to secure certain great and permanent advantages. Your Committee determined from the first to recommend no alteration but what appeared necessary to render the University efficient ; and to show that they were directed by principles only, and not by anything personal. In consequence, they do not propose to interfere in any appointment except that of Visitor, nor would they have made any change in this, had it not appeared inexpedient, that an office so important should be filled by one so frequently absent from the Province. One thing your Committee thought it material to keep in view, namely, that of preserving the character of the University as a Royal Institution, and the power and dignity which the Charter confers as emanating from the King and which can be conferred in no

other way ; and they request this may be kept in mind by your Honourable House when considering the Bill to be herewith submitted, since any alterations that might place these advantages in jeopardy would be purchased at a very dear rate.

Having thus stated the grounds on which your Committee have proceeded it only remains for them to submit a Bill embodying the necessary alterations, taken chiefly from the Resolutions of 1829, and which emanates from a Committee of unquestionable ability, presuming at the same time, that your Honourable House is aware that under its present Charter the University of King's College is open to all denominations of Christians and that the Professors, excepting such as may be appointed Members of the College Council, may be of any Christian Denomination, and that it excludes none from what may be considered the essential benefits of the University ; but your Committee leave the Charter as far as possible in its present form and have applied themselves to the removal of the objectionable parts by a distinct enactment which they beg leave earnestly to recommend to the adoption of your Honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M BURWELL,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
November 21, 1832.

NO. 5.—BILL FOR AMENDING THE CHARTER OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(Archives Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 701.)

Whereas, His late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased to issue his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign.

And whereas, certain alterations appear necessary to be made in the same in order to meet the desire and circumstances of the Colony, and that the said charter may produce the benefits intended—Be it, &c. That for and notwithstanding anything in the said Charter contained, after the said University shall be organized upon any future appointment to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of the Province, such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government, shall not be, Ex-officio Chancellor of the said University, but such person shall be Chancellor thereof as the Convocation of the said University shall elect, and that the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, shall for and on behalf of the King be visitor of the said College, in the place and stead of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec for the time being, and that the President of the said University, on any future vacancy, shall be appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, without requiring that he should be the incumbent of any Ecclesiastical office. And that the Members of the College in Council, including the Chancellor and President, shall be twelve in number, of whom the Speaker of the two houses of the Legislature of the Province and His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals for the time being, shall be four, and the remainder shall consist of the six senior Professors of arts and faculties of the said College, and in case there shall not at anytime be six Professors as aforesaid in the said College, and until Professors shall be appointed therein, the Council shall be filled with Members to be appointed as in the said Charter is provided, except that it shall not be necessary that any Member of the College Council to be so appointed, or that any Member of the said College Council or any Professor, to be at any time appointed ; shall be a Member of the Church of England, or subscribe to any Articles of

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Religion,—and further that no religious test or qualification be required or appointed for any person admitted or matriculated as scholars within the said College or of persons admitted to any degree or faculty, therein.

And whereas, it is expedient that the Minor or Upper Canada College lately erected in the Town of York, shall be incorporated with and form an appendage of the University of King's College—Be it therefore, &c.—That the said Minor or Upper Canada College shall be incorporated with and form an appendage of the University of King's College, and be subject to its jurisdiction and control.

And be it, &c. That the Principal of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, shall be appointed by the King during His Majesty's pleasure, and that the said Principal shall ex-officio be a Member of the Council of the University of King's College.

And be it &c. That the Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said College shall be nominated by the Chancellor of the University of King's College, subject to the approval or disapproval of the Council thereof.

And be it &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor of the said University for the time being to suspend or remove either the Vice-Principal or Tutors of the said Minor or Upper Canada College, provided that such suspension or removal be recommended by the Council of the said University, and the grounds of such suspension or removal recorded at length in Books of the said Council.

No. 6—EXTRACT FROM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(*Archives Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 704.*)

It was the intention of your Committee here to have closed this communication and to have reserved for their next Report the information which they have obtained respecting Minor or Upper Canada College, but when once they came to the determination of embracing the District Schools of the Home District in their General Plan, it seemed to them more expedient to recommend that the Minor or Upper Canada College should be incorporated with the University of King's College, and they have accordingly prepared certain clauses for that purpose to be added to the Bill which accompanied their first Report, now before Your Honourable House, for amending the Charter of that Royal Institution. Several powerful considerations have induced Your Committee to adopt this course.

1st. The Legislature in thus disposing of Upper Canada College, will be acting in concurrence with its Founder, for it appears by the unanimous evidence before them that it is and has always been considered as an appendage to the University of King's College.

2nd. The Inhabitants of the Home District will have no just cause of complaint as they will in future have their own District School, affording to them the same advantages as the other Districts enjoy.

3rd. In looking upon Upper Canada College as a Minor portion of the University, Your Committee are inclined to believe that a more classical system of studies may be sometimes required as a preparation for the higher branches of knowledge to be taught in King's College than is either useful or necessary at the District Schools.

4th. That a greater strictness in Classical Literature may be a recommendation to some of the Inhabitants of this Province, and of our fellow subjects from the Mother Country who are daily coming amongst us, and who very naturally entertain a preference for the methods practised in the Great Schools in England.

5th. By continuing a strictly classical School and on the moderate terms of admission now in force parents possess the freedom of choice between it and the District Schools.

6th. Your committee were moreover the more inclined to this arrangement as it relieved them from the necessity of proposing alterations in Upper Canada College, to which they felt a repugnance, because the rights of the present Masters, till otherwise provided for, involves the inquiry with peculiar difficulties.

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On the whole Your Committee think it for the advantage of the Province as filling a link in the great system of Education that Upper Canada College should become part of the University. Should any modification be deemed necessary it will come better and with immediate effect from the Council of the University of King's College. More especially as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who has manifested the greatest anxiety to promote the Education of the Youth of the Colony, is the Founder of Upper Canada College, and as Chancellor of the University can with the more propriety judge of and carry into execution such alterations as may be thought beneficial.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Committee Rooms,
Commons House of Assembly,
13th December, 1832.

M. BURWELL,
Chairman.

NO. 7.—ADDRESS FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(*Archives, Series Q., volume 381, p. 679.*)

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,
Most Gracious Sovereign :

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty to express our gratification at the information conveyed by Your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Your Majesty, in answer to Our address of the 23rd December, 1831, has been graciously pleased to express your desire that the sums arising from the sale of that portion of the School lands which has not already been alienated should be paid into the hands of the Receiver General to be applied in the Promotion of Education in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

We have to acquaint Your Majesty that it appears by a statement sent down by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, that the whole reservation of School lands amounted to 740,275 acres, of which, it would seem there has been conveyed :

	Acres.
To Individuals	170,719
To the University of King's College.....	225,944
To Upper Canada College	66,000
To Surveyors for Surveying	19,282
Leaving for the support of Grammar Schools.....	258,330
	<hr/> 740,275

It is therefore obvious that a very inconsiderable portion of the whole reservation has been left for purposes which in the minds of those individuals who made the Legislative application in the year 1797 to His late Majesty, as well as in that of the Royal Donor took precedence of every other object, and were entitled to a much more valuable endowment. Of the quantity of Land thus remaining for the support of education in the several districts of the province 186,902 acres are in the townships of Sheffield, Bedford, Merlin and Proton and are reputed to be of exceedingly bad quality compared with the lands which have been alienated, consequently the means which may be derived from their sale will frustrate the object which His Majesty's Government contemplated in complying with the joint application of the Legislature for a Grant of Land to establish in the first instance Free Grammar Schools in the several Districts, and in due process of time other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature.

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We would further observe to Your Majesty, that upon an examination of the Statement alluded to, it appears that for the endowment of King's College and for other purposes exchanges of the School Lands have been made which have had the effect of reducing the appropriation so much that the just expectation of the Inhabitants of the Province can never be realized without the interposition of Your Majesty's Government by restoring the Lands set apart by Your Majesty's late Royal Father for the endowment and support of District Grammar Schools, and in due process of time for establishing other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature.

The establishment at the Capital of the Province of a University endowed with the greater part of all the valuable School Lands reservation, may confer much benefit on the Inhabitants in its immediate vicinity and also on the wealthier part of the population who are more remote, but it cannot at present answer the intentions which actuated Your Majesty's Royal Father when the Lands were appropriated, in as much as the people resident in distant parts of the country have no opportunity of giving to their sons a preparatory course of instruction even if it were in every respect convenient to send them many hundred miles to attend the University.

For these reasons as well as for many others which might be adduced, we are constrained to represent to Your Majesty the serious injustice of the measure which deprived the people of Upper Canada of that munificent grant of Land which was set apart for the diffusion of learning by the endowment of Free Grammar Schools in the several Districts, and we deem it necessary to inform Your Majesty that the primary object for which these Lands were reserved has hitherto been neglected; and by far the most important and valuable portion of them alienated for the immediate establishment of an Institution which it was intended not only by the joint application of the Legislature in the year 1797, but by the answer of His Majesty, should be endowed, after the Grammar Schools were provided for.

We are unwilling to trespass on the time of Your Majesty; but this subject is, in our estimation so highly important to the best interests of Your Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Province, that we feel bound by the most sacred obligations of duty as Representatives of the People to express to Your Majesty our opinion that the buildings erected in York for Upper Canada College are at present sufficiently extensive and commodious to answer every purpose of a University, and ought therefore to be applied to that object, and thus prevent the vast expenditure which is contemplated in the construction of buildings for the University of King's College, and that Upper Canada College may under existing circumstances, most properly be designated "The University of King's College," and be incorporated and endowed as such by the Legislature of the Province, out of the General funds arising from the sale of School Lands.

We therefore humbly implore Your Majesty to direct such proceedings, as to Your Majesty may seem consistent with justice to the People of Upper Canada, for the restoration of the lands originally set apart for the purposes before mentioned, together with the proceeds of all such portions as may have been sold or leased by the Corporation of King's College or the Executive Government, or in the event of its impracticability with respect to the Lands Granted to Individuals, to direct that an appropriation of equal value be made for that purpose; and also to convey to Your Majesty our earnest hope that Your Majesty may be pleased to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the value of any Lands which may be granted in lieu of those which have been alienated.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Fourth day of December, 1833.

ARCH'D. McLEAN,
Speaker.

No. 8.—ATTENDANCE AT THE UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 377-1, p, 134.)

	Number of boys on the college list during the quarters ending at annexed dates.	Number of admissions during each quarter re- spectively.	Total number each half year.
March 20, 1830.....	89	89	107
June 10.....	106	18	
August.....	105	4	24
Christmas.....	119	20	
March 20, 1831.....	124	15	22
June 10.....	124	7	
August 16.....	126	10	20
Christmas.....	109	10	
March 20, 1832.....	107	9	12
June 10.....	106	3	
August 14.....	104	7	26
At this time December.....	106	19	

JOSEPH H. HARRISON,
Principal.

U. C. COLLEGE,
December, 1832.

No. 9.—No. OF SCHOLARS IN THE RESPECTIVE FORMS OF THE COLLEGE.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 377-1, p, 135.)

	Prep. School.	1st Form	2nd Form.	3rd Form.	4th Form.	5th Form.	5th Form.	7th Form.
March 20, 1830.....	45	14	12	12	9	2	.....
June 10.....	43	14	13	13	10	2	.....
August 16.....	33	19	16	18	10	3	.....
Christmas.....	39	23	22	19	9	5	.....
March 20, 1831.....	40	20	19	20	9	10	2nd Div. 1st Div.	
June 10.....	38	20	17	18	9	9	2	
August 16,.....	28	28	24	20	8	10	3	
Christmas.....	26	27	25	13	8	6	2	
March 20, 1832.....	15	25	20	17	9	6	6th form 3	4
June 10.....	20	27	19	17	9	6	2	4
August 14.....	15	24	23	16	7	5	3	4
At this date December 1.....	23	23	24	16	10	4	3	3

JOSEPH H. HARRISON,
Principal.

December 1, 1832.

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No. 10.—ADDRESS BY DR. STRACHAN.

*(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 381, p. 685.)**May it please Your Excellency :*

On perusing the Address of the House of Assembly to His Majesty on the School lands and University of King's College, I find a material error in regard to the quantity. Twelve Townships were set apart in 1798 for the support of a University and Grammar Schools, which including the Crown and Clergy Reserves would give nearly the number of acres mentioned, but as these reserves were not included, but on the contrary deducted, the true appropriation made was 549,217 acres that is twelve Townships exclusive of the Common reservations and not 740,275 acres, as stated in the Address—or by not attending to various exchanges of portions of the first reservation for other lands the Assembly included both and this was probably the cause of the error, for the quantity appears to be quoted from a return from the Surveyor General's office dated 10th Dec., 1832, giving an account of such exchange.

It is hastily assumed that the best portions of the original appropriation were exchanged or alienated for lands of inferior value ; the reverse of this will be found to be the fact. His Majesty's Government was pleased to exchange 225,944 acres of Crown Reserves with which the University of King's College was endowed for an equal quantity of the original appropriation of School lands, but the portions thus exchanged were believed to be the least valuable of that appropriation.

As respects the complaint that Grammar Schools have not been established and endowed from these lands, it is of importance to remark that the progress of the Colony was for many years so slow that one or two Grammar Schools owing to the low price of land would have absorbed the whole appropriation. The Legislature was therefore induced in 1807 to establish a Grammar School in every District with a Salary of £100 to each Master from the Provincial Revenue—purposing to extend the efficiency of such schools from the School lands, when they became valuable and to multiply their number as the settlements increased.

To the complaint that the endowment of the University of King's College has engrossed too much of the original Appropriation it may be sufficient to answer, that it was from the very first contemplated to grant $\frac{1}{2}$ for the endowment of the University and $\frac{1}{2}$ for the endowment of Grammar Schools, but the endowment given to the University is actually much less than $\frac{1}{2}$ and consequently a larger portion is left for the endowment of Grammar Schools than was originally intended.

The Grammar Schools now twelve in number have been and still are of great advantage to the Province, and the remaining lands with the money accruing from the portions sold are quite sufficient for their liberal endowment, nor does there seem any good reason, why this was not done during the last session, as the whole was placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

With respect to any restoration of the lands, with which the University of King's College, and its appendage Upper Canada College are endowed, they are under patent and cannot be touched without calling in question every title in the Province nor is there the smallest necessity for doing so. Both Institutions are essential to the Education of the Youth of this great Colony, and should other Institutions be deemed requisite, it is right to believe, that His Majesty on being made aware of the same will be graciously pleased to grant proper endowment for such Institutions from the waste lands of the Crown.

The complaint urged against the situation of the University is evidently made without consideration. It must have a locality somewhere and that the vicinity of the Capital is the most central and convenient for all the Inhabitants of the Province admits of demonstration and from the rapid mode of travelling by steam can be reached in a very short time at a trifling expense from the remotest parts of the Colony.

In regard to the suggestion of the Assembly, that Upper Canada College may be incorporated with the University of King's College, it is pleasing to remark that it has

already been done at your Excellency's desire. A Royal Grammar School or College such as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, or Rugby is a most proper and useful appendage to King's College to supply it with ripe Classical Scholars and to be a place to which young men from the other Grammar Schools in the Colony may go to perfect their classical course, and to be made fit to profit by the higher instruction to be furnished by the University. All this Upper Canada College is well calculated to accomplish, but the buildings erected for that institution, though quite convenient for itself, afford no more accommodation, than it requires, and consequently there is not one apartment to share for King's College.

The Address is strangely inconsistent with the reports of the Education Committee of 1833 and 1834 and with the sentiments expressed by the Legislature in former years, nor is there any good reason for complaint much less for meddling with the endowments of the University of King's College Upper Canada for as it appears from the Duke of Portland's letter of November 1797, that His Majesty's Government would have readily met the wishes of the Legislature by further grants for the benefit of Education, had they been deemed necessary there is no reason to doubt, but that His Majesty's present Government is equally willing to comply with any reasonable prayer of the Legislature for further appropriations of land for the same purpose. Instead, therefore, of disturbing Institutions, already established, the true policy and the most satisfactory to all parties would be to allow them to proceed unmolested, and not only improve them, as their practical defects are discovered, but add similar Institutions, whenever the character or increase of the Population may require them. And how can the waste lands of the Crown be disposed of in so popular and useful a manner as in promoting public instruction, and founding beneficial Establishments?

All which is humbly submitted,

JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., L.L.D.,
President of the University of King's College and
Archdeacon of Toronto late York.

His Excellency,
Sir JOHN COLBORNE, K.C.B.,
Toronto, 11th April, 1834.

NO. 11.—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO MR. E. G. STANLEY.

(*Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 381 p. 664.*)

TORONTO, 26th April, 1834.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward an Address to the King from the House of Assembly, praying that His Majesty will cause proceedings to be instituted, with a view of placing under the control of the Legislature the quantity of Land originally set apart for the support of the Free Grammar Schools and other Seminaries and of making an appropriation equal in value to the Lands that have been alienated by the Corporation of King's College or the Executive Government.

I consider it necessary to observe, in transmitting this Address that the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, in the year 1797, forwarded an Address to the King, praying that a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown might be appropriated for the establishment and support of a Grammar School in each District and a College or University for the instruction of Youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the Address notified His Majesty's intention of directing the establishment of Grammar Schools in the Districts in which they were called for, and in due time Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral Learning, and the study of the Arts and Sciences; and he directed that the Executive Council and Law Officers

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should be consulted on this subject: that in consequence of these instructions, the Executive Government in 1798 recommended twelve Townships to be set apart, about 549,207 acres, exclusive of the Crown and Clergy Reserves.

None of the Townships set apart for purposes of Education were alienated till the year 1823, when Lord Bathurst authorised a General Board of Education to be formed and a portion of them to be applied towards raising a fund for the establishment of Township Schools, under the management of the Board.

In the year 1827, His Majesty's Government granted 225,944 Acres of Crown Reserves as an endowment for the University of King's College, and ordered, in lieu of this grant, an equal number of Acres to be transferred to the Crown from the School Townships.

The Crown Reserves granted to the Corporation of King's College being mostly leased, and consisting of detached lots in old Townships, or in those which had been some time settled, were of great value. Had this endowment not taken place, they would probably have become the property of the Canada Company, in common with the rest of the Crown Reserves in the Surveyed Townships ceded also in 1827; but under any circumstance, they certainly would not have been exchanged for Land in School Townships.

If therefore, the number of acres granted to the Corporation of King's College should be considered as improperly subtracted from the quantity of Land set apart in the year 1798, by the Executive Government, in pursuance of the instructions communicated in the Despatches of the Secretary of State, it is obvious that the value of the Crown Reserves which were ceded in 1827 by special favour for the establishment of a University can give no additional claim to the Provincial Legislature in respect to the value of the Land that it may now be deemed expedient to set apart for the purposes of education, in compliance with the wishes of the Assembly expressed in the accompanying Address.

In the annexed report from Archdeacon Strachan, it is stated that for many years the price of land in the Colony was so low that even one or two Grammar Schools could not have been effectually supported without absorbing the whole of the appropriation authorised by His Majesty's Government, and on that account the Legislature was induced to grant £100 per annum for the establishment of a Grammar School in each District.

There are about 240,000 Acres remaining out of the original grant of 549,217 Acres, which are placed by the direction of His Majesty's Government at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature. This number of Acres might be selected from the Townships in which the land is selling at the rate of 12s. 6d. per Acre, the average price of sales effected by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in settled Townships originally set apart, might be resumed by the Crown, and for every lot found to have been alienated in these Townships, the Commissioner of Crown Lands might be instructed to set apart one of equal value, to be placed under the control of any Board that may be nominated by the Legislature to superintend the management of School lands.

Should these arrangements be approved of, and the suggestions of the Executive Council, contained in the accompanying report, acted on, and the quantity of Land reserved for the purposes of education increased as the Province may appear to require more extensive endowments for the support of Schools, every cause of complaint would probably be removed.

The Charter of King's College has been brought under the consideration of the Assembly every Session during the last seven Years; but the provisions regarding its exclusive character will not, I fear, be modified by the Provincial Legislature.

With reference to the representations in the accompanying Address, of the injustice of endowing the University with the greater part of the valuable school Lands, I have to remark that the Land reserved by the Crown in lieu of the leased Reserves ceded to King's College, was taken in remote Townships, and I am persuaded that if an able and active Commissioner was appointed to superintend the Land appropriated for the support of inferior Seminaries, the District Schools might be sufficiently endowed.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

It is generally considered of much importance to the Colony that the University should be in operation; and in order that no further delay or disappointment may be experienced as to the time of its opening many intelligent individuals are of opinion that another College should be established, and liberally endowed, for Dissenters; but I cannot concur with them in thinking that such a measure could be prudently adopted; and I am inclined to believe, that if their project were realized it would tend to increase the religious differences and distinctions which are so injurious to the interests of the Province.

I cannot hope that any modification of the Charter of King's College can be effected but through the direct interposition of His Majesty's Government, by inviting the Chancellor and President of King's College to accept the modifications proposed by the College Council, in the report transmitted with my dispatch, No. 19, of the 2nd April, 1832, and such of those proposed by the Committee of the House of Assembly in their reports of the 21st November, and 13th December, 1832, as it may be deemed expedient to adopt; and recommending an Order in Council to be passed to confirm the modified Charter, accepted by the Chancellor and President.

The extracts of the reports of the select Committee of the House of Assembly to which I have alluded are annexed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Honourable,

E. G. STANLEY,

&c., &c., &c.

COLONIAL OFFICE TO SIR JOHN COLBORNE.

No. 12.—(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 381, p. 671).

Sir J. COLBORNE.

DOWNING ST., 7th Jan.,

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your dispatch No. 34 of the 26th of April last accompanied by an Address from the House of Assembly praying that either all the lands originally set apart in Upper Canada for the advancement of Education may be restored; or if that be impracticable with respect to lands granted to Individuals, that an equivalent appropriation may be made in lieu of the portion thus subtracted.

In examining into the subject of this Address, I have found that it raised three questions: 1st, whether the Estates reserved for purposes of Education have been improperly diminished; 2ndly, whether the part of them allotted to King's College has been disproportionate to the whole; 3rdly, whether such exchanges as have from time to time been effected of the original lands have been disadvantageous to the interests of the Endowment.

The Assembly state that the whole reservation of School Lands amounted to 740,275 Acres, which they understood to have been appropriated as follows:

To Individuals.....	170,719
To the University of King's College.....	225,944
Upper Canada College.....	66,000
Surveyors for Surveying.....	19,282
Remainder, available for schools.....	258,330

740,275

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In this statement the Assembly seems to have fallen into a misconception. From the communication you have made to me, it appears that the allotment made in 1798 for Schools and larger Seminaries consisted of 12 Townships; and that although, taken in their entire extent, these would amount to a quantity not remote from that named by the Assembly, yet after making the necessary deductions for Crown and Clergy Reserves, they would not exceed 549,207 Acres. (Dr. Strachan says 549,217 Acres.)

Of this quantity, 291,944 Acres are comprised in the assignments to the University and to Upper Canada College, while about 240,000 Acres are estimated by you to be actually available for the assistance and endowment of Schools. Only 17,263 acres remain to be accounted for; and the appropriation of these would be more than explained by the Grants which are specified by the Assembly as having been made to Surveyors for surveying. You also inform me that a few lots have been sold by the Board of Education for the purposes, of course, for which that Commission was formed. I do not find a statement of the exact quantity alienated in this manner, nor do I quite understand the nature of the allowance said to have been made to Surveyors for surveying; but it is plain that the amount of the original reservation can be accounted for without resorting to those extensive assignments to Individuals which are set down in the Assembly's statement. They must therefore have consisted of Lots given in exchange for others, instead of being absolute and uncompensated deductions from the lands appropriated to Education.

I trust that the foregoing Explanation will satisfy the Assembly that there has not been an improper diminution of the quantity of the lands reserved in 1798 for Schools and larger Seminaries. Whether the share allotted to the University be disproportionate to the whole is a distinct question, on which, in the order I am pursuing, I should next deliver an opinion. But when I advert to the terms of Lord Ripon's dispatch of the 2nd November, 1831, by virtue of which the regulation of the University has been brought before the Legislature for their consideration, and remains to be adjusted according to their advice, I think it would be premature to form a judgment on the suitable endowment of an Institution of which the nature and probable extent cannot be deemed finally determined. In this view I am confirmed by the reflection that a new House of Assembly is about to meet, from which this subject may be expected to receive early attention, and that an expression of their sentiments, or an Act of the Legislature upon the Constitution of King's College may at the present moment be in its transit to His Majesty's Government. I shall confine myself, under the circumstances, to the observation, that the establishment of a "College or University for the instruction of Youth" formed one of the objects prayed for in the address from the Council and Assembly in the year 1797, and that the institution of larger Seminaries than the District Schools was expressly adverted to in the communication by means of which His Majesty signified his compliance with that Address. Whatever difference of opinion, therefore, may exist as to the most appropriate share to be devoted to the purpose, there can be no doubt that the allotment of some of the Reserves for Education to a University is strictly conformable with the objects of the Endowment, and that to exhaust the entire amount of the Estates in the Enrichment of District Schools would contravene the designs of those by whom the property was first set apart.

But if the application of part of the Reserves for Education to the Endowment of a University cannot be deemed a diversion of them from their proper use, it will hardly be denied that the Exchange by means of which they were thus applied was highly advantageous. His Majesty resumed 225,944 Acres out of the School Townships, and granted to the Corporation of King's College in lieu of them an equal quantity of Crown Reserves, most of them under lease, in old and Settled Townships, where the lands bore a great value; it may be presumed, as you justly observe, that, had this Endowment not taken place, the same Reserves would have become the property of the Canada Company in common with the rest of the Crown Reserves in the Surveyed Townships or at any rate would never have been exchanged for such Inferior Land as that in the School Townships. With respect to such other exchanges as have been effected of School Lands, I could not adopt any opinion at this distance from the spot without much diffidence. But I cannot overlook one inference which may be drawn from the state-

ment of a high local authority intimately conversant with the subject in the Report of Executive Council on School Reserves, dated 29th April, 1831, I find it said "that the original reservation was an injudicious selection—first because confined to Three Districts,—secondly, because made in whole Townships,—thirdly, because several of these Townships are found to be very indifferent land and containing much altogether unfit for cultivation." It is difficult to read this Remark without forming the conclusion that, unless by the most conspicuous mismanagement, and Exchanges of the Lands so undesirably situated cannot have been prejudicial to the interest for which they have been reserved.

Having thus stated my views on the principal points involved in the Address of the 4th of December, 1833, I have only in addition to convey to you His Majesty's Gracious Permission to adopt a measure suggested by yourself, which I trust will be acceptable to the Assembly. Out of the original grant of 549,217 Acres, there remained disposable about 240,000 Acres not very advantageously situated, and I am now to authorize you, if the Assembly should wish it, to select this number of Acres from the settled Townships (in which, as you informed me, the Land is selling at the rate of 12s. 6d. per Acre) and to resume to the Crown in lieu of them as much as is unalienated of the School Townships. The gain which such a transaction would confer upon the Endowment for Education is obvious; and I hope that this liberal offer will be regarded as proof of the importance which His Majesty attaches to the great object of the Instruction of the People in Upper Canada.

The same measure may be made the means, as you observe, of rendering it certain that there shall have been no improper diminution of the School Estates. If in taking possession of the School Townships it should be found that any Lot has been disposed of except for a fair price received by the Board of Education, or except in exchange for some other lands applied to the proper purposes of these Reserves, the Commissioner of Crown Lands must be instructed immediately to set apart elsewhere a Lot of equal value, to be placed under the control of any Board that may be named by the Legislature to superintend the management of School Lands.

I have, &c., &c.

NO. 13.—BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF KING'S COLLEGE.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 385—1, p. 200.*)

Whereas His late Majesty, George the Fourth, was graciously pleased, by letter patent at Westminster, on the 15th day of March, in the eighth year of his reign, to establish at or near the Town of York, now City of Toronto, a College, with the style and privileges of an University, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to be called "King's College;" which Charter is in the following words:

George the Fourth, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting,

Whereas the establishment of a College within our Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of Youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in our Universities in this Kingdom, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province. And whereas humble application has been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said Province, that we would be pleased to grant our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of a College therein, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid. NOW KNOW YE, That we, having taken

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the premises into our Royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, ordained and granted, and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain and grant, that there shall be established at or near our Town of York in our said Province of Upper Canada, from this time, one College, with the style and privileges of an University as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties, to continue for ever to be called "King's College."

And we do hereby declare and grant, that our trusty and well beloved Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese in which the said Town of York may be situate, or any future division or alteration of the said present Diocese of Quebec, shall for us and in our behalf be the Visitor of the said College; and that our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, or the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person administering the Government of our said Province for the time being, shall be Chancellor of said College.

And we do hereby declare, ordain, and grant, that there shall at all times be one President of our said College, who shall be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland; and that there shall be such and so many Professors in different arts and faculties within our said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient and as shall be appointed by us or by the said Chancellor of our said College on our behalf, and during our pleasure.

And we do hereby grant and ordain that the Reverend John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York, in our said Province of Upper Canada, be the first President of our said College, and the Archdeacon of York in our said Province for the time being, shall, by virtue of such his office, be at all times the President of the College.

"And we do hereby, for us our heirs and successors, will ordain and grant that the said Chancellor and President, and the said professors of our said College, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as scholars of our said College and their successors for ever shall be one distinct and separate body, politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the name and style of the "Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College at York, in the Province of Upper Canada," and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; and that they and their successors shall from time to time, have full power to alter, renew or change, such common seal at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found convenient, and that by the same name they the said Chancellor, President and Scholars, and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain, to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands and tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of £15,000 above all charges, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, all or any goods, chattels, charitable or other contributions, gifts or benefactions whatsoever.

"And we do hereby declare and grant that the said Chancellor, President and scholars and their successors by the same name shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and to be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any court or courts of record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada and other our dominions; in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever of what nature or kind soever in as large, ample, and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate, or any other liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any matter whatsoever.

"And we do hereby declare ordain and grant that there shall be within our said college or corporation a council, to be called and known by the name of "The College Council;" and we do will and ordain that the said Council shall consist of the Chancellor, President for the time being, and of seven of the Professors in arts and faculties of our

said College, and that such seven professors shall be members of the Established United Church of England and Ireland, and shall previously to their admission into the said College Council, severally sign and subscribe the thirty nine articles of religion, as declared and set forth in the book of Common prayer.—And in case at any time there should not be within our said College seven professors of arts and faculties, being members of the Established Church aforesaid, then our will and pleasure is and we do hereby grant and ordain that the said College Council shall be filled up to the requisite number of seven exclusive of the Chancellor and President for the time being, by such persons, being graduates of our said college and being members of the Established Church aforesaid, as shall for that purpose be appointed by the Chancellor for the time being of our said College; and which members of Council shall in like manner subscribe the thirty nine Articles aforesaid previously to their admission into the said College Council.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and filling up of the said council at the first institution of our said College, and previously to the appointment of any professors or the conferring of any degrees therein. Now we do further ordain and declare that the Chancellor of our said College for the time being, shall upon or immediately after the first institution thereof, by warrant under his hand, nominate and appoint seven discreet and proper persons, resident within our said Province of Upper Canada, to constitute jointly with him the said Chancellor, and the President of our said College for the time being, the first or original Council of our said College, which first or original members of the said Council shall in like manner respectively subscribe the thirty-nine Articles aforesaid previously to their admission into the said Council.

And we do further declare and grant that the members of the said College Council, holding within our said College the offices of Chancellor, President or Professor, in any art or faculty, shall respectively hold their seats in the said Council so long as they and each of them shall retain such other offices as aforesaid and no longer and that the members of the said Council not holding office in our said College, shall from time to time vacate their seats in the said Council when and as soon as there shall be an adequate number of Professors in our said College, being members of the Established Church aforesaid to fill up the said Council to the requisite number before mentioned.

And we do hereby authorize and empower the Chancellor for the time being of our said College, to decide in each case what particular member of the said Council not holding any such office as aforesaid shall vacate his seat in the said Council upon the admission of any new member of Council holding any such office.

And we do hereby declare and grant that the Chancellor for the time being of our said College shall preside at all meetings of the said College Council, when he may deem it proper or convenient to attend, and that in his absence, the President of our said College shall preside at all such meetings; and that in the absence of the said President, the senior member of the said Council, present at any such meeting shall preside thereat, and that the seniority of the members of the said Council, other than the Chancellor and President shall be regulated according to the date of their respective appointments:—

Provided always that the members of the said Council being Professors in our said College, shall in the said Council take precedence over and be considered as seniors to the members thereof, not being Professors in our said College.

And we do ordain and declare that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be a lawful meeting thereof, unless five members at the least, be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said College Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members of Council present, including the vote of the presiding member; and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And we further declare that if any member of the said Council shall die or resign his seat in the said Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the same, or shall, by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province become incapable for three calendar months or upwards of attending the meetings of the said Council, then and in every such case, a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the said Chancellor to act as, and be a member of the said Council in

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the place or stead of the member so dying or resigning or so suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid; and such new member succeeding to any member so suspended or incapacitated shall vacate such his office on the removal of any such suspension or at the termination of any such incapability as aforesaid, of his immediate predecessor in the said Council.

And we do further ordain and grant, that it shall and may be competent to and for the Chancellor for the time being of our said college, to suspend from his seat in the said Council, any member thereof, for any just and reasonable cause to the said Chancellor appearing provided that the ground of every such suspension shall be entered and recorded at length by the said Chancellor in the books of the said Council, and signed by him; and every person so suspended shall thereupon cease to be a member of the said Council, unless and until he shall be restored to and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises by us or by the said visitor of our said College, acting on our behalf, and in pursuance of any special reference from us.

And we do further declare that any member of the said Council who, without sufficient cause to be allowed by the said Chancellor by an order entered for that purpose on the books of the said Council, shall absent himself from all the meetings thereof which may be held within any six successive calendar months, shall thereon vacate such his seat, in the said Council.

And we do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain, and grant that the said Council of our said College shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts and faculties and all matters regarding the same, the residence and duties of the President of our said College, the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends, provisions, and emoluments of and for the President, Professors, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof, the number and duties of such Officers and Servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful for the well being and advancement of our said College and agreeable to this our Charter. And also from time to time by any new statutes, rules or ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment, or alter all, every, or any of the said statutes, rules and ordinances as to them shall seem meet and expedient. *Provided always*, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada, or to this our Charter. *Provided also*, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, shall be subject to the approbation of the said Visitor of the said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Visitor for that purpose, and that in case the said Visitor shall for us and in our behalf, in writing, signify his disapprobation thereof within two years, of the time of their being so made and framed, the same or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved by the said Visitor, shall from the time of such disapprobation being made known to the said Chancellor of our said College, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby expressly save and reserve to us, our heirs and successors, the power of reviving, confirming or reversing, by an order or orders to be by us or them made in our or their Privy Council, all or any of the decisions, sentences, or orders so to be made as aforesaid by the said Visitor for us and on our behalf in reference to the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them.

And we do further ordain and declare that no statute, rule or ordinance shall be framed or made by the said College Council, touching the matters aforesaid, or any of them, excepting only such as shall be proposed for the consideration of the said Council by the Chancellor, for the time being, of our said College.

And we do require and enjoin the said Chancellor thereof to consult with the President of our said College, and the next senior member of the said College Council, respecting all statutes, rules and ordinances, to be proposed by him to the said Council for their consideration.

And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And we do further will, ordain and grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our universities of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had or enjoyed by virtue of these our letters patent; and that the students in the said College shall have liberty and facility of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times, and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College.

And we do further will, ordain and appoint, that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within our said College to any degree in divinity, shall make such and the same declarations and subscriptions, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity, in our University of Oxford.

And we do further will, direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law or Medicine and who from the time of such their admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of Twenty Shillings, sterling money, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be and be deemed, taken and reputed to be the members of the Convocation of the said University, and as such members of the said Convocation, shall have, exercise and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the members of the Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our letters, patent and consistently with the provisions thereof.

And we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors do grant and declare, that these, our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of our said College as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs, and successors, any misrecital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

AND WHEREAS his present Majesty WILLIAM THE FOURTH, has been graciously pleased to signify through His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Earl Ripon, by his despatch of the 8th of November, 1832, communicated to the Legislature by His Excellency, by message, that so far from any anxiety having been felt by His Majesty's Government to maintain the said Charter against the wishes of the great majority of the people, every possible measure has been taken to refer to their representatives the decision of the question in what form and upon what principles the said College should be founded.

Be it, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act the said University shall be upon the principle and in the form hereinafter provided, anything in the said charter to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, That the said Charter shall be and continue in force except so far as it is altered and varied by the provisions of this Act.

2. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall not be necessary for the President of the said University to be a Clergyman in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

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2. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Archdeacon of York, now City of Toronto, for the time being, shall not by virtue of his office of Archdeacon, be at all times President of the said University, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Professors of the said College and the Council thereof, shall not be required to be members of the said Established United Church, or to subscribe the thirty-nine Articles thereof, anything in the Charter to the Contrary notwithstanding.

5. *And be it, &c.*, That there be at all times as many Professors, Tutors, and Lecturers in the different Arts and faculties in the said College as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient and as shall be appointed in the manner herein-after provided and in no other manner anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

6. *And be it, &c.*, That there shall be within the said College in the place and stead of the Council in the said Charter mentioned, a Council to be called and known by the name of the Council of King's College, which Council shall consist of twelve persons, one half of the number of which persons shall be nominated by the Legislative Council, and the other half by the House of Assembly, which persons so nominated shall be certified by the respective Houses to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government for the time being, and shall hold their offices for four years from the day of such nomination and thence until the then next Session of the Provincial Parliament and no longer.

7. *And be it, &c.*, That if any member of the said Council shall die or shall be suspended or removed from his said office, or shall by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity, or by reason of his absence from the said Province, become incapable for six calendar months or upward, of attending the meetings of the said Council then and in every such case a fit and proper person shall be appointed by the rest of the said Council to act and be as a member of the said Council in the place and stead of the member so dying or so suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid, and the appointment of such new member, of the said Council shall be communicated to the Provincial Legislature through the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government for the time being, at their next Session, and it shall and may be lawful for that branch of the Legislature by which the person so dying or suspended or removed or incapacitated as aforesaid was appointed either to confirm the said temporary appointment made by the said Council aforesaid, or to appoint another, as such branch of the Legislature shall think fit.

8. *And be it, &c.*, That no meeting of the Council shall be taken or held to be a lawful meeting thereof nor any question to be taken except to adjourn unless nine members at the least be present during the whole of every such meeting and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of such College Councils, shall be determined by the majority of the members of the Council present, including the vote of the presiding member, and that in the event of an equal division of such votes, the member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

9. *And be it, &c.*, That any member of the said Council may at any time be suspended or removed by a joint resolution of the two branches of the Provincial Legislature.

10. *And be it, &c.*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council of the said College from time to time to nominate and elect so many Professors, Tutors and Lecturers in the several arts, sciences, and matters of learning, as shall to them seem fit and necessary for the system of education in the said College.

11. *And be it, &c.* That the President, Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Graduates, under Graduates, Scholars, Officers and Servants of the said College, and every person holding any situation of honour or trust in the same, shall be subject to all and every of the rules and ordinances of the said College, made and provided according to the Act.

12. *And be it, &c.* That the said Council of the said College shall have power and authority to propose, frame, and make rules and ordinances touching and concerning the peace, welfare, and good government of the said College, the studies, lectures, exercises,

and degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same ; the duties of the President of the said College, the number, remuneration and duties of the Professors, Tutors and Lecturers thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments of and for the President, Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Scholars, Officers and Servants thereof, the number and duties of such Officers and Servants ; and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful for the well being and advancement of the said College, and also from time to time by any new rules or ordinances to revoke, renew, augment, or alter all, every or any of the said rules and ordinances as to them shall seem meet and expedient : *Provided always*, that the said rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the said Province of Upper Canada or to this Act : *Provided also*, that the said rules and ordinances shall be subject to the approbation of the Chancellor of the said College for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said Chancellor for that purpose, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding. .

13. *And be it, &c.* That no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within the said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein, whether such degree be conferred in Law, Physic, or other art or science, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

14. *And be it, &c.* That the members of the said Council and their successors forever shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate in deed and in name by the name and style of King's College, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal ; and that they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to alter, renew, or change such common seal at their will and pleasure, as shall be found convenient ; and that by the same name, they, the said Council and their successors, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality soever, situate and being within the said Province of Upper Canada, so as that the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds lawful money of Upper Canada above all charges and over and above all scholarships, and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain all or any goods, chattels, charities, or other contributions, gifts, or benefactions whatsoever ; and that the said Council and their successors, by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in all or any Court or Courts of Record within the said Province of Upper Canada in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic and corporate, or any other persons able and capable in Law may or can sue, implead or answer, to be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever ; anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

15. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Council of the said University to suspend from his Office the President, or any of the Professors, Tutors or Lecturers, or any member of the said Council, who shall be incapacitated by bodily infirmity, or for any other just and reasonable cause to the said Council appearing. *Provided* that the grounds of every such suspension shall be recorded in writing and verified on oath of two or more credible and disinterested witnesses, and be entered and recorded at length on the Journals of the said Council, and be signed by the Chancellor or President of the said Council.

16. *And be it, &c.,* That every person so suspended shall thereupon cease to be a member of such Council, or President of the said University, or a Professor, Tutor or Lecturer within the same as the case may be, unless and until he shall be restored to and re-established in such his station therein, by any order to be made in the premises of that Branch of the Legislature by which such member was appointed.

17. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council of the said College from time to time to establish scholarships in the said College for the benefit of

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the pupils of the District Schools in this Province. Provided that the amount of each scholarship shall not exceed the annual value of Fifty Pounds per annum.

18. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said College Council, and all persons whatsoever attached to the said College, and they are hereby required at all times without reserve to lay before the several branches of the Legislature of this Province whatever information shall be by them, or either of them, from time to time required relating in any way whatever to the said College and the concerns thereof.

19. *And be it, &c.,* That whenever any rule or rules, ordinance or ordinances, shall be passed by the said Council as aforesaid, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise by the Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, Scholars, Graduates, under Graduates, Students, Servants or others whomsoever connected with the said College, of any religious form or mode of worship, or in any way whatever prevent or restrain them or any of them from attending on the Sabbath or other Days whatever place of religious worship they chose, or shall impose or create any penalties, burthens, disabilities or disqualifications, or confer any peculiar or exclusive favours or privileges in respect of the same ; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the observance of any rules or discipline appertaining to any church or society of Christians to which any of the persons aforesaid may belong, every such rule or rules, ordinance or ordinances, shall not have any force or effect whatever till the same shall have been laid before the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, and shall, after having been so laid before them and each of them for the space of ten days, receive the sanction thereof.

20. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, and they are hereby required to meet in the said College at Toronto, and for the periods following, namely, commencing on the first Monday in February, in each and every year and ending on the Saturday of the week next following ; at which stated time and at no other, it shall and may be lawful for the said Council to do, perform, and execute all the duties and trusts imposed by this Act, or by any rule or ordinance of the said College made under and by virtue of this Act.

21. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for each of the members of the said Council, while in the active discharge of his said duties at the period aforesaid to have and receive from and out of the funds of the said College, the sum of ten Shillings lawful money of Upper Canada and no more for every days actual attendance during the said weeks and the like sum for every twenty miles in travelling to the said College and returning therefrom to his place of residence.

22. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for any member of the said Council to tender his resignation during any Session of the Provincial Legislature, to that branch thereof by which he was nominated and appointed, and upon the acceptance of such resignation, such person shall cease to be a member of such Council and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said branch of the Provincial Legislature accepting such resignation forthwith to nominate and appoint another person to be a member of the said Council in the place and stead of the person so resigning as aforesaid.

23. *And be it, &c.,* That if any Professor, Tutor, Lecturer, or other person elected by the said Council, to any Professorship, Tutorship, Lecturership or other Station in the said College shall die in the interval between the annual meetings of the said Council, it shall and may be lawful for the various Professors, Tutors and Lecturers, who have been elected by the said Council, to appoint a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of the said Professor, Tutor or Lecturer, so deceased, till the next meeting of the said Council, and no longer.

24. *And be it, &c.,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, at their appointed meetings and they are hereby required to keep, at every such meeting, a journal of their proceedings, specifying the day and hour of their assembling, the names of the members of the Council in attendance, the resolutions and matters proposed, with the names of the members voting for and against each resolution and matter whether the same be rejected or adopted by the said Council, which record or journal of the said proceedings of the said Council shall at all reasonable times be open at the said College,

to the inspection of the visitor, Chancellor, and other members of the said College, and be laid before the several branches of the Provincial Legislature, whenever by them or either of them required so to do.

25. *And be it, &c.*, That no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of any Chancellor, President, Professor, Tutor, Lecturer, Scholar or other Person being a candidate for any situation or honour in the said College, nor shall the eligibility of any person to any of the aforesaid stations in the said College, or any other station that may hereafter be created, be in any way or degree dependent upon or regulated, affected or prejudiced by the particular Christian faith of any such candidate, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

26. *And be it, &c.*, That from and after the passing of this act, there shall not at any time, be, or be allowed to be within the said College any public professor, lecturer, or teacher of doctrinal divinity according to the articles of faith professed by the United Church of England and Ireland or according to the Creed or faith of any other Christian, or other religious church whatever, anything in the said Charter to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and it shall not be lawful for the said Council to apply any of the funds now or at any time hereafter belonging to the said University to the support of any public Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, of such divinity: *Provided always* that nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend, to prevent the students and members of the said University by themselves or their Parents, Guardians or friends, from engaging private tutors for their private instruction in divinity or any other art or science.

27. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for any member of the said Council to administer any oath required by this act, and any person convicted before any court of competent jurisdiction in this Province, of wilful and corrupt false swearing under any oath administered as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to the like punishment as can be inflicted by the laws of this Province for perjury.

28. *And be it, &c.* That upon a vacancy occurring in the office of the president of the said College, by the death or resignation of the present President thereof the said situation shall be filled in all times to come by the Council of the said College anything in the Charter of the said College to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

29. *And be it, &c.* That the visitor of said College shall be appointed by the Council thereof, anything in the said Charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

NO. 14.—AN ACT TO PROMOTE EDUCATION.

Archives series Q. Vol. 385-2, p. 330.

Whereas it is necessary to make more ample provisions for the Teachers of the Common Schools; and to provide means to enable some of the most talented youth in the Province to pursue their studies in the higher Seminaries of learning which are now, or may hereafter be established in this province: *Be it therefore enacted, &c.* That the ninth clause of an Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "an Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied to the use of Common Schools throughout this Province, and to provide for the regulations of said Common Schools" be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitant householder of each and every Township in this Province, at the Town meeting to be held on the first Monday of January in each and every year, to nominate and appoint three fit and proper persons to be Superintendents of Schools in the Township for the year in which they shall be so appointed.

3. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of such Superintendents to appoint a time and place in the Township for which they shall have been chosen, where all Scholars are to attend who may consider themselves to have made such progress in learning as to qualify them to become candidates for the superior Schools; and the said

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Superintendents shall from among the Scholars so assembled, select three of the most talented and promising who are to be candidates for admittance into the District School, or such other seminaries of learning which are now or may hereafter be established in this Province.

4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the different Superintendents in each and every Township shall, at their first meeting to be held before the first day of June in each and every year, nominate and appoint a fit and proper person to be a member of the Board of Education, and that the several members hereby appointed in each and every District shall constitute and form the Board of Education for such District.

5. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education hereby established for each and every District of this Province shall meet on the Monday of the week in which the Court of General Quarter Sessions for each District is to be held in the month of July, and at the place where the said Court is to be held, and in the month of June in such places where the Quarter Sessions is held in June, and then and there appoint their Chairman, and transact such business as the laws of this Province authorise the present Board of Education to do; that three members be a quorum, and that such members as attend be entitled to ten shillings per diem, provided the number of days does not exceed three.

6. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That so soon as the Board of Education in each District shall consider it advisable they may, before assigning to the Teachers their annual Salaries, reserve a sufficient sum for paying the boarding and tuition at the District School, or other Seminary to be selected by the said Board, of such select number of Scholars from each County, not exceeding eight, as shall be chosen by such members of the Board of Education as shall have been appointed in the different Townships of each County.

7. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That as soon as the Board of Education in each and every District in this Province shall find that the state of their funds will admit of it, they may set aside a sufficient sum to pay the boarding, tuition and wearing apparel, of one or more select Student or Students from each County, in order to enable him or them to pursue his or their studies in the higher Seminaries of learning, such Student or Students to be chosen by such members of the Board of Education as are appointed by such County.

8. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That no Student sent either to a District School, or any other Seminary of learning, shall be recalled in a shorter period than three years, unless such members of the Board of Education as reside in the County from which such Student shall have been sent will unanimously agree.

9. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education in each and every district, shall, at its Meeting in the months of June or July, appoint a time and place in each County where the Schoolmasters of such County shall attend to be publicly examined by the Master of the District School, aided by such Members of the Board of Education as reside in such County.

10. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Board of Education for each and every district may cause its Clerk to acquaint the Schoolmasters, at least six months previous to examination, of the time and place where such examination will be held, and the particular branches of education for which prizes shall be awarded.

11. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Teacher who shall be declared to have obtained the first prize, shall be entitled to one pound yearly, while teaching, over and above his regular salary; second prize, fifteen shillings; third prize, ten shillings; second and third prizes subject to the same condition as the first prize.

12. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That no Teacher of a common school shall be entitled to any benefit from the education fund, who shall not have attended the County meeting for the examination of Schoolmasters, unless prevented by sickness, to be certified by one of the Trustees of the Common School for which he is the Teacher.

13. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Master of the District School and such Members of the Board of Education as shall have attended the County examination of Schoolmasters, shall be entitled to ten shillings each for every day necessarily employed in the said examination, provided that it does not exceed three days for any one County.

14. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That for the maintenance and encouragement of education in this Province there shall be established a fund to be entitled. "Education Fund," which said fund shall consist of such sum or sums as the Legislature shall deem fit to appropriate for the same, from the revenues of the Province; secondly, of the interest of the proceeds of the sale of the school lands, and all interest accruing from the proceeds of all other sales of lands appropriated to education; and thirdly, all such monies as may be available from the leasing of land for the purposes of education.

15. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That all sums of money already paid into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, or which shall hereafter be paid to him, as the proceeds of land sold to promote Education shall by him be invested in the purchase of any Government debentures authorized by any Act of the Parliament of this Province, and shall be annually placed to the credit of the Education Fund by this Act created.

16. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That in aid of the present appropriation for the support of Common Schools in each and every district of this Province, there shall be granted to His Majesty, annually, the sum of twelve thousand pounds to be distributed among the several districts hereinafter provided out of any monies which are now raised and levied, or which may hereafter be raised and levied by the authority of Parliament, to and for the uses of this Province.

17. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, in each and every year, according to the last preceding census of the population of the Province, to apportion the money already granted by the Legislature, or which shall be hereafter granted, among the several districts, together with such further sums of money as may be afforded from the Education Fund.

18. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, on or before the fifteenth of June in each and every year, to cause to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board of Education in each and every district a copy of such warrant as he shall have issued in favour of the Treasurer of such district for the payment of the portion assigned to such district out of the Education Fund.

19. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board of Education for each and every district of this Province to report the state of the district Common Schools, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government that the same may be laid before the Legislature at its first meeting, for their inspection; and that the Chairman be entitled to ten shillings per diem, for every day necessarily employed in preparing such report, provided it does not exceed five days.

20. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Board of Education in each and every district, to allow the clerks of their respective Boards, in addition to the sum they are now by law authorized to receive, the further sum of five pounds annually.

21. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the said sum of twelve thousand pounds annually, shall be paid by the Receiver General of the Province, in discharge of such warrant as may for that purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

22. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That this Act shall not go into operation until the first day of January, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

31st day of March 1835.

Signed

MARSHALL S. BIDWELL

Speaker.

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On the question for passing the Bill the yeas and nays were taken as follows :

<i>Yeas</i> —Alway	McKay
Brown	Mackenzie
Bruce	Merritt
Chisholm	Moore
Cook	Perry
Cornwall	Richardson
Duncombe (of Oxford)	Rymal
Duncome (of Norfolk)	Shaver
Durand	Shibley
Gibson	Small
Gilchrist	Thorburn
Gowan	Waters
Hopkins	Wells
Jones	Wilson
Lount	Woolverton.—33.
McCrae	<i>Nays</i> —Attorney General Jameson
McDonell (of Glengarry)	McNab
McDonell (of Stormont)	Rykert.—3.

JAMES FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of Assembly.

No. 15.—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO LORD ABERDEEN.

(*Archives Series Q. Vol. 385—1, p. 189.*)

TORONTO, UPPER CANADA,
6th May, 1835.

Private.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the accompanying Copy of the Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, which was passed by the House of Assembly last Session, and rejected by the Legislative Council.

From the discussions which took place in the Legislative Council, on the provisions of this Bill, I am persuaded that no law for the amendment of the College Charter will be enacted by the Provincial Legislature. I entertain no doubt, however, that the Charter may be so modified by the interposition of His Majesty's Government, as to leave, in essential points no just grounds for dissatisfaction, either on the part of the Legislative Council or of the House of Assembly.

The interests of the Province certainly require that the opening of the University should be authorized without delay ; and that a revision of the Charter should be directed by His Majesty. I beg, therefore to propose that the suggestions in my despatches of the 19th of December, No. 77, may be immediately acted on in regard to the nomination and election of Professors, and to submit for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, the annexed Copy of the University Charter with the alterations proposed to be made, which I understand from Archdeacon Strachan will meet the views of the College Council and the Legislative Council.

The provisions which I consider as essential in the proposed modification of the Charter are :—

1. That the Visitorial power should be transferred.
2. That the office of President should not necessarily be connected with that of Archdeacon of York, nor the appointment even held by a Clergyman.
3. That the Council should not be required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles.

4. That the Council should consist of the Chancellor, President, the Principal of Upper Canada College, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and five Professors of the University ; and that the professors only should be required to be Members of the Church of England.

5. That a Professorship of Divinity of the Church of Scotland should be established, and the Professor appointed by the Synod of Canada.

6. That the Upper Canada College should be acknowledged in the Charter and protected as proposed in the additional provisions.

Although the provision which requires the Professors of the College to be members of the Church of England may be objected to by the House of Assembly, I trust that the revised Charter will be satisfactory to the Province generally ; and be deemed consistent with the principles on which the College is founded.

Having informed the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly at the close of the Session, that I should strongly recommend to His Majesty's Government to sanction the opening of King's College, and assured that the College Council will consent to the proposed revision of the Charter ; and the Chancellor and President of the University being prepared to remove any legal objection to the granting of another Charter by the surrender of the existing one, and the acceptance of the proposed modifications, I hope your Lordship will think it expedient, under the circumstances, to which I have drawn your attention, to recommend the adoption of the course that I have suggested.

I have also to observe that there are now about one hundred and forty-five Scholars receiving an extensive and liberal education at Upper Canada College, and being convinced that the prosperity of this Seminary is of the greatest importance to the Province, and that it should be closely connected with King's College, and protected by a Charter, I trust that the additional clauses for the Government of the Institution will be approved of by your Lordship.

I have communicated to the Archdeacon the contents of this despatch ; and I transmit for Your Lordship's information his remarks on the proposed alteration in the Charter, dispensing with the provision which declares that the President shall be a Clergyman. The objection made by the Archdeacon may be considered of importance, but as the appointment of the President rests with His Majesty, and the Professors of the Council must necessarily be members of the Church of England, I think the alteration may be safely admitted.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

J. COLBORNE.

The Right Honourable,
The EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 16—BUILDING OF COBOURG SEMINARY.

(*Archives, Series Q. Vol. 387-1 p. 182.*)

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada beg leave to express our firm and devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and that constitution under which we have the happiness to live, and most humbly represent to Your Majesty,

That we have at a very heavy expense, and by the aid of the voluntary and liberal contributions of friends of religion and education in these Provinces, erected and, in about three months will have completed the Buildings for a seminary of learning, situate in the vicinity of the town of Cobourg, in the Newcastle district, to be called the Upper

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Canada Academy ; the object of which is to educate the youth of Methodist congregations and other youth in the Canadas, and poor young men of piety and promising talents for common School masters, and the most pious and talented Indian youths, as interpreters, teachers and Missionaries to the aboriginal tribes of the Province—with special care of the moral and religious principles and habits of the pupils, as the union of education and Christian morality is essential to the well being of every civilized country.

That nine trustees have been appointed by the conference three of whom, (the first three on the list,) shall go out of office annually, and the vacancies shall be filled up by the conference who shall hold in trust all property of every kind in any way purchased or acquired, for the use of the said Academy. A board of Visitors consisting of five shall be annually chosen by the conference, at its annual meeting, who, in connection with the Trustees shall have authority to appoint the Principal and Teachers, and frame and make laws for the good government of the said Academy according to the design of its establishment. To its joint board of Trustees and Visitors, the Principal and Teachers shall be amenable for their conduct. The said board of Trustees and Visitors shall transmit annually to the Conference at its annual Meeting, a full and particular statement of the literary and financial state of the said Academy.

That accommodation for the lodging, as well as tuition, for one hundred and seventy pupils are provided within the halls of the Academy.

That an Institution of this kind is all important to the educational and best interests of the Province.

That the Wesleyan Methodists are the most numerous body of Christians in this Province, and are the only body who have made a united and vigorous effort, by the aid of private and individual contribution for the promotion of education in this new and important Province of Your Majesty's dominions.

That notwithstanding the very great and general exertions which have been made to obtain and collect subscriptions, such has been the pressure of the times in this Province for the last two years, that the progress of the buildings has been greatly impeded, anticipated resources and promised subscriptions have in very many instances, failed ; so that a debt has accumulated against the Managing Board of about four Thousand Pounds.

That in order to render the said Academy efficient for the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated in its establishment, and in order to render a sound religious education in the elementary branches of Science accessible to poor young men of promising talent as common School masters, and the children of Parents in moderate circumstances, annual resources independent of the fees of Tuition, and a philosophical apparatus and library are indispensably necessary as also a Charter of Incorporation.

That under these circumstances of pressing necessity, animated by an ardent desire to promote the highest religious and educational interests of this Province, encouraged by the assurance of your Majesty's parental desire to advance the educational welfare, as well as general happiness, of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects in every part of your Majesty's vast empire, and emboldened by the fact of your Majesty having granted to the Episcopal University of King's College in this Province a Royal Charter, an annual grant of One Thousand Pounds Sterling for sixteen years, and an endowment of two hundred and twenty-five Thousand Acres of waste lands of the Crown, your Petitioners humbly and earnestly pray your Majesty to take the premises into your most gracious consideration and grant a Royal Charter for the said Upper Canada Academy, and such a sum of money and endowment of lands as your Majesty of your Royal grace and liberality may see fit.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

WM. LORD, President
of U. C. Conference.
EGERTON RYERSON,
Secretary

Hamilton, U.C., June 16th, 1835.

No. 17.—CHARTER OF COBOURG SEMINARY.

(Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 387-1, p. 187.)

Whereas the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada have by the aid of private and voluntary contributions, erected the buildings for an Academy of Learning, for the Education of youth on Christian principles, situate in the vicinity of the Town of Cobourg, in the Newcastle District, within our Province of Upper Canada in North America, and whereas the said Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church have made humble application to Us, that we would be pleased to grant Our Royal Charter for the more perfect establishment of the said Academy for the purpose aforesaid; And whereas the object of the said application has been recommended by our trusty and well beloved Sir John Colborne our Lieut. Governor of our said Province, as greatly conducive to the welfare of our said Province. Now KNOW YE, that We having taken the premises into our Royal Consideration and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution have of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion ordained and granted, and do by these presents for Us, our heirs and Successors, Ordain and Grant, that there shall be established at or near our Town of Cobourg in the Newcastle District, and in our said Province from this time, an Academy with the style and privileges hereinafter stated, for the instruction of youth and students in the various branches of science and literature, to continue for ever to be called Upper Canada Academy.

And we do hereby declare and grant that the Conference or Ecclesiastical Assembly of the said Wesleyan Methodist Church at its annual Meetings shall appoint nine Trustees for the said Academy, three of whom (the first three on the list) shall go out of Office annually and the vacancies shall be filled up by the said Conference; And We do hereby, for Us, our heirs and Successors will ordain and grant, that the said nine Trustees appointed as aforesaid, and their Successors for ever shall be one distinct and separate Body politic and Corporate in deed and in name by the name and style of the Trustees of Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal, and that they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to alter, renew or change such common seal at their will and pleasure and as shall be found convenient and that by the same name they the said Trustees and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and maintain to and for the use of the said Academy, Messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments of what kind, nature or quality so ever situate and being within our said Province of Upper Canada or of Lower Canada, so as the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of five thousand pounds above all charges; and moreover to take purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain all or any goods, chattels, charitable or other contributions gifts or benefactions whatsoever.

And We do hereby declare and grant, that the said Trustees and their successors by the same name shall and may be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said Province of Upper Canada and other our Dominions, in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever of what nature or kind soever, in as large ample and beneficial a manner and form as any other body politic or corporate or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer or be sued, impleaded or answered in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the government and management of the affairs of the said Academy, we do hereby declare, ordain and grant, that the said conference of the said Wesleyan Methodist Church at each of its annual meetings shall have authority to appoint five visitors (whose term of office shall cease at the annual meeting of the said conference next ensuing to that at which they were appointed) who shall be associated with the said Trustees as a joint board of management,

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which joint Board of said Trustees and visitors shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes rules and ordinances touching and concerning the good government of the said Academy, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures and Exercises and all matters regarding the same, the appointment, residence and duties of the Principal of the said Academy, the number, residence and duties of Teachers thereof, the management of the Revenues and property of the said Academy, the salaries, stipends, provision and emoluments of and for the Principal, Teachers, Officers and Servants thereof: the number and duties of such officers and servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them may seem good, fit or useful for the well being and advancement of the said Academy, and agreeable to this our Charter, and also from time to time by any new Statutes, rules or ordinances to make, renew, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Rules and ordinances, as to them shall seem meet and expedient. Provided always that the said Statutes, rules and ordinances or any of them shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of Great Britain and Ireland, or of our said Province of Upper Canada or to this our Charter. Provided also that no Principal of said Academy shall be appointed to or finally removed from Office without the approbation of the majority of the Votes of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at its annual meeting. Provided also that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted as pupils or scholars within said Academy.

And we do further ordain and grant that a Meeting of the said Trustees and Visitors shall be held in each and every year within one Calendar month after the annual Meeting of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at which meeting a Secretary and Treasurer of the said Board shall be appointed by the votes of the majority of the Members present; such Treasurer and Secretary being Trustees or Visitors of said Academy.

And we do further ordain and declare, that no meeting of said Board shall be or be held to be, a lawful meeting thereof, unless five members at least be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the decision of the said Board shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the Members of the Board present, including the vote of the Presiding Member; and that in the event of an equal division of such votes the Member presiding at any such Meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And we do further declare and ordain, that if any Member or Members of the said Board shall die, or resign his or their seat in the said Board, then and in every such case a fit and proper person or persons shall be appointed by the remaining members of the said Board at their next Meeting, if they shall judge it expedient, and such new member or members so appointed in the place or stead of the member or Members so dying or resigning shall continue in office until the annual meeting next ensuing of the said conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

And we do hereby declare and ordain, that the said Board shall from time to time and at all times appoint the time and place of its own meeting; but that an extra meeting of the said Board may be called at any time, whenever three or more members of the said Board shall judge it expedient by giving due and sufficient notice thereof. A true and faithful record of the proceedings of each and every meeting of the said Board shall be entered by the Secretary of the Board in a Book kept for that purpose and signed by the presiding member and Secretary.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the due proof of the appointment of persons as Trustees and visitors of the said Academy. Now we do further ordain and declare that the Secretary of the said Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at or immediately after each annual meeting of said Conference shall certify the same under his own hand to the Secretary of the said Board, which certificate shall be copied into the book kept by the said Board, and shall be held to be sufficient proof of the appointment of any person or persons as Trustee or Visitor or Trustees or Visitors of said Academy.

And We do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command, that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid subject to the said provisions shall be strictly

and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And we do will and by these presents for Us, our heirs and successors, do grant and declare that these our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said Trustees of the said Academy as well in our Court of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other subjects whatsoever of Us, our heirs and Successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission imperfection defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

NOTE B.

EMIGRATION.

No. 1.—MR. SHIRREFF'S PROPOSAL FOR SETTLEMENT.

(Archives Series Q. Vol. 375-2 p. 361)

LONDON, September 29, 1832.

MY LORD,—When I had last the honour of an interview with Mr. Hay I mentioned that I was very desirous of submitting to His Majesty's Government a plan for opening a direct communication between Montreal and Lake Huron by way of the Ottawa, and for settling the neighbouring country and I now beg leave to lay before Your Lordship a few observations on the subject.

An undertaking of this kind was first suggested in a pamphlet published in London by my brother in 1824, and both he and my Father have since been at great pains to ascertain the nature of the country with a view to the objects already mentioned. A description of a part of it which the former explored for that purpose at a very considerable expense and which was previously a blank in the maps accompanies this.

In countries which have been long occupied, the object for increased facilities to communication is generally to accommodate bodies of population already formed, tho' even in that view, an increased activity of intercourse is always reckoned on in calculating the cost. In more recently settled countries, the object of such facilities is often to encourage, and in some measure to guide the progress of settlement, care being taken to observe that other circumstances combine to make the current of population set in towards those parts of the country where the improvements are commenced. The Erie Canal is a striking example of the success with which extensive works may be undertaken on the latter principle in a country where the low price of land removes every check to the increase of population. In this work the Americans were fortunate in being able to combine almost immediate commercial advantages with additional facilities for warlike operations on the Northern frontier. To restore the equilibrium of attack and defence, the Rideau Canal became necessary. It also opens up a most important part of the country tho' not likely to repay itself as soon as the Erie Canal the substantial manner in which it is constructed will prevent any considerable outlay, for repairs in the meantime. It is one of the greatest securities by which we hold the Canadas and the protection of every other great work which either has been, or may be, undertaken there. Among the latter there is none more strongly pointed out by the form of the country, nor which would be a greater stimulus to its trade and settlement, than the completion of the direct water-way between Montreal and Lake Huron which is already half formed by means of the Ottawa. It is remarkable that the distance is the same as that between Albany and Lake Erie, the two extremities of the great work by which our enterprising neighbours have connected the Upper Lakes with the Atlantic. The two lines of communication would indeed in both senses of the word be parallel. Even altho' the route by Lake Nipissing were found to be the most eligible, the increase of distance on our side would be much more than compensated by what nature has done to our hand.

The probability of an advantageous investment of capital in such an undertaking is of course for the consideration of individuals. But it may be observed that the two objects proposed would reciprocally aid each other. The body of land at a Company's

disposal would attract labourers and afford supplies for the Canal, and the Canal would bring purchasers for the land, of whom the workmen employed would form a very considerable proportion.

There is this advantage in commencing such operations in a part of the country still unoccupied, that there is no large item to be placed at the debit of the account for damage to private property. In the present instance, on the contrary, there would be the enhanced value of the land to come to the credit of the works. Had this been the case with regard to the Rideau Canal, an Association of individuals might perhaps have been found willing to have undertaken that work. And even had its adaptation to military purposes rendered it necessary to defray the expense out of the public purse, many of the obstacles arising from extravagant claims for compensation, through which in addition to the natural difficulties of the work, the able Officer intrusted with its accomplishment has had to thread or cut his way, would have been avoided, while the lands in the vicinity might have been advantageously sold by Government, and the purchasers more benefitted than by receiving a free grant of them, without such an improvement. Nations, however, like individuals, must often pay for their experience, and I only make these observations because they are in favour of an early commencement in the present instance, one great encouragement to which, is the rapidly increasing population of the Michigan and North Western Territories. For there can be no doubt, and it is a circumstance which appears to ensure success, that these Sections of the United States would avail themselves of an opening in the direction of the Ottawa for almost the whole of their Atlantic commerce.

Indeed, such an outlet for their produce would not fail to accelerate and swell the tide of emigration already set in towards that quarter from the New England and Middle States of the Union. In a political point of view, such an advantageous channel for their trade would very much increase the interest which they have in their Government continuing on a friendly footing with the British Empire. Should we unfortunately however, be involved in hostilities with our powerful rival this short and safe cut to Lake Huron, together with a militia and population of English feelings in that part of Canada, would add greatly to our resources ; whereas without them, a reference to the maps will at once show that the enemy, by the settlement of his Michigan and North-western Territories, will have turned our flank, and converted into a source of mischief, or at least annoyance to us, the very circumstance which otherwise would have bound him over to the peace.

The co-operation necessary on the part of Government and Legislature, would be the giving at a valuation, and on certain conditions to a Company either already, or to be formed, an extent of land and a charter that would enable them to combine both the settling effectually that part of the country, with the completing the navigation of the Ottawa as far up, if necessary as Matawowen Bay, and the connecting that river by canals or railroads with the navigable waters between it and Lake Huron, so as to carry forward the line of communication to the latter.

If the writer may venture to hope that his views on this subject accord with those of His Majesty's Government, there are one or two points which he would respectfully state as appearing to him very important.

The first of these is the delaying, for a short time, to make any grants or sales of land in the Midland District of Upper Canada north of the river Madawaska, in the Newcastle District, north of the 45th degree of latitude, and in the Home District north of the same degree and nearer to the Muskoka river and lake than 3 miles. The late season of the year will prevent this being inconvenient, whereas partial settlements north of the above limits might very much embarrass the arrangements with a Company and their subsequent operations.

In the next place that in consideration of the risk and expense of opening this line of communication, an Association willing to undertake it should have the preference in choosing conditionally a tract of land between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, north of the boundary above specified. The extensive space unfit for cultivation immediately in the rear of the present surveyed Townships in the Midland and Newcastle Districts and the obstructions which the falls and rapids of the Ottawa cause to Settlements beyond

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that space, make it essential to the opening up of the country to the south of Lake Nipissing, that the command of the most desirable part of the land there and the removal of these obstructions should go hand in hand.

The only other point which it appears necessary to mention at present is the importance of Government retaining on both sides of the Ottawa in any measures for the further Settlement of the country, the sole right of disposing of the standing timber on the lands, till they are cleared and fenced for cultivation, leaving of course the settlers at full liberty to use whatever may be wanted for building, fuel and agricultural purposes. It is presumed that this can be done in giving up the property of the lands in other respects. Without the retention of this right in a part of the country where the cutting of timber for exportation is carried on so extensively, a very untimely check might be given to this branch of our Colonial trade, which would be felt by none more severely than the new settlers themselves. The benefit to them from the timber on their respective allotments would be inconsiderable, whereas they would derive a great advantage from the demand which the timber trade occasions for their produce. This stipulation was not necessary with regard to the Canada Company, as their block of land is not near the forests from which the market is chiefly supplied. But in the present instance it would be advisable to extend the reservation always made (tho' seldom acted on) respecting the white pine, to the red pine and oak, and perhaps it might be possible, on the other hand, to dispense with the usual reservation of a proportion of the land.

In reference to the objections which have been made against colonizing by means of joint stock Companies as a resident and proprietor of land in Canada I would say they are most beneficial to us. We want capital. How are we to get it? Individuals possessing it largely cannot be expected to emigrate. It is therefore only by means of joint stock Companies formed in the Mother Country that capital to a sufficient extent can be brought to bear on British America, and the settlement of the Country must naturally be one of the first objects they should point at. When their work is done in this respect they will die out as land holders. The North American Atlantic States, the parents of most of the others which have since grown up, were founded by similar Associations, and altho' the United States may now be settling their lands without having recourse to these means it is owing to the already great accumulation of capital there. Wealthy individuals purchase from the General Government extensive tracts of land, open roads through them, plan and commence villages, build bridges, mills and schoolhouses, and thus prepare the country for being occupied by persons of smaller means. There can be no doubt that all this is advantageous to the settler, as well as the capitalist, and the community at large; and it is exactly what our North American Land Companies must do for their own interest. Such a mode of breaking up the forest provides likewise much employment for the emigrant labourer, and in the present case this would be further increased by the nature of the undertaking, by which also a new channel of commerce would be opened through the Canadas.

Respectfully submitting these remarks to Your Lordship

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordships most obedient humble servant

ROBERT SHIRREFF.

To the Viscount Howick, M. P.

His Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department,
&c. &c. &c.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

No. 2.—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO VISCOUNT GODERICH.

*(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377-1, p. 1.)*UPPER CANADA,
YORK, 10th January, 1833.

MY LORD,—The Agents appointed to superintend the location of Emigrants having closed their Accounts, I am now enabled to transmit the annexed statement of the expense incurred in carrying into effect the arrangements sanctioned in Your Lordships instructions of the 1st February and 31st May last, No. 72.

The expenditure occasioned by the embarrassing circumstances under which the Emigration of last season commenced, and continued for several months, has been large. I am persuaded however that the speedy and effectual relief experienced in both Provinces, by the constant removal of Emigrants from the Ports on the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario at which they were liable to be detained, and the permanent benefit which the Country has derived from the measures adopted for the distribution, employment and location of at least thirty thousand persons, cannot fail to show that the outlay was necessary and warranted.

I encouraged, early in the season, the societies established at Prescott, Kingston and York and the settlers interested in local improvements to open Roads which were much required and promised, conditionally, that part of the expense of constructing them should be defrayed by the Executive Government.

On these roads many destitute families were employed successively and earned by their labour a sum sufficient to carry them to remote Townships.

The expense for conveyance was incurred chiefly in forwarding families from Prescott to York, and to the new Townships of Harvey, Medonté and Oro, and to the Western Townships of Adelaide and Warwick.

In Adelaide and Warwick about 3,500 persons have been established; a population that will much advance the interests of the Western District. I have authorised the employment of the destitute Emigrants in these Townships in opening a road from Canada to Lake Huron. Some of them will, I hope, find work on the location of the officers and other settlers who have lately purchased Land in that part of the Province.

I regret to state that many of the Pensioners who arrived last season, having commuted their Pensions, are in great distress. They have squandered away their commutation allowance and cannot, without further assistance, remain on their land, and are either too indolent or unable to labour with energy sufficient to provide for their families. They generally are led to believe that they have been dealt with unfairly and being destitute and discontented, and having passed their best days in the Army must soon become settlers of the worst description for these Provinces.

The discharged soldiers who have retained their pensions are all going on well. There are also others in great distress in the Newcastle District.

The Emigrants from Sussex and Wiltshire that were sent out early in the Spring, having received the small sums due to them on their arrival at York were left without means to provide for their temporary support. They have been distributed, however, in the Western Districts, and are satisfied with their prospects.

As it does not appear probable that any extensive system proposed for the encouragement of Emigration will become acceptable at home nor that the Parishes or Land holders will consent to place under the control of the Government, funds sufficient to establish a portion of their redundant population in these Colonies; this Province must be prepared for the reception annually of thirty or forty thousand voluntary Emigrants, the greater part of which will require immediate support, I beg leave, therefore, to offer some observations suggested by the experience of the last two years, and the result of the measures adopted to provide for destitute settlers.

It is obvious that, if arrangements should not be made to prevent an accumulation of Emigrants at Prescott and York, five or six thousand persons might frequently be de-

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tained at the same time in these Towns totally unfit to support them or afford them employment. Hitherto in order insure the removal of Emigrants successively as they arrive and to direct them to Districts where they may provide for themselves, and the Province reap the greatest advantage from their industry, several Townships have been prepared for their reception to which they have been encouraged to proceed. Their conveyance to the interior Townships is expensive, as well as the preparations necessary to be made for their employment; but by this mode large tracts of Land are brought into cultivation in one season.

Officers and Settlers with Capital ready to take up their residence in Townships occupied by four or five hundred labourers, and where the value of land increases in proportion to the population placed near their Grants; the destitute Settlers either are hired by farmers on their route to the Townships to which they have been directed, or are employed by the settlers who enter the new Township with them; or by the Agents of Government, to open roads. A better course perhaps could not be followed both for the interests of Emigrants and the Province.

The only exceptionable part of the system is the employing of Emigrants to open roads in the new Townships, as these could be made by persons accustomed to the work for one-third of the expense now incurred in forming them and the destitute Emigrants might be employed in clearing fifteen or twenty acres on the lots intended for sale in different parts of a Township, and in planting potatoes and Indian corn for the supply of the settlers that may be located, and for the Emigrants employed in clearing the grounds. These crops would probably be sold for the price of labour bestowed in raising them. The improvements would induce persons of small capital to purchase the lots on which they were made, and the proceeds would defray the expenses of the year.

I have no doubt that such a system would succeed. It appears in every respect preferable to employing Emigrants on roads; or to the project of clearing Land for large farms an undertaking which must fail unless conducted by superintendents of great experience, intelligence and integrity.

The Salaries for the Superintendents of this description would add considerably to the outlay and the farms prepared for occupation could not be readily disposed of; but small improvements would be placed within the reach of Settlers of very limited means, and the value of land in every part of the Township would be equally increased. mth-4
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I shall direct the Agents in the new Townships to employ Emigrants at low Wages, in clearing land early in the spring for cultivation instead of continuing them on work that can yield no immediate profit.

The representation contained in the annexed document from the Commissioner of Crown Lands has induced me to allow officers of the Navy and Army entitled to a remission of the purchase money for land according to their rank to receive their grants at the upset price, provided that they settle on their location a few months after their arrival in the Province.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, your Lordship's
Most obedient humble servant,

The Right Hon'ble
VISCOUNT GODERICH,
&c., &c., &c.

J. COLBORNE.

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Money paid by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on account of Emigration to the 13th November, 1832, inclusive.

(*Archives, Series Q., vol. 377-1, p. 9.*)

	£	s.	d.
John W. Gamble—To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the Road	1,079	10	7
John Patton—Agent at Prescott, to defray the expense of forwarding indigent Emigrants to the different Settlements forming in the Upper Parts of the Province, and also to afford them temporary employment on the road leading from Prescott to the Rideau Canal	900	0	0
Cheeseman Moe—Agent at Cornwall, to Superintend the forwarding of Emigrants	139	19	11
William Chisholm—To defray the expense of employing indigent Emigrants on the Road	633	15	0
Charles Rubidge—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in the Newcastle District	276	11	1
John Bastinch—For expenses incurred in forwarding Emigrants from Port Stanley to Adelaide	25	11	8
Anthony B. Hawke—Agent stationed at La Chine to superintend the forwarding of Emigrants	100	0	0
Wellesley Richey—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Oro, Medonte and Orillia	1,057	6	0
James Fitzgibbon—To disburse sundry expenses incurred in relieving the distress occasioned to the indigent Settlers by the prevalence of the Cholera and forwarding them to the lands settling	382	4	10
Roswell Mount—For expenses incurred in settling Emigrants in Adelaide and opening roads through these Townships	1,844	5	0
York Emigration Society.—For the relief of destitute Emigrants	404	13	1
Francis Hudson—For employing Emigrants on a road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to Sunnidale	90	17	0
Transport—Expenses incurred in the transport of indigent Settlers to the lands allotted for their reception	656	12	6
Provisions—Furnished Settlers of the above description	719	10	2
Hamilton & Hunt—Medicine	0	15	8
Francis Swan—To purchase bedding and furniture required for the sick and destitute in the Hospital fitted up in York by command of the Lieutenant Governor	89	0	8
Harvey Shepherd—Axes for the Men employed in opening the roads	10	0	0
John Ewart—For erecting a temporary Shed at the Port of York to shelter Emigrants on landing from the inclemency of the weather	24	10	0
Robert Marchant—For enclosing and clearing a burying place for the reception of persons who died of cholera	50	10	0
B. Madden—Messenger sent to J. W. Lount	1	0	0
George Lount—Provisions	60	10	0
Samuel Lount—For exploring Sunnidale and making out a road leading from Kempenfeldt Bay to that Township	32	2	0
Provincial currency	8,582	10	11

Besides the sum of £8,582 10 11, Messrs. Chisholm and Gamble have been authorised to expend in the employment of poor Settlers on the roads the further sum of £500, to be repaid them after the 1st January, 1832. And there still remains, as by Mr. Patton's statement, unpaid £1,135 5 2½ due the steamboats Great Britain, Queenston, William 4th and Niagara, &c., for passages furnished the Emigrants from Prescott to the different ports on Lake Ontario.

No. 4.—SIR JOHN COLBORNE TO R. W. HAY.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 377-1, p. 51.*)

YORK, U. C., January 14th, 1833.

My dear sir,—In my dispatch of the 10th inst. I have proposed a scheme for rendering the labour of Emigrants productive, by employing them in clearing 10 acres on certain lots for sale in new Townships, planting the acres cleared, and selling the improvements to Emigrants who enter the Township with capital.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

Emigration is now an affair of so much importance in this province that our chief attention should be drawn to the changes that are taking place.

If Emigrants can be readily disposed of, I should *intreat* that the influence of Government may be exerted to promote emigration to the utmost extent to this Province. The effects of the late importations are already apparent in every district, and the necessity of filling Upper Canada till it overflows is obvious.

Have the goodness to show to Lord Goderich the accompanying estimate of the outlay and return for one year, in assuming that 100 Emigrants might be constantly employed in clearing 100 acres every month. The calculations are made on the supposition that 100 acres may be cleared and planted before the 10th of June, that the crops and improvements might be sold to Emigrants located in a new Township before September, and that all the lots improved might be sold in the course of the year for the value of the labour of the men employed. Thus, if four thousand persons should be directed to a new Township in the ensuing season, and a fourth of them in indigent circumstances, and employed in clearing, there would be no difficulty in selling their labour at the rate of £4 an acre on the improved lots, in addition to the upset price.

The greater part of the money advanced for wages would be returned in September. I have consulted many experienced Settlers on this project, and they are all of opinion that it will succeed.

The exertions that I found it necessary to make last year to disperse the emigrants as they arrived, and to prevent such an accumulation of them as might have destroyed half of the number that entered the Province, as well as their neighbours, led to an expense far beyond the sum allowed for the purpose of Emigration; but the emergency demanded the active and expensive arrangements which were adopted, and had they not been sanctioned panic and confusion must have prevailed during the whole season. I am quite satisfied that Lord Goderich will be convinced that the expense could not have been avoided without producing serious consequences.

Many families well able to pay for their conveyance were forwarded; but it was not easy to separate the destitute from those that had means to proceed. The alarm was great and it should be recollected that we had not only to provide for the removal of Emigrants from the St. Lawrence but also for their conveyance to remote Townships, and employment. I cannot regret any portion of the outlay. The Province, generally, has benefited by it, and the Western District particularly. The population of that District has been increased in a few months from 10,000 to 14,000.

The account of the expenditures are nearly completed. The sum expended will amount I believe to about £10,000. The territorial revenue will bear this charge without inconvenience.

* * * * *

I must again advert to Emigration, persuaded that the subject should absorb our chief attention at home and abroad, as far as this Colony is concerned. The experiment of colonization on a large scale has never been tried; nor has it ever been attempted with the many favourable circumstances under which it may be now encouraged.

With prudent regulations the capitalists can be made to support the destitute Emigrants while they are establishing themselves, and we may see a magnificent Colony raised up in ten years, firmly attached to the institutions of the Mother Country advancing her interests and commercial views, without looking towards separation, and by its numbers and opinions influencing every portion of the Canadas that requires a good example. The inclosed report on the Emigrant tax also deserves Lord Goderich's attention.

The estimate for the outlay in employing Emigrants to clear land will bear a rigid inspection, the charges are all made at a high rate. I trust that the Secy. of State will think the scheme of so much importance that his opinion of its merits, and as to the expediency of adopting the plan proposed may be forwarded to me by New York; so that I may receive his instructions in April.

I remain, my dear sir,

Very faithfully yours,

R. WM. HAY, Esq., F.R.S.,

J. COLBORNE.

&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.—ESTIMATE of the probable expense in employing 100 emigrants in clearing land, from the 25th of March, 1833, to the 25th March, 1834, and also showing the increased value of land, and the value of the crops.

	£	s.	d.
To Wages of 100 men for one year at £2 10s. per month.	3,000	0	0
Provisions for 100 men for 1 year at £1 10s. per month	1,800	0	0
Building 120 log houses on the 120 different lots on which the clearings are made at £2 10s. 0d. each	300	0	0
Carriage of Implements and Utensils, 20 cwt. at 5s.	5	0	0
Fodder for 5 Yoke of Oxen for 1 year	30	0	0
Seed Potatoes—10 bushels per acre for 100 acres—1,000 Bushels at 2s. 6d. per bushel	125	0	0
Carriage of 1,000 Bushels of potatoes at 1s.	50	0	0
Planting 100 Acres of Potatoes at 10s. per acre.....	50	0	0
Digging 100 Acres of Potatoes and taking care of the same at 20s. per acre	100	0	0
Wages of an Agent for one year at 15s. per day	270	0	0
Extra wages to 10 men acting as overseers one to each settlement at 2s. 6d. per day each	465	5	0
Depreciation in value of Teams, Implements, &c., in Statement 25 percent on £219 17s. 6d.	54	19	4
Conveyance of 100 Emigrants from York to Sunnidale at 10s. each.....	50	0	0
	6,300	4	4
Add 5 percent to cover contingencies.....	315	0	3
	6,615	4	7
Allowing each man to clear one acre per month, 100 men will in one year clear 1,200 acres or 10 acres on 120 separate lots. These improvements can be sold to the wealthier Class of Settlers, and will enhance the value of the Land cleared £4 per acre and amount to	4,800	0	0
The 120 Log Houses can also be sold to the persons purchasing the-clearing for the sum they cost, £2 10s. each	300	0	0
The 100 acres of Potatoes will probably produce in September 15,000 bushels —150 Bushels per acre—and sell for 2s. per bushel	1,500	0	0
Total receipts.....	6,600	0	0

No. 6.—STATEMENT of the cost incurred in furnishing 100 Men with Teams, implements, &c.

	£	s.	d.
5 Yoke of Oxen at £20 per Yoke	100	0	0
5 Yoke Staples and Rings at 12s. 6d.	3	2	6
5 sets of Log Chains at 40s.	10	0	0
100 Axes and helves at 7s.	35	0	0
100 hoes at 4s.	20	0	0
2 grinding stones and cranks at 27s. 6d.	2	15	0
2 crosscut saws at 30s.	3	0	0
2 Whip Saws at 40s.	4	0	0
1 doz. Files at 10d.	0	10	0
2 Adzes at 12s. 6d.	1	5	0
12 Augers at 5s.	3	0	0
2 large drawing Knives at 6s. 3d.	0	12	6
2 hand Saws at 7s. 6d.	0	15	0
2 frows at 5s.	0	10	0
5 pair Beetle Rings at 5s.	1	5	0
10 iron Wedges at 3s. 9d.	1	17	6
10 Boilers at 20s.	10	0	0
10 Frying Pans at 4s. 6d.	2	5	0
10 large Tin dishes at 10s.	5	0	0
100 Spoons at 3d.	1	5	0
100 Tin Cups at 15d.	6	5	0
5 drags and 5 sets of drag teeth	7	10	0
Provincial currency	219	17	6

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

No. 7.—The following Statement shows the Weekly arrivals of Emigrants at Quebec and Montreal during the year 1834, Specifying the Number of Males, Females and Childre, nunder 14 years ; also, the number of Voluntary Emigrants and those that receive Parochial Aid.

Archives—Series Q, Vol. 217-3, p. 699.

Week Ending	Males.	Females.	Children under 14.	Parochial Aid.	Voluntary	Total each Week.
May 11	90	64	54	.....	208	208
" 17	1,449	989	842	403	2,877	3,280
" 24	866	652	530	131	1,917	2,048
" 31	2,003	1,540	1,185	373	4,355	4,728
June 7	734	490	371	126	1,469	1,595
" 14	978	735	563	265	2,011	2,276
" 21	756	544	357	.....	1,657	1,657
" 28	875	578	486	49	1,890	1,939
July 5	678	534	381	141	1,452	1,593
" 12	1,214	858	673	235	2,510	2,745
" 19	262	224	198	63	619	682
" 26	198	146	104	.....	440	440
Aug. 2	539	345	308	.....	1,192	1,192
" 9	657	446	368	69	1,402	1,471
" 16	528	374	311	.....	1,213	1,213
" 23	705	471	395	.....	1,571	1,571
" 30	245	180	135	.....	560	560
Sept. 6	106	77	48	.....	231	231
" 13	65	49	43	.....	157	157
" 20	178	105	92	21	354	375
" 27	152	102	89	.....	343	343
Oct. 4	74	25	41	.....	150	150
" 11	126	93	72	12	279	291
" 18	66	51	29	4	142	146
" 25	18	13	6	.....	37	37
Nov. 1	3	2	.....	.....	5	5
	13,565	9,684	7,681	1,892	29,041	30,935

(NOTE.—The additions do not agree with the figures in the columns.—D. B.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, December 12, 1834.

No. 8.—Names of Ports from whence Emigrants came during the year 1834, with comparative statement of the numbers arrived at Quebec and Montreal during the three preceding years.

Archives—Series Q, Vol. 217-3, p. 700.

ENGLAND.

Names of Ports.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
London.....	1,051	1,287	4,150	1,135
Chatham.....	22	17		
Shoreham.....	62		99	
Portsmouth.....	163	251	932	
Southampton.....	1	20		4
Newport.....	20	2	156	1
Dartmouth.....	82	81	196	9
Poole.....	1	84	150	106
Plymouth.....	850	440	1,398	474
Torquay.....			48	
Exeter.....			6	
Falmouth.....	59	31	107	77
Penzance.....	12		28	19
Jersey.....	17	2		
Padstow.....	29	53	335	5
Bedford.....			66	51
Bridgewater.....	37	16	306	280
Bristol.....	64	107	1,836	764
Gloucester and Frome.....	10	7		6
Milford.....	5	35	138	15
Carmarthen.....		22		45
Swansea.....	32		63	
Aberystwith.....	37	42	27	
Lanelly.....			21	
Liverpool.....	1,060	551	2,217	2,261
Lancaster.....		61	45	43
Whitehaven.....	72	413	795	138
Maryport.....	538	315	884	421
Workington.....	29		246	399
Berwick and Newcastle.....	459	208	340	239
Sunderland.....	57	40	206	86
Scarboro' and Shields.....	49	1	12	
Stockton.....	192	233	132	
Whitby.....	273	46	236	471
Hull.....	1,171	655	1,288	2,780
Yarmouth.....	345	171	793	514
Colchester.....			145	
Lynn.....		7	86	
	6,799	5,198	17,481	10,343

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

No. 8 Continued.—Names of Ports from whence Emigrants came during the year 1834—*Con.*

Archives, Series Q. Vol. 217-3, p. 700.

IRELAND.

Names of Ports.	1834.	1833.	1832.	1831.
Dublin ..	5,879	3,571	6,595	7,157
Wexford ..	23	21	157	229
Waterford ..	1,008	197	877	1,216
Ross ..	278	325	926	1,159
Youghall ..	203	53	159	210
Cork ..	2,261	925	1,987	2,735
Baltimore ..			184	
Tralee ..	217	67	133	114
Limerick ..	1,097	602	1,689	2,759
Clare ..		19		
Galway ..	79	190	425	452
Westport ..	221		529	720
Killala ..				514
Sligo ..	2,114	657	2,961	4,079
Ballyshannon ..	154	71	86	200
Donegal ..	2		113	
Londonderry ..	1,580	1,852	2,582	2,888
Larne ..			137	
Belfast ..	3,024	2,637	6,851	7,943
Newry ..	945	725	1,374	1,591
Strangford ..	117	41	349	169
Drogheda ..		60	90	
Kilrush ..	4			
Kinsale ..	2			
	19,206	12,013	28,204	34,155

SCOTLAND.

Dumfries ..		137		
Ayr ..	221	24		40
Inverness ..		138		361
Cromarty ..	276	298	638	460
Greenock ..	1,140	1,458	1,716	2,988
Campbell Town ..		192	110	
Glasgow ..	462	168	160	176
Stranrae ..	87	75	60	
Peter Herd ..	29	41	18	13
Dundee ..	99	194	439	249
Grangemouth ..				196
Leith ..	661	622	1,145	664
Aberdeen ..	647	116	478	158
Isla ..	358	601	181	
Annan ..	391		175	
Alloa ..	87		231	
Leven ..		39	112	
Irvin ..		6	37	
Kirkaldy ..	33	47		
Tobermory ..	99	40		
Troon ..	1			
	4,591	4,196	5,500	5,354

LOWER PORTS.

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, West Indies, &c..	339	359	561	424
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EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

No. 9.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec since the year 1829 inclusive.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 703.)

Where from.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
England and Wales	3,565	6,799	10,343	17,481	5,198	6,799
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204	12,013	19,206
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500	4,196	4,591
Hamburgh and Gibraltar				15		
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.	123	451	424	546	345	339
	15,945	28,000	50,254	51,746	21,752	30,935
Grand total						198,632

EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 10. - DISTRIBUTION of Emigrants arrived at Quebec in the year 1834 :—

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 704.)

<i>Lower Canada.</i>		
City and District of Quebec	1,500	
District of Three Rivers	350	
District of St. Francis and Eastern Townships	640	
City and District of Montreal	1,200	
Ottawa District	400	
Total to Lower Canada		4,090
<i>Upper Canada.</i>		
Ottawa, Bathurst and Midland and Eastern Districts as far as Kingston, included ..	1,000	
District of Newcastle and Townships in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté	2,650	
Toronto and the Home District includes settlements round Lake Simcoe	8,000	
Hamilton, Guelph and Huron tract, and Situations adjacent	2,660	
Niagara Frontier and District including the line of the Welland Canal and round the head of Lake Ontario to Hamilton	3,300	
Settlements bordering on Lake Erie including the London District, Adelaide Settlement and to Lake St. Clair	4,600	
Total to Upper Canada		22,210
Died of cholera in Upper and Lower Canada	800	
Returned to United Kingdom	350	
Gone to the United States	3,485	
		4,635
Total		30,935

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

No. 11.—RETURN of the number of Emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom for the last Six Years :—

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 705.)

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
In the year 1829.....	8,110	2,443	948	11,501
" 1830.....	16,350	3,497	1,584	21,433
" 1831.....	13,808	6,721	2,078	22,607
" 1832.....	18,947	6,050	3,286	28,283
" 1833.....				16,100
To 20th November, 1834.....				26,540 *
Total.....				126,464

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 12.—A List of the Vessels wrecked coming to Quebec last Spring with the number of lives lost.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3, p. 706.)

1834 Early in Spring		Lives lost
	James of Workington, Captain Crooks, wrecked on Saint Paul's Island	
	Noon, of Sunderland, Capt Phillips Do.....	
	Isabella of Workington, with 130 emigrants, 7 drowned, remainder suffered great distress, wreck'd on Saint Paul's Island	7
	Bark, name unknown, same place.....	
	Brig James from Limerick, Capt. Laidle lost on the great Bank Newfoundland	250
	Bark Astrea, near Cape Breton, all lost.....	271
	Fidelity, Clark, from Dublin, same place, crew & passengers saved, 29 died of fatigue	29
	Bark Edward Chapman, near Scutari.....	
	Brig Columbus, same place.....	
	Ship name unknown, little Island.....	
	Brig Trafalgar, from St. John, New Brunswick, Cape Breton.....	
	Brig from West of England near Arichat with 180 Passengers, only 7 saved	173
	Brig from West of England with 280 passengers near Eusebo, Gut of Canso, no lives lost	
	Brig Resolution, Turnbull with 223 wreck'd near Spit Island S.E. coast of Newfoundland, 1 Boy & all Passenger's luggage lost.....	1
	Bark Juno, arrived at Richibucto with 233 Emigrants taken from a wreck at sea	
	Patriot from Sunderland on Cape Rosier, Gulf of St Lawrence.....	
	Scarboro Castle, at sea	
	Longitude.....	41
	Number of Ships lost 17.	
	Recapitulation of lives lost	
	Isabella	7
	Brig James.....	250
	Astrea.....	271
	Fidelity.....	29
	Brig from West of England }	
	Name unknown near	173
	Arichat	
	Resolution	1
		731
	Total number of persons lost }	
	by shipwreck on board vessels }	731
	bound to Quebec in year 1834	
	Died of Cholera and other diseases at Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	264
		995

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 12th December, 1834.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 13.—NOTES BY THE EMIGRATION AGENT.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 217-3 p. 708.)

Extract from the several Weekly Reports made to the Governor in Chief by the Chief Agent for Emigration at Quebec.

Week ending 10th May, 1834.

Finding that Masters of Ships continue to levy the Tax on Emigrants, I forwarded Printed Notices to Grosse Isle to inform them that there is no Law for such impost.

Week ending May 17th.

The Emigrants already arrived this season are in general, possessed of considerable property, Chiefly small Farmers and dealers, the number of persons of the working classes, is under an average of former years, and of that class already arrived, they are in general amply provided to pay their way to their destinations or to such situations as I consider best to direct them, good house servants are much wanted in this City and Montreal and the demand for all persons of the Working classes cannot be better. I have much difficulty in getting Ship Captains to refund to the Emigrants the amount of the late Tax which they illegally collected from them; up to this day I have succeeded in getting them back above five hundred Pounds. Many melancholy Shipwrecks have taken place this Spring among Emigrant Vessels coming to this Port.

Week ending 31st May.

The Emigrants arrived this week were in general in Good circumstances, the City is remarkably free of Emigrants at present considering the great number that has already arrived at so early a period. I succeeded in getting the Capitation Tax refunded to over One Thousand Emigrants on Friday and Saturday. Attendance is given at this office from Seven in the morning until dark to afford the numerous Applicants every aid to get away; nearly all the surviving Emigrants that have been Shipwrecked in the Gulf have come up, for such as stood in need I got gratuitous passage to Montreal.

Week ending 7th June.

This office continues to be exceedingly crowded daily by Emigrants soliciting aid to recover the Capitation Tax; the Captains of the Ship Home from Dublin, and Active from Londonderry which arrived this day have refused to refund the Tax, which I ascertained clearly to have been advanced by the Emigrants. The situation of the city is remarkably satisfactory, as regards the Emigrant population.

Week ending 14th June.

The Emigrants arrived this week have in general proceeded to Upper Canada; some labourers, servants and tradesmen remain employed at Quebec and Montreal. This City is unusually free from distress or want among the Emigrant population, through the aid of the Collector of Customs. I have got it so arranged that the Masters of Ships are prevented from landing the Emigrants and their baggage late in the evening risking the night's exposure unless when going by Steam Boat. A number of farming labourers, late the Tenantry of Lord Suffield arrived this week, they were recommended by the Secretary of State to this Department as also some other Small parties of Emigrants from various Estates all were well provided and I forwarded them as requested to their several destinations. I got the Capitation Tax very generally refunded to all the Emigrants that arrived this and the preceding Week with the exception of the Ship Home from Dublin.

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Week ending 21st June.

A considerable number of persons of the working classes arrived this week, principally from Ireland, they were apparently all able to pay their way, the great demand in Upper Canada for persons of the Working class and particularly at public works for labourers and Artificers with the high rate of wages induced nearly the whole to proceed thither. I have Reports this week from the Emigrant Agents at Toronto, Lachine, Prescott and By-town all testifying as to the good circumstances of the Emigrant population and to the total absence of Sickness or distress among them so far this Season.

This City and Montreal has never been more free from inconvenience from an Emigrant population, and the interference of the benevolent has been less required this Season than for the last five years. From the competition between the Steam Boats here and the forwarding boats above Montreal, Emigrants may now be got from Quebec to Prescott for about One Dollar each Adult.

Week ending 5th July.

The Emigrants arrived this week consist principally of tradesmen, farmers and labourers, of whom very few are now in Quebec.

Week ending 12th July.

The Emigrants arrived this week are very respectable, all in good health and spirits, the great demand for persons of the working classes throughout the Upper Province hastens them forward, the facilities of transport is a further inducement. I got the head money refunded to nearly all the Emigrants arrived this week. The total Sum refunded since the 12th of May to this date is about two thousand five hundred Pounds.

Week ending 19th July.

In consequence of the low rate of transport and great competition this season on the route from Quebec to Kingston, the head Money refunded to the Emigrants is ample to pay a common passage to Prescott.

Week ending 9th August.

By the Kingston, from Liverpool a Mr. Farmer (strongly recommended to this Department) and Family came Passengers, he proceeds for the present to Sorel, he has with him fifty head of live Stock of the most approved English Breeds.

Week ending 16th August.

The greater proportion of the Emigrants arrived this week from Scotland and the North of Ireland, and all had ample means to proceed to Upper Canada whither they were destined.

Week ending 6th September.

By the explosion of one of the Boilers of the Lady of the Lake, Steam Boat on Sunday Morning Six lives have been lost, they were passengers by the Conference from Leith, one of them Mr. W. Ronaldson has left considerable property, An Inventory of which I had taken, and Cash amounting to near Four hundred Pounds I lodged in the Montreal Bank, and his other effects have been stored.

Week ending 20th September.

The Emigrants this week are all in comfortable circumstances, the greater part, have proceeded to Upper Canada. In the Concord from London, there were 20 Boys sent out by the London Childrens Friend Society.

Week ending 27th September.

Seventy-three Saxon Emigrants arrived this week and proceeded to Upper Canada, they appear to be a healthy able bodied, industrious people, I gave them orders for employment at the Long Sault Canal.

Week ending 4th October.

Labourers are much wanted about town to get in the potato crop, and at Cornwall and the Long Sault Canal, Shoemakers and Tailors are in great request, at high Wages. Quebec is unusually free from an Emigrant population. Navigation closes 1st December, no Emigrants unprovided for remain in Quebec.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

No. 14.—QUEBEC EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

(*Archives, Series, Q., Vol. 216-1 p. 25*).

The Committee of Management of the Quebec Emigrant Society have to report the conclusion of their Proceedings under the Provincial Statute 2 Will. 4 Cap. 17, as far as relates to the transportation of poor and destitute Emigrants to the places of their destination.

During the period of the Navigation, from May to November, 1833 inclusive, they have forwarded the following numbers namely:—

Adults.....	1,330
Under 14 years.....	479
Under 7 years.....	531
Total	2,340

The Total number of Emigrants arrived at this Port during the past Season is stated at about 22,000, being a diminution of nearly 30,000 in comparison to the Emigration of 1832. With respect to the causes of this large diminution, the Committee are not called upon to advance any opinion beyond the dread naturally excited at Home by the calamitous details and recollections of the malady of 1832.

Of the immigration of 1833, about 16,000 persons arrived previous to the first of August of whom only about seven hundred made application to this Society for relief; a fact which shows the foresight of those whose means enabled them to reach these shores during the fine season of the year—of the remaining 6,000 who arrived previous to October a different opinion must be given, although having left Home at so late a period, they could hardly expect to obtain permanent employment in this Province so as to provide against the exigencies of a Canadian winter, it would appear that they were inadequately provided with funds, nearly 1,700 of the number having received the assistance of the Society.

The Committee are well satisfied from the experience of 1832, to find that His Majesty's Government have put a stop to the Emigration of Pensioners on receiving a commuted Allowance and a Lot of Land.

The number of Emigrants being so much diminished last Season, a corresponding diminution in the receipts from the Emigrant Fund was the natural result. The Committee therefore, taking into consideration the Surplus expenditure of 1832, which was to be provided for out of the receipt of last Season, made a very practicable reduction in the expenses of the Society giving up the Emigrant Shed in St. Paul's Street, and

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reducing the Salaries paid from 250 to £136 per Annum. Considering also, that the Act 2, Will. 4 Cap. 17 would cease its operation on the first of May next, they have been careful to keep their expenditure as near as possible within their receipts, so that at the end of the year the balance will not be considerable.

The total Amount available to the Society from the produce of the Emigrant Act is understood to be about £1,180. As far as the Accounts have been received the Expenditure is:—

Passages in 1833.....	£ 605
Provisions.....	15
Remaining due from last Season.....	375
Estimated Salaries and expenses to May 1834.....	190
	<hr/>
	£1,185

The Committee beg to mention the receipt of a letter written in German by Mr. Bagelman, of Bremen, soliciting to be informed by the Society if any Encouragement would be held out to German Emigrants wishing to settle in Upper or Lower Canada. The Committee answered this application, informing the writer that no assistance in Money could be expected, but that German Emigrants would doubtless be received here with Kindness, and if provided with means might be advantageously settled in various parts of the two Provinces.

The Emigration of the year 1833 shows no great difference in the proportion of Adults as compared to that of 1832; but it may be remarked that Young Females of good Character seeking service formed a larger proportion of the whole than before. It is worthy of notice also, that the Parents have this year been much less encumbered with young children, a circumstance which must have proved of material advantage to them in their speedy settlement in the Country. The following comparative view of the Emigration of 1832-3 will establish the correctness of this remark:—

Forwarded.	1832.	1833.
Adults.....	2,868	1,330
Under 14.....	875	479
Under 7.....	1,168	531

The Accounts required to be delivered to the three Branches of the Legislature through the Commissioners under the Act 2, William. 4, Cap 17, together with the Lists of the Emigrants forwarded and their full description, will be commenced forthwith and completed, if possible, at the time prescribed by Law for that purpose.

The Committee beg to acknowledge the readiness with which the Steamboat proprietors met their Views by acceding to their request that, following the precedent of 1832, they would reduce the price of passage one half from the 1st of October to the end of the navigation; and they also think proper to mention that they have been informed by their Secretary of numerous instances in which the Agents have taken upon themselves to forward poor persons, who, from various causes did not strictly come under the rules of this Society, yet were nevertheless deserving of relief.

The Committee would now have concluded their Report, but very strong opinions are entertained by a large portion of their Body as to the inexpediency at least if not the injustice of the Tax—the proceeds of which have been in part entrusted to them for distribution.

The Members of the Committee who hold these opinions feel apprehensive lest a statement merely of their proceedings would imply an unqualified approbation of this Tax, and of the practical effects resulting from the mode in which it is collected and applied.

The Committee have been therefore called upon to add that many strong and weighty objections have been advanced by a large portion of their Body against the principles upon which the Tax is founded as well as against its details in execution,

these objections, however, have been so met by counter reasons founded on the expediency of the measure and the difficulty of creating a fund to obviate the evils, which, too frequently, beset the Emigrant on his arrival, as to influence the opinions of, probably an equally large portion of the Committee.

Amidst these conflicting opinions there are also some upon which all parties are agreed; and these the Committee would press most earnestly upon the attention of the public.

However they may differ as to the means of creating a fund for charitable appropriation to the Emigrants the Committee are quite assured that such would be necessary to obviate some of the evils inevitably incidental to Emigration; And they do not conceive that under present circumstances, one adequate to them can be derived from private subscriptions: means must be adopted to meet cases of peculiar hardship and the case of the Sick, always far above the average in the same number of persons.

It appears that passages have been provided for Emigrants in a proportion no larger than one-ninth or one-tenth of the whole, this shews a much smaller proportion of actual pauperism than is commonly imagined, or could have been anticipated.

It is also to be observed that a heavy charge upon this fund might be removed altogether, if measures were taken in England to induce or compel the Parishes who send out their Paupers to this Country to advance funds sufficient for the Location of their families, and for the placing their funds in the hands of authorized Agents here, to be applied under the local authorities to this purpose.

The Committee have been through the whole of the period desirous of diffusing correct information as to the situation of the Emigrant on his arrival here, that he might be prepared to cope with the evils unavoidable in a Country where the demand for labour is unequal, the best chance for it remote, and where the inclemency of climate multiplies his wants.

They have availed themselves of every opportunity of doing so but they think that much remains to be done in this respect, as well as in guarding the Emigrant against the impositions to which he is liable, in what relates to his Passage and Provisions for the Voyage. Means should be taken in the Mother Country to apprise the Fathers of Families, in that class who are desirous of emigrating that unless they are provided with Funds, and these are well husbanded, their Emigration will involve them in greater misery than that from which they fly.

By a course of proceeding founded on these views the Committee conceive the possibility of so abating the evils to which the Emigrant is liable, as ultimately to supersede the necessity of any fund beyond what might be required to meet cases of incidental distress from Shipwreck, or death in the Parents, and the support of Hospitals for the Sick.

In conclusion, the Committee are desirous of recommending under the uncertainty which necessarily prevails at present as to the funds which may be at the disposal of the Society for the ensuing Season, that measures should be immediately taken to apprise those interested that no reliance can be placed upon assistance of this nature, that expectations which might otherwise be raised might not be disappointed, and the misery consequent thereon, as far as possible be prevented.

All which, &c.

(Signed)

D. DALY,

President Q.E.S.

(Signed)

J. C. Fisher,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, January 13th, 1834.

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No 15—LORD AYLMER TO MR. STANLEY.

*(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 216-1, p. 15.)*CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, QUEBEC,
4th April, 1834.

SIR.—I have delayed answering your confidential communication of the 4th August last, relating to the Act of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada (which Act expires in May next) imposing a Tax on Emigrants arriving by Sea, at the Ports of Lower Canada, being uncertain whether any attempt would be made to renew it in the House of Assembly.

Soon after the commencement of the late Session, however, a Bill was introduced for the purpose of containing the Act in question, whereupon I sent down a Message to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly (of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy herewith) intimating to them that it would be my duty to reserve the Bill, if brought up to me, for the Signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and recommending that a temporary provision should be made for the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants. The Bill, nevertheless, has passed the two Houses, without containing any such provision, and it will be transmitted along with other reserved Bills, passed during the late Session, for the Signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Anticipating, however, the possibility of the Bill being favourably considered by His Majesty's Government, I have caused a Duplicate certified Copy of it to be prepared, which is herewith transmitted, and I take leave to request that the earliest intimation of the decision of Government upon it may be communicated to me, in order that if favourable, its provisions may be carried into effect during the ensuing Season.

I am fully aware of the objections to this Bill existing in Upper Canada, and that it is likewise opposed by persons engaged in the Shipping Interest in this Province, but unquestionably in so far as regards the Public at large in Lower Canada, and more especially the Inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, the effects of it are highly beneficial; for it relieves them from the burden of providing for indigent Sick Emigrants which has heretofore been effected by means of charitable Contributions in those Cities.

The pressure of that burthen may be easily conceived when it is recollected that during the last three years, the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, exceeded one hundred and twenty four Thousand, of whom the large proportion consisted of persons in indigent circumstances. Such of those who were in health went forward into the Country, leaving their Sick (which after a long Voyage, under circumstances calculated to produce disease, could not fail to be numerous) to the chances of being taken care of by those amongst whom they were left.

Under such circumstances the aid derived from the tax levied on Emigrants prove highly beneficial as appears by the Report of the last Season, of the Emigrant Society of Quebec, a copy of which I have now the honour of transmitting, together with Statements shewing the numbers of Sick Emigrants received, during the same period, into the General Hospital of Montreal and the Emigrant Hospital at Quebec.

The Amount of the Emigrant Tax during the last Season was £4,298. 7s. 3d. Sterling which under the Provisions of the Act was equally divided between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal and it is greatly to be apprehended that if this resource be now with held, the Inhabitants of those Cities will not come forward and contribute from their own means to the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants as they have done heretofore when the Emigration to the Canadas was upon a more limited Scale than it has been during the last few years, and is likely to be in future.

It is to be observed that the whole produce of the Emigrant Tax is applied to the care and Medical treatment of Sick Emigrants, and to the furnishing to the Emigrants who stand in need of such assistance, the means of transporting themselves and families to Upper Canada, and to their respective destinations in this Province.

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Under all the circumstances as connected with the Bill for levying a Tax upon Emigrants arriving by sea at the Ports of Lower Canada, I take leave to recommend it to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
AYLMER.

The Right Honourable,
MR. STANLEY,
&c., &c., &c.

P. S.—Since the above was written a Memorial addressed to me by the Emigrant Society of Quebec has been received of which a Copy will be found along with the other documents adverted to in the body of this Dispatch, and I take leave to call your particular attention to it as being calculated to shew the necessity of making some provision from the Public Funds for the relief of sick and indigent Emigrants.

A.

No. 16.—LORD AYLMER TO MR. STANLEY.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 216-3 p. 636*).

SOREL, LOWER CANADA, June 16, 1834.

(Extract). Some alarm has been created at Quebec arising from the numerous cases of Typhus fever which have occurred on board of Passage Ships with Emigrants from Ireland, and from the circumstances of a few cases of Asiatic Cholera on board of others. But the whole of the Sick having been landed at the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, about thirty Miles below Quebec, I trust the existence of disease will be confined to the Hospital at that Station.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
AYLMER.

The Right Honourable
Mr. Stanley, &c., &c.

No. 17.—MR. W. H. DRAPER TO LORD ABERDEEN.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 225-2, p. 214*).

27 NORFOLK STREET, STRAND,
24th February, 1835.

MY LORD,—I have only just become aware through the medium of the public prints that His Majesty's Government contemplate the allowance of an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada by which a capitation tax is imposed on all passengers arriving in that Province by sea from any port in the United Kingdom.

A tax similar to this was imposed in the years 1831-2, and most justly called forth an expression of the sentiments of the Legislature of Upper Canada on this question. I beg leave respectfully to refer Your Lordship to the sound and constitutional reasoning in that address feeling confident, that hitherto it has remained wholly unanswered.

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It was understood, during the last sitting of the Legislature of Upper Canada that a similar measure was in progress before the Assembly of the Lower Province, and an address praying His Majesty not to assent to any such bill was adopted.

In both the addresses to which I refer the right of the province of Lower Canada to impose such a duty was strongly contested and without hoping to add any force to the arguments there urged, I will briefly recapitulate some of the objections to this measure :—

It is an imposition of a duty, by a local legislature upon all his Majesty's subjects, whose pleasure or business may occasion them to land in Lower Canada, involving a most important principle, for the amount of the tax is a secondary consideration, as the right to impose it being once admitted it may be carried to any extent till it amounts to an absolute exclusion of British subjects from a British province. It cannot be assimilated to the imposition of duties on merchandise, the principle of which is wholly different and in which case the interests of the Upper Province are expressly guarded by the Imperial act 3, Geo. 4. c. 119, sec. 29—nor is it any more defensible on any ground of policy which should be recognized by the mother country, as it has a direct tendency to check emigration and thereby seriously affect the interests of the colonies, and more especially of Upper Canada.

I think I may further venture to urge that a parallel instance of the imposition of a personal tax on every subject visiting a particular section of the British dominion cannot be found. Were this tax confined to those who are or intend to be domiciled in the Province by whose enactment it is imposed, there might be no just ground of complaint but when its operation is extended to residents of the sister Colony and to emigrants from the British Isles who merely desire to pass through Lower Canada to their destination it becomes palpably unjust for while the whole fund is received in that province, one of the uses to which it is applied is to transfer to the Upper Province as speedily as possible, those emigrants, who on arriving there require assistance, while not the smallest portion of this fund is transmitted with them to forward them to their ultimate destination. And I have reason to believe that instances may be found where widows and orphans have been returned in a state of utter destitution, by the same means, without ever proceeding beyond Quebec.

It is not to be denied that a large number of persons in a state of great indigence are annually thrown upon the charity of the inhabitants of Quebec and Montreal, but it is no less true that the same burden is imposed to an equal extent compared with their resources on the principal towns of the Upper Province. The admission of the evil however by no means admits the propriety of the enactment in question and a resort to it can only be justified when the less objectionable modes and expedients have been tried in vain. The regulation of emigration by the Mother country and the provision of a fund for the *actual settlement* of destitute emigrants to be levied at the different ports of embarkation in the United Kingdom would be free from the principal objections to the present system and would probably without checking emigration to any great extent greatly diminish the evils now complained of.

If it is right that Lower Canada should impose such a tax to provide a fund to relieve the sick and destitute emigrants and forward them to their place of destination, which is the alleged object, it must be equally right that Upper Canada to which at least two thirds of these emigrants proceed, should pursue a similar course. The sick and destitute will not the less require relief and assistance when they arrive at the boundary between the two Provinces than they did when they arrived at Quebec. If the necessity of the case justifies this imposition in one province it will equally justify it in the other, and the unfortunate emigrants after paying for leave to pass through Lower Canada may be called upon to pay for their entry to the Upper Province.

This enactment involves also a departure from the principle on which the apportionment of duties on merchandise raised in Lower Canada is regulated—Upper Canada receives a part of these duties in proportion to her consumption of the articles on which those duties are imposed, and it seems but equally just that she should receive a portion of this tax raised to meet a peculiar evil corresponding to the portion of the very same evil which is inflicted on her which is not however the case.

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In conclusion, my Lord, I beg leave to apologise for this intrusion on your time and attention. But well aware as I am that this imposition is viewed in Upper Canada as unconstitutional and oppressive, and that such sentiments have been expressed by its Legislature on former occasions, I cannot refrain from endeavouring to draw your Lordship's attention to it again. It is possible that the period during which your Lordship has presided at the Colonial office has been too short to permit you to have viewed all the bearings of the question—and I would rather incur the charge of presumption in thus addressing your Lordship, than feel myself guilty of neglecting any opportunity of urging the reconsideration of a question on which so deep an interest is felt in my adopted country.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

WM. H. DRAPER.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Aberdeen,
&c., &c., &c.

STATE PAPERS, LOWER CANADA.

GOVERNOR LORD AYLMER, 1832.

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1831.			
November 8, Sherbrooke.	Petition of C. M. Hyndman, crier of the Court of King's Bench for the inferior district of St. Francis, praying for a salary.	Page 195	
November 9, Sherbrooke.	Petition of Charles Antoine Godefroy de Tonnancour for salary as coroner.	193	
November 29, Montreal.	Chief Justice Reid to Craig, Civil Secretary. Represents the propriety of an increase to his salary and allowance owing to the extent of his work.	196	
1832. January 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches sent to the Colonial Secretary in 1831.	1	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	2	
January 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 2). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils for Lower Canada.	10	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	11	
January 9, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 3). Transmits petition from the Presbytery of Quebec in communion with the Church of Scotland for a participation in the benefits of the clergy reserves.	19	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	20	
January 19, Three Rivers.	Explanation by the magistrates of the manner in which prisoners escaped and recommendation for additional precautions.	199	
January 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 4). Sends transcript of proceedings of Executive Council of Lower Canada to 31st December, 1831.	26	
January 23, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 5). Has received dispatches according to schedule.	27	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	28	
January 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 6). The Committee of Assembly reported that all the judges, including the Chief Justice, should be disqualified from having seats in the Legislative Council. This clause defeated in the Assembly. The pensions and retiring allowances to the judges to be charged to the casual and territorial revenue. The bill makes the Legislative Council a tribunal for the trial of impeachments, without appeal; but a clause to that effect was negatived. Does not think that there was any attempt to infringe the prerogatives of the Crown in the bill which is so contrary to the instructions that he (Aylmer) had reserved it, but urged its being assented to. The favourable disposition of the Assembly towards providing for the salaries, pensions and incidental expenses of the judges. Sends copy of the bill without remarks.	30	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bill.	36	
January 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 7). Thinks it probable that the civil list, limited as it is, may be entirely reduced or so altered that he would be unable to assent to it, if it passes the Council, which he doubts. The evils resulting from this course, but it may be attended with benefit. The minority on the civil list will be respectable in point of numbers, talent and respectability and no cry can be raised against government the public being satisfied with the reasonableness of the proposition. The conduct to be observed with respect to the civil list which will prevent any lasting evil from the reservation. Thinks the concessions made to the Assembly have		

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- produced the feeling that nothing that it asks will be refused, if it is steady and persevering in its demands. The Assembly should be undeceived in this and there is no more propitious time than the present. The repeal of the Act 14 Geo. III, cap. 88 is only conditional and it revives on the colonial legislature not agreeing as to the disposal of the revenues. Page 41
Enclosed. Message to the Assembly with the civil list. 45
 Civil list. 47
- January 27, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 8). Sends copy of resolutions
 Quebec. introduced by Bourdages into the Assembly which were negatived by 37 votes to 22, the object being to make the Legislative Council elective. The change in the Assembly since last year. The public satisfied with things as they are. 48
Enclosed. Resolutions lost on 16th January. 51
 The same in French. 58
- February 5, Aylmer to Goderich (private). His apprehensions as to the fate of the
 Quebec. civil list realised by its rejection; the minority smaller than he expected for reasons given. The Assembly is considering the estimates. The supply bill must be reserved; he must provide for the embarrassments caused by the suspension of payments. The rejection of the civil list will not cause irritation on his part. Advises that a dissolution of the present House should not be resorted to as it would produce an excitement that could not be caused by other means. The Canadian people are loyal, peaceable and well disposed and the members of the Assembly (with a few exceptions) do not use systematic opposition to His Majesty's government. But the Canadians require management, being full of suspicions and jealousies of the intentions of persons in authority. At present the public mind is perfectly tranquil. Explained that much of the action of the Assembly, which appeared unfavourable at a distance was due to the hostility to the present Chief Justice and to Stuart, Attorney General who was regarded as his probable successor. Calls attention to the method by which the salary of the civil secretary should be provided. The danger of allowing it to be placed under the power of the Assembly. 65
- February 13, The same to the same (No. 9). Dispatches received according to schedule.
 Quebec. 72
Enclosed. Schedule. 73
- February 25, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 10). Prorogued the provincial Parliament on
 Quebec. this date and sends his speech, &c. 75
Enclosed. List of bills assented to and reserved and Governor's speech. 76, 82
- February 25, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 11). Sends copy of Act to impose a tax on
 Quebec. emigrants arriving from the United Kingdom. 86
- February 27, The same to the same (No. 12). Transmits resolution of the Assembly
 Quebec. showing that it fully persists in the prayer for the dismissal of the Attorney General. 88
Enclosed. Resolution. 89
- February 27, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 13). Transmits address from the Assembly
 Quebec. with charges against Mr. Justice Kerr, puisné judge of King's Bench. Calls attention to the resolution, that the offices of puisné judge of King's Bench and surrogate judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty are incompatible in the same person. Has found no inconvenience from the practice. 90
Enclosed. Address. 92
 Answer to the address. 97
- February 27, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 14). Transmits memoir from the Quebec
 Quebec. Emigrant Society with documents. Also remarks of the emigrant agent on the memoir. 100
Enclosed. Address to the Governor. 102
 Address to intending emigrants. 105

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1832.	Petition to Colonial Secretary.	Page 111
	Remarks by Buchanan, emigration agent.	118
	Other documents.	123 to 128
February 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 15). Has, in consequence of the Assembly not discussing the civil list, reserved the supply bill. The consequent suspension of issues for salaries but light and fuel are required for the gaols and court houses and food for the prisoners ; must issue warrants for these on his own responsibility.	129
February 28, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 16). Has received address for information as to reserved bills. The anxiety for an answer.	131
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	133
February 29, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 17). Transmits application from Captain Bayfield for land according to his rank. Recommends the application.	134
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Application from Captain Bayfield.	136
	Certificate of the services of Bayfield.	138
March 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 18). Had informed Messrs. Papineau and Neilson that they had been appointed to the Executive Council. Owing to the rules of the Assembly they were unable to accept the offices. Transmits letters from Papineau and Neilson.	140
	<i>Enclosed.</i> L. J. Papineau to the governor.	142
	John Neilson to the governor.	143
March 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Had sent in his public letter information that Messrs. Papineau and Neilson had declined the offer of a seat in the Executive Council, but the offer had done good as showing that they had been invited behind the scenes so that those who have been censuring the Executive Council cannot now assert that anything takes place there which will not bear the light.	145
March 3, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 19). At the desire of Gore, transmits memorial and letters by William Rogers for a grant of land.	147
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Rogers to Gore. Encloses memorial.	149
	Memorial.	150
	Gore to Aylmer. Forwards and recommends the application of Rogers.	153
March 3, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 20). Sends resolution of the Assembly to have the post office department in Lower Canada placed under its control.	155
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolution.	156
March 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 21). Sends memorial from Christie for remuneration for his services as chairman of the quarter sessions of Quebec. Had only sent it because of the urgency of Christie's representations.	157
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Letter and memorial from Christie, and other documents.	159 to 167
March 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 22). Sends comparative statement of the estimate of Civil expenditure and of the sums voted by the legislature.	168
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Comparative statement.	170
	Statement of items not voted by the Assembly.	187
	Statement of items only voted in part.	188
	Note of items in which the vote of the Assembly exceeded the estimate.	189
	Remarks on the items.	190
March 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 23). Transmits copy of the statutes, rules and regulations for the government of the medical faculty of McGill College also the names of the medical gentlemen connected with the University.	201
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statutes and other papers.	203 to 214.

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GOVERNOR LORD AYLMER, 1832.

Q. 201-2.

1832. March 10, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 24). Transmits memorial from Mr. Justice Kerr for leave of absence to proceed to England to exonerate himself from certain charges.	Page 316
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Kerr to Aylmer. Sends memorial to be forwarded to Goderich.	317
	Petition of Kerr to Goderich.	318
	Petition of Kerr to the House of Assembly.	320
	Other documents.	325 to 331
March 11, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 25). Transmits petition from John McLean.	332
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	333
March 19, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits statement of average price of agricultural produce and labour for 1831.	336
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement.	338
March 21, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 27). Sends another memorial from Coffin for his salary as chairman of Quarter Sessions at Three Rivers.	340
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Thomas Coffin.	342
March 21, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 28). Transmits memorial from the Committee of Trade of Quebec on the Act for imposing a duty on emigrants from the United Kingdom.	346
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	347
March 22,	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 29). Transmits Act to repeal duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish duties on tobacco.	356
	<i>Enclosed.</i> The Act.	358
March 23, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). Transmits copy of letter from Matthew Bell proposing the renewal of the lease of the St. Maurice forges for ten or fifteen years at the same rent of £500 a year. From his punctuality and the employment he affords recommends the acceptance of the offer.	362
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bell to Craig. Offer to renew the lease.	364
	Other papers respecting the forges.	367, 370
March 24, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 31). Sends eight bills reserved on the recommendation of the law officers of the Crown. Will send the reasons by a subsequent dispatch.	371
April 2, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 32). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed.	372
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	373
April 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 33). Transmits titles of the eight reserved bills with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.	375
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Titles of reserved bills with opinion opposite each.	376
April 5, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 34). Transmits memorial from Mrs. Ogden for leave to purchase 10,000 acres of Crown and Clergy reserves on the principle of remission established in the case of military officers, on the ground of her late husband's services. Can give no opinion on the services of her late husband but the son has been acting as principal law officer since the suspension of the Attorney General and has given satisfaction.	396
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial and other papers.	398
April 13, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Has observed that a company has been formed in London to acquire and settle Crown Lands in Lower Canada; has had a statement prepared of the clergy and Crown Lands which are surveyed and disposable. The pretensions of the Assembly to dispose of all the Crown lands. The necessity that the executive government should have a revenue; this can only be obtained by the disposal of the lands.	404

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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of the vacant Crown lands.	Page 407
	Note of apparent discrepancy in the blue book and in the statement to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.	408
	Extract from the <i>Minerve</i> (in French) in opposition to the practice by the Imperial government of granting charters to companies to carry on business in Lower Canada.	409
April 16, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (separate) sends requisition for stationary.	414
April 16, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 35). Transmits memorial from Mr. Justice Kerr for a grant of Crown lands.	415
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	Minute of council. Extract dated 26th June, 1812, on the recommendation for Kerr and others to be appointed to the Executive Council.	422
April 18, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 36). Transmits memorial from Captain Elliott, late of the Indian department for half pay in consideration of his services during the war of 1812.	424
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	List of officers entitled to half-pay in 1787 and 1788 for previous services.	429
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May 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 37). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed.	432
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May 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 38). Mr. Justice Rolland has paid the sum of £59. 15. 6. on account of fees on his commission.	434
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Mr. Justice Rolland to Craig. Has paid the fees on his commission of £59. 15. 6. as directed.	436
May 3, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Transmits petition from J. McNicol for leave to use the the name and bear the arms of the late Lieut. Colonel John Nairne.	437
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	438
May 5, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 39). The Bishop of Fusala has no feeling of mortification at the decision respecting his appointment to the Executive Council. The Council should be divested of its functions as a court of appeal, as probably not one member of the legal profession will be in it. If the cases were confined to those of equity the duties might be executed by the members but there are often cases involving intricate law points on which those who had not studied law were not capable of pronouncing an opinion. A court of appeal will probably be constituted in the province; the Executive Council would also, he thought, be relieved of the duties of a board of Audit and become altogether a body to advise and assist the governor in the administration. The question of its powers and responsibilities, as it seems a hardship that only the Governor is responsible for following its advice. Suggests that the Executive Council might be reduced to five, three to be a quorum.	440
May 6, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 40). Sends statement of the rent from the clergy reserves in Lower Canada for the year ending 1st June, 1831; that for the year ending on 1st June, 1832, shall be sent as soon as it can be prepared.	445
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement for 1831.	446
May 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 41). Had agreed with Routh as to the propriety of a transfer of the locks but not to recommend it so positively as to require a decision. Doubts if the legislature would accept, with that of Upper Canada, the transfer of the Rideau Canal.	448
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1832. May 28, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich. Is transmitting the Blue book for 1831. The cause of the delay.	Page 453
May 29, Downing Street.	Howick to Stephen. Transmits for consideration the Act respecting the duties on molasses, coffee and tobacco.	357
May 31, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 43). Reports the riot at Montreal, during which three lives were lost and some people wounded by the fire of the troops called out by the magistrates.	454
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Official report by Lieut.-Col. MacIntosh.	457
	Meetings of the magistrates in relation to the apprehended riot.	463 to 501
May 31, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 44). Sends as desired abstract for three months of the casual and territorial revenue of Lower Canada, with a letter of explanation from the Receiver General.	502
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Receiver General to Craig. Sends abstract of the casual and territorial revenue of Lower Canada for three months.	504
	Abstract.	505

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1832.

202—1.

1832 June 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 45). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.	Page 1
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	2
June 6, Quebec	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 46). Further respecting the riot at Montreal, Coroner's inquest on the killed at which the jury did not agree. Arrest of Lieut.-Col. MacIntosh and Captain Temple, released on bail. Sends documents and an article from the <i>Minerve</i> .	3
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Depositions and other dispatches.	6 to 202
July 7, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 47). Sends account of receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation.	203
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Receipts and expenditure.	204
June 11, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 48). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.	205
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	206
June 15, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 49). Reports an outbreak of cholera in Quebec and that measures have been taken to meet the plague. Has not yet been furnished with a report that can be relied on.	208
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by Dr. Skey of an outbreak of cholera.	211
	Return of cases admitted into the hospital from 8th to 15th June.	214
June 16, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). The importance of the season's emigration; arrival of a superior class with capital. The majority of the House of Assembly entertain views that if accomplished would render the province a dependency of the British Crown only in name. They seem afraid that the liberality of the British government would remove all their grievances. The mass of the French Canadians are docile, contented, happy and well meaning but extremely suspicious of the British authorities in the province, a feeling kept alive by those who have objects of their own to serve and who surround their representatives. Discusses the question of the union of Upper and Lower Canada and how it would keep in check the ultra liberal party in the latter. The difficulty of prosecuting such papers as the <i>Minerve</i> and <i>Vindicator</i> , the persons who would form the jury not being likely to give a verdict against them. How Viger should be tested as to his entertaining the same feelings as Papineau.	215

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1832.

Papineau to Aylmer. Reports the shooting of rioters by the troops, dated 22nd May. Page 223

Aylmer to Papineau, 4th June. Had explained the cause of the delay in answering. Declines to discuss the subject of the riot and its consequences. The grief the deaths will cause to every one. 225

"Quelques reflections sur la derniere election du quartier-ouest de la cité de Montréal." 226

June 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 50). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 253

Enclosed. Schedule. 254

June 19, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 51). Has received notice of the reduction of his income in a military capacity, from commander of the forces to that of Lieut. General. Points out how the reduction will affect his official position. 256

Enclosed. Comparative statement of the staff pay and military allowance to the commander of the forces in Canada with those granted to a lieut. general on the staff. 259

June 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 52.) Further respecting the cholera. The virulence of the first attack, but the fatality is abating. 260

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 53). Recommends gentlemen to be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Death of M. Sauveuse de Beaujeu. 263

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 54). In consequence of recommendation has appointed Willan to the office of clerk of the Crown in the district of Quebec, vacant by the death of Green. 265

June 29, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 55). Death of Judge Taschereau, has appointed Panet, till His Majesty's pleasure be known ; strongly urges that the appointment be confirmed. 266

June 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Strongly recommends the appointment of Heney to the Executive Council. 267

June 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Cholera has abated in its malignity. At Quebec it was very destructive having carried off upwards of 1,500 individuals in a few days. Medical men are divided as to the cause of its appearance and as to its contagious nature. How it proceeds onwards. 268

Enclosed. Reports on Cholera in various places with returns of cases. 271 to 297

GOV. LORD AYLMEK, 1832.

Q. 202-2.

1832.

June 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Covering letter in Q. 202-1, page 268.

Continuation of reports on cholera. Pages 298 to 331

July 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 56). Sends return of colleges and schools in Lower Canada with the names and salaries of the professors or masters. 332

Enclosed. Return. 333

July 6, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Sends papers respecting the cholera, which is abating and the public panic is subsiding ; want of provisions threatened as the country people were afraid to bring in their produce. Sends the most recent report on emigration. Nothing new in local politics ; one meeting held respecting the recent Montreal election. Sends Neilson's Gazette with report of it. 372

Enclosed. Report on cholera and return of interments in Quebec.

374, 375

Other papers.

376 to 405

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1832.
July 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 57). Explains his reasons for suspending the attorney general. Has received and acted on His Lordship's instructions to write to Mr. Justice Kerr. Does not mean to express any complaint for the unqualified censure he had incurred in consequence of having in the absence of specific instructions suspended the attorney general. Page 406

Enclosed. The same to Judge Kerr. Has been instructed to communicate to him the answer from the Colonial office to his petition for leave of absence to enable him to be heard before His Majesty in Council in answer to the complaints of the Assembly of Lower Canada. No charges having been preferred, it is unnecessary to grant him leave of absence. 416

July 10,
Quebec.

The same to Goderich (No. 58). In reference His Lordship's instruction to communicate frequently on the affairs of the province, he has not omitted to do so, if anything appeared to be worth notice. Remarks on the arrest of two newspaper editors. Advantages in Montreal in regard to the postal service across the Atlantic. 418

July 13,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 59). The China ship Mangles, by which a bag containing dispatches will be conveyed, has been detained by contrary winds but is now getting under sail. 422

July 17,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 60). Vanfelson, advocate general, has resigned and Andrew R. Hamel has been appointed to succeed him. The Assembly have voted no salary of which Hamel is aware and will be paid merely for the services he may render the Crown. 423

July 17,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 61). Bill respecting the sale of land and Clergy reserves introduced, read a second time, referred to a committee and postponed to next session. 425

July 17,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 62). The violence of the cholera continues to abate. The great mortality from it among the Indians of Caughnawaga; sends reports. 428

Enclosed. McKay to Napier. Report of cholera at Caughnawaga; has heard that 25 deaths of British Indians took place at St. Regis; there are no cases at Lake of Two Mountains. 430

Dr. Wallace to Dr. Stewart. Official report of the Cholera at Caughnawaga. 432

Dr. Skeay to Glegg. Sends report from Dr. Wallace on the cholera at Caughnawaga. 434

July 17,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. Some few meetings have taken place in different parts of the province to keep up the excitement caused by events in Montreal. 435

P.S.—Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec, up to this date. 436

Enclosed. Memorandum. 437

July 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 63). Transmits certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council from 1st January to 30th June, 1832. 438

July 21,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 64). Transmits quarterly statement of the Casual and territorial revenue to 30th June also half yearly statements of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber fund, with copy of letter from the Receiver general. 440

Enclosed. Abstract of the Casual and territorial revenue for the three months ended 30th June, 1832. 442

J. Hale, Receiver General, sends half yearly account of the land and timber fund. 443

Half yearly account. 444

July 22,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Introduces Captain Airey. 448

July 23,
Quebec.

The same to Goderich (No. 65). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 449

Enclosed. Schedule. 450

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

July 24,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. Death of Tracey, Member for the West Ward of Montreal ; the relief this is to Papineau ; probable end of Tracey's paper the "Vindicator." Subsidence of cholera. The good weather causes the hopes of farmers to revive, but the cholera has had a bad effect on commerce. Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. Page 453

Enclosed. Report on cholera at Chambly. 456

Memorandum. 457

July 25,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No.66). Transmits half-yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 458

Enclosed. Return. 459

August 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 67). Sends memorial from Ogden, solicitor general, for payment of his account for professional services. Has been obliged to send the memorial, the Assembly having reduced the amount voted, so that there is not enough in the hands of the Colonial government to pay the amount. 465

Enclosed. Memorial of Ogden for payment of his professional expenses. 468

August 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. Sends copies of newspapers. The language used at the meetings connected with events at the late election at Montreal is violent, but, he believes, represents only the feeling of the individuals not of the public. 477

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. 479

Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 501

August 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. Cholera still lingering and has proved disastrous in different parts of the province. Transmits copy of *Minerve*. No addresses have yet reached him ; believes the agitators find the people are not with them. Sends memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived to this date. 502

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived. 504

Extracts from *Minerve*. 505

August 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 68). Explains the care he took to ascertain his right to draw on the Receiver General before he adopted the measure now found fault with by Goderich, by which he provided funds for lights and fuel for the gaols and court-houses and food for the prisoners. 515

Enclosed. Opinion of Vanfelson of the legal power of the governor to issue warrants on the Receiver General to provide funds for the supply of light and fuel for the gaols and light houses and for food for the prisoners. 521

Statement of warrants issued. 524

August 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 69). Transmits letter from Mr. Justice Reid, Chief Justice of Montreal, representing the inadequacy of his salary, and applying for an increase. Strongly recommends that his application be granted. 526

Enclosed. Chief Justice Reid to Aylmer. Respecting the inadequacy of his salary. 528

August 18,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. The deaths from cholera at Quebec are increasing, especially among the more respectable classes ; the disease has spread over the province, except in the Eastern townships, where the cases are few. Sends memorandum of the arrival of emigrants, also some newspapers. 532

Enclosed. Memorandum of arrival of emigrants. 533

August 20,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich, (No. 70). Transmits copies of letters from himself and Routh on the subject of pensioners who commute their pensions. They usually squander the money in Quebec or Montreal and find their way back to the United Kingdom. 534

Enclosed. Aylmer to the Treasury. Has been shown a letter to the Treasury from the Commissary General, in which he concurs, on the sub-

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ject of commuted pensioners. The necessity of some guard to protect them from their own improvident habits, otherwise the intentions of the government to enable the men to become serviceable to themselves and families will be defeated. Page 535

Routh to the Treasury. Calls attention to the case of the commuted pensioners. 538

August 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two persons shot at Montreal was adjourned to the first day of the criminal term, but owing to the death of a juror no verdict can be given, so that no further judicial proceedings can be taken unless indictments shall be preferred. The proceedings of the Solicitor General in the case. 541

Enclosed. Report of the deaths from cholera at Chambly. 544

Ogden to Glegg. Respecting the case of the officers charged with shooting rioters. 545

Memorandum of the arrival of emigrants. 547

August 27,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 71). Has received dispatches as per schedule annexed. 548

Enclosed. Schedule. 549

August 30,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 72). Sends information respecting the sale of land and the lease of the clergy reserves, with remarks on the information contained in the documents. 550

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 554

Lord Bishop of Quebec to Davidson. Respecting the clergy reserves. 555

List of leased clergy reserves. 558

Felton to Craig. Respecting the Crown lands and criticism of the statements of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. 568

Abstract of account of clergy lands sold between 1st January and 31st December, 1831. 576

Statement of rent received by the corporation for managing the clergy reserves. 577

August 31,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 73). Transmits memorial from Bethune, rector of Christ Church, Montreal, for compensation for the non-payment of allowance from the Jesuit estates. 578

Enclosed. Memorial. 580

Lord Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer. Sends Memorial from Bethune with recommendation in its favour. 583

September (?)

Unsigned and undated to Aylmer on the subject of the non payment of Ogden. 472

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Q-203-1-2-3.

1832.

September 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich. The criminal court has taken cognisance of the events of 21st May in Montreal. Hopes that His Lordship will receive news of the result by direct mail from Montreal. The cholera has spread generally over the province but it is on the decline. Sends report from Dr. Wallace of the disease among the Indians at St. Regis. Page 1

Enclosed. Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 2

Report by Dr. Wallace of the outbreak of cholera at St. Regis, the character of the people, their foods, &c., description of the locality and its means of communication with various places. 3

September 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 74). Transmits letter from Buchanan, emigration agent, applying for leave of absence for the winter. 12

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1832.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Buchanan to Goderich. Applies for leave of absence for the ensuing winter.	Page 13
September 3, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 75). Transmits memorial from the clergy corporation of Lower Canada praying that no steps be taken to alienate the clergy reserves from their original destination.	14
	(The memorial is enclosed in a letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec dated 26th November in volume 205.)	
September 7, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 76). Recapitulates the circumstances of the riot at Montreal, the death of three men, and subsequent proceedings; the magistrates and officers of the regiment were charged with murder but the charge was rejected by the grand jury.	16
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Message to the magistrates, by Craig, secretary on behalf of the governor, in respect to the riot at Montreal on the 21st of May last, conveying His Lordship's thanks to the magistrates.	20
	General order approving of the conduct of the officers and men of the 15th regiment on the occasion of the riot at Montreal on 21st May.	24
	Charge of Chief Justice Reid to the Grand Jury.	26
	Presentment of the Grand Jury.	34
September 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich. Sends memorandum of the arrival of emigrants. Is sending official report of the trial consequent on the riot at Montreal on the 21st May.	37
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived.	38
September 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 77). Transmits memorial from inhabitants of Kingston for the completion of the Grenville Canal. Had delayed forwarding it till he could obtain certain information from the chief engineer who was absent. Finds that the completion has been delayed owing to the visitation of the dreadful malady.	39
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Kingston.	41
	Nicolls to Glegg. The Grenville Canal was ready to pass Durham boats on the 1st of August. The canals at the Chute à Blondeau and Carillon were to have been finished before next winter, but owing to the cholera he fears that cannot be done. Thinks the memorial should be sent to London as showing the value for commerce in the time of peace attached to the route by the Rideau.	45
September 17, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 78). Dispatches received, according to schedule annexed.	46
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	47
September 18, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 79). Enters into a long explanation of the cause of delay in auditing the accounts of the Receiver General. The laborious duties of the Inspector General and Auditor General. How the accounts are to be kept.	51
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of enclosures.	57
	Documents relating to the accounts scheduled at page 57.	58 to 89
September 21, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 80). The delay in rendering the accounts of the emigration agent for 1829 and 1830 satisfactorily explained. Authority given for the payment of Buchanan's expenditure on account of emigration.	90
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Buchanan to Craig. Explains the cause of the delay in furnishing the emigration accounts for 1829, 1830 and 1831.	92
	Statements of disbursements for 1829 and 1830 for emigration by A. C. Buchanan.	96
	Statement of unavoidable and necessary expenditure in 1831 by A. C. Buchanan.	98
September 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 81). Transmits statement of the Collector of Customs at Quebec in respect to the memorial of Quebec merchants.	99
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Ferrier (Collector of Customs) to the Governor. Submits report on the memorial of the merchants of Quebec.	101

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- Report on the memorial. Page 102
- September 24, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 82). Although the Grand Jury not only threw
Quebec. out the indictment against magistrates and military engaged in the affair
of 21st May, but expressed approbation of their conduct, yet a magistrate
has issued a warrant for the arrest of Colonel MacIntosh and Captain
Temple on the same charge, but they were released unconditionally by the
Chief Justice on application. The diligence, judgment and decision of the
Solicitor Général. 108
- Enclosed.* Papers relating to the warrants against the military for their
conduct during the riot at Montreal on the 21st May. 110
- Extract on the riots from the Quebec Gazette of 21st September.
Q. 203—2. 354
- September 24, Aylmer to Goderich. Understands that a stormy session of the Assembly
Quebec. may be expected, as it is the general impression that violent proceedings
will be proposed in reference to the calling out of the military at Montreal
on 21st May. 123
- Enclosed.* Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 125
- September 29, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 83). Has received instructions respecting the
Quebec. seminary estates; the danger of bringing up the question at present.
Transmits letters. 126
- Enclosed.* Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer on the subject of the seminary
estates. 130
- Memoir by Bishop Plesis has not been copied here being in
Q. 153. page 264.
- Quiblier to Aylmer. Thanks for the dispatch from the Colonial Office
which the seminary has been allowed to read. 136
- October 1, Aylmer to Goderich. Transmits memorial from the widow of Lieut.
Quebec. Colonel Mackay and recommends her case for favourable consideration. 145
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Mrs. MacKay for a pension. 146
- October 1, Aylmer to Goderich (private). Enters in greater detail into his reasons
Quebec. for not bringing up the question of the seminary estates at the present
time. The cholera has nearly disappeared in all parts of Lower Canada. 140
- Enclosed.* Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 144
- October 9, Aylmer to Goderich. Had gone to Montreal; find the public mind there
Quebec. still agitated. Apprehensions of the English party as to the steps that
may be taken by the Papineau party. Thinks that their fears are exaggerated,
but has made military arrangements in case of danger. Leave to Lieut.
Colonel MacIntosh. Sends numbers of the *Minerve* and *l'Ami du Peuple*, also
almanac issued by the *Minerve*, with political notes, which Viger might be
called on to explain. 149
- Enclosed.* Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived. 152
- Political notes from the Almanac published by the *Minerve*. Q 203-2.363
- Extract from *Minerve*. " 366
- Report of meeting at St. Charles. " 379
- Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple*. " 384
- October 10, Aylmer to Goderich (No 84). Charles Stanislas Shoultz, as conjectured
Quebec. by parties applying, died in Quebec in 1821, leaving all his property to his
widow who married in 1826 Planté, a notary, and has two children (girls)
by this marriage. By the marriage settlement the property of Shoultz was
vested in his wife, as recorded in the prothonotary's office in Montreal. 153
- October 11, The same to the same (No 85). Transmits memorial of George Ryland for
Quebec. a grant of land and copy of letter addressed to him (Aylmer) on the subject.
Transmits the memorial without recommendation. 155
- Enclosed.* George Ryland to Aylmer. Has changed the memorial in
accordance with His Lordship's wishes. Requests that a recommendation
may be sent, as otherwise the object of the memorial will be defeated. 157
- Memorial. 159

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832. October 15, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 86). Transmits letter from H. W. Ryland asking for remuneration for the loss of the retiring allowance as Treasurer of the Jesuit estates. Page 161	163
	<i>Enclosed.</i> H. W. Ryland to Aylmer. Writes respecting his retiring allowance as Treasurer of the Jesuit estates.	163
October 17, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends number of Neilson's Quebec Gazette, with an article entitled "The ensuing session of the provincial parliament of Lower Canada," which appears to point out the course which Neilson and the moderate party may take during the session. The gloomy anticipation of the finances have not been realized, and the revenue, as appears by the memorandum sent, has exceeded that of last year. Sends extracts from various papers. Great change taking place both in Upper and Lower Canada, and the British interest is gaining strength. A third and powerful party may be created, combining all that is respectable and talented amongst the French Canadians and the British established in the colony. The delicacy with which the prejudices and feelings of the French Canadians should be treated in such a case. Sends weekly report of emigrants.	167
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived.	169
	Extract from the Quebec Gazette. Q 203-2.	391
	Extract from Quebec Mercury. "	396
	Extract from Montreal Herald. "	398
	Extract from the Minerve. "	401
October 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 87). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed.	175
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	176
October 24, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Transmits article by de Bleury, threatening something not less than a civil war. It has not produced the desired effect, and it is likely that de Bleury and his party will confine themselves to their pens. Asks that the application to the Treasury for the necessary funds to accommodate the increased garrison at Montreal be supported. The works necessary. The amount will be about £700, and there will be a saving in the lodging allowance to officers. Sends article showing the little importance of the meetings held after the 21st May, which have been a great disappointment to their promoters. The approaching session will probably be productive of more violence than any former one, the violent party design to provoke a dissolution, but he does not intend to imitate their violence.	171
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived.	174
	Letter from de Bleury. Q. 203-2.	416
October 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 88). Sends abstracts of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of Crown lands, and licences to cut timber.	178
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Abstract of receipts for casual and territorial revenue.	179
	Abstract of receipts for Crown lands and licences to cut timber.	180
October 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 89). Sends list of Acts passed in the session of 1832, with copies and journal of proceedings of the Legislative Council for 1832, and of the Assembly for 1831.	181
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of Acts passed in 1832.	182
October 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Introduces Henry S. Chapman.	191
October 30, Quebec.	The same to the same (No 90). The resignation of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec in favour of his coadjutor the Bishop of Fussala. How the Coadjutor to the new bishop should be appointed. The desire of the Roman Catholic authorities to have only one name submitted for approval. Transmits correspondence.	192

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Enclosed. Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Aylmer (in French). Announces his intention to resign and asks that his coadjutor be recognised as his successor. Page 196

Aylmer to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. In answer to his proposed resignation. 198

Roman Catholic Bishop of Fussala to Aylmer (in French). On the selection of a coadjutor. Transmits the names of three priests one of whom he asks should be chosen. 200

October 31,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 91). Transmits memorial from Madame d'Eschambault, for payment of the pension granted to her but not voted by the provincial legislature. Recommends that it be paid out of the funds of the Indian department. 202

November 1,
Quebec.

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures and the correspondence. 206 to 214.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Has nothing to report worth mentioning. Emigration has nearly ceased, there being only 15 arrivals since the last report and the late ships have nearly all arrived. Active steps are being taken in Upper Canada to obtain possession of Montreal as a port of entry. This will probably check the Papineau party. 215

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 216

Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple*. Q. 203-2. 418

Extract from *Montreal Gazette*. " 423

November 8,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). The meeting at Montreal, reported in the paper sent, has been represented to him as one of the most respectable that ever took place in the province. 220

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. Q. 203-2. 444

November 13,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 92). The time has arrived for the adjustment of a new proportion of the duties collected at Quebec to be paid to Upper Canada. The Commissioners not having agreed on an umpire one must be selected by the British Government. The pretensions to an increased proportion of the duties shows the increasing wealth of that improving colony. 217

Enclosed. Schedule of papers enclosed. 219

November 13,
Quebec.

(The enclosures are in Chipman's letter of 25th July, 1833, in Volume Q 211 beginning at page 136).

Aylmer to Goderich (No 93). Sends return of the amount of the fees charged on certain instruments as asked for in an address of the House of

November 17,
Quebec.

Commons. 222

Enclosed. Return of fees. 223

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends speech at opening of the House. Renewed expulsion of Christie; shall communicate his instructions on the subject to the House, which is preparing an answer to the speech from the Throne. Expects a warm debate. Papineau prepared to go great lengths. Hopes that the appointment of Mondelet to the Executive Council will be approved of. 224

Enclosed. Speech and other proceedings at the opening of the House. Q 203-2. 464

November 19,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 94). Has received dispatches from the Colonial office according to schedule annexed. 226

Enclosed. Schedule. 227

November 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 95). Opened the session and sends copies of the speech and of addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly which last opened the session by expelling Christie, so that he had no opportunity of communicating the dispatch of 20th January on the subject of Christie, in fact has had but little opportunity to make any communication to the Assembly. Will send to the House documents relating to Christie and to other subjects. 229

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Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council. 233

November 22, Answers to Council and Assembly. 237, 238

Quebec. Resolutions of the House of Assembly. Page 239

Aylmer to Goderich (private). His anticipations of violent language in the Assembly have been fulfilled. Resolution passed as a specimen of the strong measures the house is in a temper to adopt; it is difficult to say to what lengths the house may go when the question of the Montreal riots comes up. Sends Quebec *Mercury* with report of proceedings. 255

Enclosed. Extract from the Quebec *Mercury* respecting the expulsion of Christie Q. 203-2. 472

Proceedings of the Assembly from Quebec *Mercury*. 485

November 22, Proceedings of the Assembly of Upper Canada. 489

Quebec. Proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 494 to 509

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 96). Had been directed to ascertain from the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal after it was finished and communicate the same to the Assembly which is to be asked to undertake, with the Assembly of Upper Canada, the expense. Had since been instructed not to apply to the Assembly, but as the information might be necessary at some future time, had called on the Royal Engineers to furnish it as du Vernet has been called on for a similar statement respecting the canals at Grenville, Chute à Blondeau and Carillon, copies of which are transmitted. The expenditure is for ordinary management, not allowing for accidents. These would be small for the Ottawa Canals but the Rideau Canal is different. Description of its character and the difficulty of managing the water supply. 240

Enclosed. Nicoll to Glegg. Sends estimate of the cost of maintaining the Rideau Canal. 245

Estimate. 246

Nicoll to Glegg. Sends estimate of maintaining the Grenville, Chute à Blondeau and Carillon Canals. 247

Estimate. 249

Further respecting expenditures on the Rideau Canal for 1833. 250

November 23, Other documents on the subject of the canals. 252 to 254

Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 97). The season of navigation being apparently over, he had caused an abstract to be prepared of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1832, the number being 51,700. Asks attention to be paid to article marked unofficial which shows the quantity of property brought. 258

Enclosed. Names of ports whence emigrants came in England Scotland and Ireland. 259 to 262

Comparative statement of the number of emigrants arrived during 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832. 263

Statement showing their weekly arrivals. 264

Unofficial supposed distribution of emigrants arrived in 1832. 265

November 24, Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec *Gazette* with report of Papineau's speech distinguished by his usual violence. Had sent dispatch respecting Judge Kerr in answer to address on the subject from the Assembly. The debate may lead to some specific action. 268

Quebec. *Enclosed.* Extract from the Quebec *Gazette*. Proceedings of Assembly of Lower Canada. Q. 203-2. 510

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 98). Sends copy of the report with the information wanted of McKee an emigrant who died of cholera in Canada; copy of certificate of McKee's burial and note from the prothonotary that Edward McGinniss was appointed curator. 266

November 28, The same to the same (No. 99). The various communications have made His Lordship familiar with the events of May last at Montreal and with the state of excitement produced. Whilst navigation is open an

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additional force could easily be obtained but with a view to order, the approach of winter makes this a serious consideration for the preservation of the property of the inhabitants. The uneasiness in Montreal lest advantage should be taken of the small garrison to disturb public tranquillity. The reinforcements he has provided are described. Page 270

November 29,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Since writing on the 24th, warm debates have taken place in the cases of Christie and Judge Kerr. Resolutions on the former have been withdrawn and he believes others of a more moderate description will be adopted. His anticipations of a stormy session have been more than fulfilled so that he may be compelled to prorogue the legislature in consequence of the unconstitutional course of the Assembly in expelling Mondelet. Papineau and his party feel that they are daily losing ground and that their only chance is to provoke a prorogation. His anxious exertions shall be employed to ward off this provided that can be accomplished without compromising the dignity of the Crown or the principle of the constitution. The disposition of the members from the townships to abandon Papineau's party and the good sense of the province shows a corresponding change of sentiment. 278

November 29,
Quebec.

Enclosed. Extract from the *Quebec Gazette*. Q. 203-2. 272

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 100.) Had established a communication with the Assembly. Appointment of Panet to the Council. When he was made a Judge Mondelet was appointed to act as intermediary but deprived of his seat in the Assembly although no such step was taken in the case of Panet. Resolution passed to expel Mondelet in spite of the fact that he receives no emolument as honorary member of the Executive Council. Has referred the question to the law officers of the Crown and on receiving their answer will call the Council together. 274

December 1,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 101). Further respecting the expulsion of Christie. Sends copy of resolutions on dispatch from Goderich on the case of Kerr. The message respecting the supply bill was sent to the Legislative Council and Assembly but no steps have been taken on it by the Assembly. Asks for precise instructions as to the answer he is to make to the Assembly if applied to in the case of Judge Kerr. Has in the meantime sent His Lordship's dispatch which disapproves of the grounds of his refusal to comply with the request of the Assembly. Questions respecting Kerr referred to a committee. Has asked the House to take steps to repay the advance from the military chest. Other addresses &c. 280

December 8,
Quebec.

Enclosed. Resolutions respecting the expulsion of Christie. 285

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Nothing of great importance has passed in the Legislature during the previous week. The commission of King's Printer for the district of Montreal has been cancelled. The Royal Gazette in Quebec is restricted to publishing official notices, so that the step taken in Montreal is in accordance with this. 288

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers Q 203-2 583 to 595 and 203-3. 596 to 638.

December 10,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 102). Sends copy of answer to Lushington in reply to that gentleman writing on behalf of a society for the removal of poor children from the United Kingdom to Canada. 290

Enclosed. Aylmer to Lushington. Sends answers to questions (these are in parallel columns) respecting the removal of poor children to Canada. 291

December 13,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 103). The conditional offer of a seat in the Executive Council to Mr. Heney, law clerk of the Assembly, on condition of giving up the latter office, has been declined, as he desires to retain his office of law clerk. Regrets the loss of Heney's services. If the objection to his appointment to be Executive councillor arises from his holding office, the difficulty of filling vacant seats in the Council will be insurmountable, as if holding office is a bar to the Council it will be impossible to find indi-

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viduals properly qualified. Argues in favour of the Executive Council having as part of its members men holding offices. Page 296

December 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). The change in public opinion respecting political parties. He is trying to break up the influence of the contending parties that is the ultras on either side, which renders him obnoxious to both parties. If well supported has little doubt of seeing a new and better order of things grow out of the present troubled state of political affairs. Both the parties alluded to are sinking and respectable men coming forward; the Papineau party are still a majority composed of the most ignorant members with a few young lawyers of no experience but is deserted by all the most talented and respectable. The other party consists of persons seeking office, who have an interest in seeing the head of the government embroiled with the mass of the people, so that he may be thrown into their arms for support. This party has had more to say in the affairs of the country than is consistent with the true interests of His Majesty's government or of the province. 301

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers Q 203-3. 639, 659, 709

December 22,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). The Committee of Assembly engaged in the examination of witnesses regarding the events of the 21st May at Montreal; the eagerness of the party has produced no satisfactory result, the existence of a serious riot and the necessity for calling out the troops having been proved. In consequence of the expulsion of Mondelet from the Assembly because of his being appointed to the Executive Council, a question has been submitted to the judges and law officers of the Crown regarding the right assumed by the Assembly. Has received the answers which he will forward. Does not think the House will press for a decision by asking why the writ was withheld. The reasons for this forbearance. The bad policy of the party opposed to government. Report of a meeting at Sheffield favourable to government placed in a conspicuous part of Neilson's *Gazette*, which is remarkable as he has been heretofore distinguished among the opponents of the local government. 305

Enclosed. Extract from Quebec *Gazette* Q 203-3. 743

Proceedings of the Assembly Lower Canada. " 746

Proceedings of Assembly Upper Canada. " 784

Extract from *l'Ami du Peuple*. " 786

December 26
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 104). Forwards letter from Peter McGill as commissioner for the British American Land Company. Not having heard from His Lordship respecting this Company abstains from making observations. 309

Enclosed. Peter McGill to Aylmer. Remarks respecting the British American Land Company. 310

December 27,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 105). In the case of Mondelet, expelled from the Assembly because he had accepted the honorary office of Executive Councillor, the judges, with one or two exceptions, decline to give an opinion as to the power of the Assembly to do so. The law officers of the Crown and King's Counsel agree that the Assembly does not possess the power it has assumed. History of the passage of the bill at various times since 1825, given in case it should be passed again and he be asked to recommend that it be assented to. The determination of the Assembly to enforce the terms of the bill, so that when the Executive government selects a member of the Assembly for office it will be exposed to a contest with the House. It is for His Majesty's government to decide if the evils of the bill are so formidable as to counterbalance the evils to be encountered in the agitation of a question of privilege. 316

December 31,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). The progress of the inquiry respecting the events at Montreal on the 21st May last. It is scarcely possible to say when it will terminate. Proof of the change in public opinion. 321

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Extract from Quebec *Mercury*. Q. 203-3.

Page 792

Extract from Quebec *Gazette*. “

823

No date.

Comparative statement of the revenue of Lower Canada for the 5th July quarters for 1831 and 1832. (A series of jottings.)

170

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1832.

(Part I. paged from 1 to 264, part II. from 265 to 499.)

Q. 204—1—2.

1830.

February 23,
Quebec.

Kempt to Colborne. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

1831.

November 20,
Quebec.

Hale to Mallet. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 20th January, 1832.

December 12,
York.

Colborne to Foote.

December 23,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

1832.

January 4,
War Office.

Sullivan to Hay. Glegg having applied to be replaced on half pay from 9th August, 1831, desires to know the date from which he resigned the office of civil secretary to Lord Aylmer in Canada.

Page 277

January 9,
London.

Kempt to Howick. Cannot tell what Willan's income was at the bar, but he resigned his office of Law clerk to the Assembly of Lower Canada in the handsomest manner at his (Kempt's) request. Recommends his case for favourable consideration.

83

January 13,
Audit Office.

Auditors to the Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 20th January, 1832.

January 17,
Whitehall.

Lamb to Howick. Directions have been given to the superintendent of convicts at Bermuda to receive prisoners from Lower Canada.

42

January 17,
Co. nhill.

Gould to Goderich. Sends report of the committee of the North American Colonial association. Although this committee has been newly organized, it is of ancient date.

284

Enclosed. Report of the committee on its correspondence with Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, &c., and the fitting up of its rooms.

285

January 18,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The lords of the Treasury direct attention to an advance made on account of the militia staff of Lower Canada which has not been repaid.

135

January 20,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Transmits letter from the commissioners of colonial audit on the delay in the examination of Hale's accounts. Asks that Goderich will take means to establish a more speedy examination.

136

Enclosed. Auditors to the Treasury call attention to the delay in auditing Hale's accounts of which he (Hale) had written that the delay did not rest with him.

137

Hale to Mallet. The answer respecting the delay in auditing his accounts is not satisfactory.

140

January 24,
Downing
Street.

Adam Gordon to Howick. The first appointment of agent for Lower Canada was in 1770. In 1811, on the death of Cumberland he (Gordon) was appointed. The duties of the office. It has become the subject of political discussion and he has not been paid the salary since 1827, but he has remained quiet, submitting to whatever arrangement might be made by the Secretary of State. His various appointments.

12

Attached. Amount of his remuneration.

16

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January 28,
Foreign office.

Backhouse to Howick. In reference to letters about the grant to Barrie of land in Florida, from which he was dispossessed, and on account of which he believes himself to be entitled to compensation, the proceedings of the committee on the Florida claims are probably in possession of the Treasury.

Page 41

January 28,
Ordnance.

Byham to Howick. Sends two returns and an estimate respecting Indian presents. 85

Enclosed. Return of expenses for Indian presents for 1829, 1830 and 1831. 86

Account showing the sum which may remain due to the ordnance for Indian presents. 87

January 30,
Ordnance.

Kempt to Howick. Returns the list of persons recommended by Aylmer and concludes Goderich will approve of them. 89

January 31,
Treasury.

Stewart to the same. No advice has been received of any further sums from the clergy reserves having been paid into the military chest. 141

January 31,
Treasury.

The same to the same. Sends application from Bouchette for half pay in addition to his emoluments as surveyor general for the opinion of Goderich. 142

Enclosed. Bouchette to the Treasury. Renews his request for half pay in addition to his emoluments as surveyor general, citing the precedent of Vassal de Monviél in support of his claim. 143

January—
London.

Hamilton (Secretary for the S. P. G.) to Howick. In answer to the intended reduction, and stoppage of the allowance to the society for providing for the Clergy in British North America, represents that the society did not undertake to provide for the clergy, but acted as agent to distribute the funds provided by government, gives details of the agreement to this effect. 432

Enclosed. Memorial of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Bathurst, pointing out how the funds may be most properly applied. 444

Bathurst to the Archbishop of Canterbury in answer to the preceding memorial. Additional allowance to be made to the Society; £100 a year to be allowed as a pension to Missionaries disabled by age or infirmity and £50 to the widows of these who died in the service of the Society. 450

February 1,
Horse Guards.

Memorandum by the Commander-in-chief in letter of this date and 12th April respecting the officers of the late German legion. 18

February 4,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Howick. Asks that correspondence not yet laid before the House of Commons respecting canals in Canada may be sent to the Treasury. 145

February 6,
St. James's.

Order in Council for the appointment of Panet to be a member of the Council of Lower Canada. 22

February 9,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. After the committee of the British North American Colonial Association has had a conference with the ship owners it will report to His Lordship. 291

February 10,
War Office.

Sullivan to Howick. Sends rates of half pay to Lieuts. General Aylmer and Maitland and Majors General Colborne and Campbell. The allowance for rations, forage, servants, &c., can only be obtained from the commissariat accounts, but with no great precision. A return has been circulated to obtain the necessary information which will enable subsequent estimates to be complete. 278

February 17,
Cornhill.

Gould to Howick. Sends a communication from the North American Colonial Association on the subject of emigration and asks that a deputation from the committee might have an interview. 293

Enclosed. Communication from the North American Colonial Association on the subject of emigration. 294

February 18,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Solicitor to the Treasury, respecting the appeal in the case of the Royal Institution regarding £10,000. If the Institution gain on the appeal, it should have plenty

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of funds to defray the expense of opposing it and in that case the Treasury does not see on what grounds the local funds of the province could be called on to pay. Page 146

Bouchier to Stewart. As the course of the appellants in the will of McGill requires that expense must be incurred, desires to state this before taking any steps and asks to have further directions. 147

February 23,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Howick. Sends copy of Minute of 7th instant, relative to sums required for the completion of the Rideau Canal and other water communication in Canada. Refers to letter of 31st December, relative to guarding against any expense not sanctioned by Parliament and asks for an answer. 149

Enclosed. Minute of the Treasury relative to the fresh demand for expenditures required on the Rideau Canal. 150

February 25,
Cornhill.

Gould to Howick. Represents that Viger reports the discussion in the House of Commons in a different way from that in the London papers. He may be giving his own views, but if it is supposed government are favourable to the elective system advocated by Papineau the question will be revived. Papineau's party becoming a minority in the Assembly. Sends an extract from the *Minerve* from a letter by Mr. Viger. 309

Enclosed. Report by Viger of the debate in the House of Commons, London, on the subject of an elective Legislative Council in Lower Canada. 312

March 1,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Hay. Asks for information respecting quarantine regulations to enable him to answer a question. 23

March 5,
Ordnance.

Kempt to Howick. Sends return of tents in store at the stations in the Canadas, which may be disposed of as Aylmer and the Colonial Secretary think best for the service. 90

Enclosed. Account of the tents in store in the Canadas. 91

March 5,

Gould to Howick. His gratification at His Lordship's consideration towards the grand colonies in British America. 329

March 23,
Ordnance.

Byham to Stewart. *Enclosed* in Spring Rice to Howick, 18th April, 1832.

March 24,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart. *Enclosed* in Stewart to Hay, 10th May, 1832.

March 27,
Horse Guards.

Hill to Goderich. Desires to know if the corps on service in North America are to be kept complete to the establishment of 515, rank and file. 19

March 28,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Advances made from the Military chest to the Militia staff have not been repaid. Asks that measures be taken for repayment. 153

April 4,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Transmits copy of memorial from the North American Colonization Committee on the "Passengers' Act." Has received copy of the quarantine regulations from Quebec, some of which are severe enough. 330

April 4,
Cornhill.

Gould to Howick. Sends extracts from letters to him from Quebec. Their value as free and unreserved, such correspondence not being likely to have taken place officially. Extracts on various subjects are embodied in the letter. Is heartily glad to observe the intention of forming a land company. 331

April 9,
Treasury.

Ellice to Hay. Sargent has received dividends on stock standing in his (Hay's) name, and in that of Stewart on account of clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 155

April 12,
Horse Guards.

Memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief on letter of 1st. February, and this date, respecting officers of late German legion. 18

April 17,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Transmits report from the auditors in respect to Hale's accounts. 156

Enclosed. Report from the auditors in respect to Hale's accounts. 158

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1832.
April 18,
Treasury. Spring Rice to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from the Ordnance on the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal in case Goderich wishes to obtain the necessary estimates as suggested. Page 163
Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. When the answer is returned to the reference made to the Treasury and Colonial Office the Master General and Board of Ordnance will be enabled to furnish the information wanted. In the meantime they suggest that an estimate be obtained of the probable annual expense of maintaining the Rideau Canal after it is finished. 164
Bourchier to Stewart. *Enclosed* in Stewart to Hay, 7th. May, 1832.
- April 19,
Lincoln's Inn. Memoranda by Richard Watson for the Wesleyan Methodists, showing their position, financial and otherwise, and how their missionary enterprises are prosecuted. 474
- May 7,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Treasury will give directions to the solicitor to obtain a transcript of the record in the case of des Rivières and the will of Mr. McGill if Goderich is prepared to make arrangements for defraying the expense without any charge to the public. 166
Enclosed. Bourchier to Stewart. Cannot obtain a copy of the record in the McGill case from Fleshfield; he must therefore get it in Canada, but as this will occasion considerable additional expense desires to have further instructions. 167
- May 10,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from Routh respecting Indian presents. Asks if Goderich is satisfied that the £4,426.10 were not included in the estimates and desires to know if the statement of the secretary to the Lieut Governor of Canada is correct that if the land payments are included in the £20,000 the sum limited for the whole Indian department, there will be a deficit in the sum allotted for Indian presents. 169
Enclosed. Correspondence relating to Indian Affairs. 171, 174, 178, 179
- May 10,
London. Hamilton to Goderich. Additional statements in support of the plea that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel only acted as agent for government in the distribution of the funds to the clergy and that they are willing to continue so to act, it being understood that the society of its own funds will only be responsible for a moiety of the salaries and will reduce the allowance as the grant in Parliament is reduced. 452
Enclosed. Printed return of the amounts paid to the clergy of Upper Canada, as voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 457
- June 1,
Admiralty. Barrow to Howick. The Lords of the Admiralty report that they can not approve of Captain Bayfield being allowed to purchase land under the advantages of the late regulations as he is now actively employed on full pay. 4
Lack to the same. Sends copy of petition from the merchants of Quebec respecting the manner in which the customs revenue is collected there. The Lords of Trade are unwilling to express an opinion until they know the sentiments of the local authorities. Goderich asked to ascertain this. 25
Enclosed. Petition. 26
- June 4,
Whitehall. Henry Bliss to T. Spring Rice. Sends petition from the committee of trade of Quebec, complaining of certain grievances connected with the collection of the customs duties at Quebec with remarks on the different clauses of the petition. 29
- June 5,
Downing Street. Gordon to Howick. A bill has been prepared and forwarded to Aylmer for the presbytery of the Indian settlement of Caughnawaga. 17
- June 7,
India Board. Grant to Hay. It is intended to carry on extensive improvements in forming roads and improving waste land. He has been applied to by a person of experience in agriculture on the subject and would be obliged for an answer. 39

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1832.
June 13,
Montreal.

Sweeney to Mackintosh. Report of the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the rioters killed at Montreal on 21st May last.

Page 92

Enclosed. Depositions at the coroner's inquest with other papers. 109
to 125

June 13,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. In suggesting that the expense in the appeal in the case of McGill's legacy might be arranged without charge to the public, the Treasury did not mean that it should fall upon funds at the disposal of the Crown derived from local revenues in the colonies or otherwise. Should the institution be unsuccessful they would be ready to consider the propriety of defraying the charge, but if successful they see no grounds for the funds that will then be at the disposal of the Institution being exempted from defraying the expenses. 132

June 16,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter and enclosure from W. B. Felton, commissioner of Crown Lands, with a receipt from the Military Chest, for a payment from the clergy reserves; the amount of this has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent consols. 184

Enclosed. Felton to Treasury. Sends receipt for £700 currency paid into the Military Chest on account of the clergy reserves. 185

Receipt. 186

June 18,
India Board.

Grant to Hay. Applies for a letter of introduction for Angus Cameron to Aylmer. Cameron hopes to find employment as a land surveyor. 40

June 22,
Lincoln's Inn.

Maule to Howick. Sends letter to be forwarded to Canada on the appeal in the case of the Royal Institution. 187

June 23,
Cornhill.

Gould to the same. Has received accounts from Canada of 25th and 28th May. Reports the riot at Montreal, the arrest of Mackintosh and Temple &c. The conduct of Papineau in assuming the duties of coroner. Destruction caused by freshets. 340

June 27,
Cornhill.

The same to the same. Had by mistake said in his last, that the riot was in Quebec; it was in Montreal. A slab of marble with a suitable inscription for the Richardson wing of the Montreal Hospital is now ready. It is a monument to the memory of Richardson raised by subscription. 342

Enclosed. Extracts from letter dated 24th May from Montreal respecting the land company, emigration, the riot at Montreal and other subjects. 344

July 3,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Howick. A passage will be provided for a poor woman with her three children on application being made. 5

Enclosed. Case of Mary Holmes and family. 6

July 10,
London.

Yates (Secretary to the Philological Society) to Howick. Has received from Joseph Howse of Cirencester, 200 copies of the lists of words and phrases procured to ascertain how far the language of the North American tribes by a comparison of their equivalents in different languages agree in their idioms and structures. His great knowledge of the Indian languages especially the Sioux. Has prepared a circular to be sent, if approved, to every agent to procure their equivalents with as many lists as he is likely to get filled up. The obligations of the Society to Government. 485

Enclosed. Words and forms of speech prepared with a view to obtain their equivalents in various Indian dialects. 488

Circular to agents with the immediately preceding list. 494

July 11,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. The stationery for Lower Canada asked for has been ordered as well as that for Upper Canada but the Lords of the Treasury think the expense should be charged to the provinces. If Goderich concurs in this an account shall be sent. 188

July 11,
Cornhill.

Gould to the same. Sends a copy of *Montreal Gazette* with a long but candid and interesting article on emigration with a critique on the British American Land Company. The navigation opened on 4th May. The winter had been unusually severe the 8th May being the first warm day.

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Vessels had all arrived free of cholera, which is pleasant news for the friends of the emigrants. Page 349

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Peter McGill, vice president and William Walker one of the directors of the Bank of Montreal, offering to pay to emigrants any money deposited with Smith Payne & Smiths on production of the certificate. 351

Letter from the president of the Bank of Montreal that the directors entirely approve of the above agreement. 353

July 12,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Sends report of the North American Colonial Association, also copy of a resolution relative to alteration of duties and of an application to the Board of Trade on the subject. 355

Enclosed. Report of Committee. 356

Resolution of a general meeting of the Association expressing regret that in the new bill there is no distinction made between foreign and colonial productions. 362

Gould to Lords of Trade. On the subject of the resolution. 363

July 13,
London.

Yates to ——. Sends four dozen copies of Howse's lists with forty copies of the circular. 495

July 14,
Cornhill.

Gould to Howick. Had not troubled His Lordship with extracts from letters received yesterday, but later accounts induced him to make extracts. Cholera was abating at Quebec on the 19th June, but number of deaths has been appalling. The almost annoying extent of his correspondence. 365

Enclosed. Extracts from letter from Quebec about cholera and other subjects. 367, 374, 378

July 17,
Whitehall.

Phillipps to Howick. The petition from McNicol for licence to assume the arms and bear the name of Nairne has been referred to the King of Arms for an opinion. The report is transmitted. 43

Enclosed. Report from the college of arms on the petition of McNicol pointing out amendments that will be required and the additional information that is wanted. 44

July 24,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Letter received that Judge Rolland had paid the fees on his commission to Routh, and asking that the amount be repaid to Gordon. Routh has not yet reported the payment, as soon as he does so, orders shall be given for repayment to Gordon. 189

July 28,
Treasury.

The same to the same. In reference to the letter respecting the requisitions for stationery, Sir John Colborne sent his for Upper Canada direct to the Treasury. The Governor of Lower Canada had also forwarded his previous to receipt of his (Howick's) letter. 190

July 31,
Lincoln's Inn.

Denman to Stephen. Has been engaged on the case of Stuart and Viger and is prepared to report on four-fifths of the charges. The Solicitor General will soon be ready to go through the allegations. How the letter of reference should be framed. 48

August 1,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Sends memorandum on certain newspapers in Lower Canada, also extracts from a letter from Papineau to a friend (now deceased) in which the animus of that gentleman will be sufficiently apparent. 380

Enclosed. "Memoir on the French Canadian party newspapers in the lower province." 381

Extracts from a letter from Papineau on the McGill legacy for founding a college. A note at the beginning says: "The extracts are intended to show the political feeling of the writer." 385

August 1,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. In reference to inquiry as to the expediency of transferring the money provided for military expenditure from the commissariat to the established banks, sends copy of minute on the subject. The Lords of the Treasury call attention to the impropriety of the bank at York advancing money upon land. Asks that instructions be sent to the governor not to sanction any Act for increasing the capital unless a clause

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be inserted to restrain this practice as was done in the incorporation of the Bank of Montreal. Page 191

Enclosed. Minute recommends the postponement of transfer of the money for military purposes in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick but that it be carried out in Upper and Lower Canada. Table showing the expenditures during the last eight years and the balances remaining. The impropriety of these large balances being in the hands of the commissariat when they could be managed with greater economy by banking institutions. How the financial operations of the commissariat are conducted. The changes proposed. 194

August 8,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Howick. Letter from Routh, enclosed in his (Howick's) laid before the Treasury Board, respecting the insufficiency of the government locks on the St. Lawrence. The Lords of the Treasury concur with Goderich in his proposed answer to Aymer's dispatch. 241

August 8,
Treasury.

The same to the same. Transmits copies of papers relating to the award to certain individuals possessing lands in the vicinity of the Carillon Canal. Does Goderich agree that the purchase of these lands should be defrayed from the territorial revenue of Canada? 217

Enclosed. Documents relating to the awards. 218 to 240

August 10,
London.

House of Commons. Addresses for return of the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the Assemblies of Upper and Lower Canada, stating the offices, salaries &c., of each and lists of half pay, pensions &c., if any and a return of all grants of land. 1

Another address for a return of the titles of bills of a public and general character passed in the Assembly of Upper or Lower Canada which during the last ten years were rejected by the Legislative Councils of these colonies or so altered as to cause them to be subsequently rejected by the Assembly. 2

August 11,
Horse Guards.

Fitz Roy Somerset to Hay. Gives returns of the distribution of troops in Canada which are all complete or nearly so. Has reason to fear that cholera has committed ravages in the regiment quartered in Montreal. 20

August 18,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Cholera still lingering in Montreal and Quebec. The severe and meritorious efforts by McGill on behalf of emigrants. Death of Tracy, a warm partizan of Papineau's party, who died of cholera; no disturbance is expected at the election of his successor. Rapid fall in the price of grain. Death of Bibaud, formerly an officer under Bonaparte. 390

August 20,
London.

Kempt to the same. Recommends His Lordship to support the governor of Lower Canada and to sanction the appointment of Panet to a seat on the bench otherwise if the appointment were rejected it would weaken the governor's authority and have a bad effect. 126

August 25,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Transmits Treasury minute relative to the rates of tolls to be collected on the Rideau and Ottawa Canals and to their contingent expenses. The Governor General and Lieut Governor of Upper Canada to be directed to take the necessary measures to give effect to the intentions of the Treasury. 242

Enclosed. Minute of the Treasury respecting the rate of tolls, their collection and how accounted for. 243

August 28,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Howick. In answer to the letter of the Provincial Bank of Ireland proposing to establish banks in the British American provinces, if a charter can be obtained to exonerate shareholders from liability beyond the amount of their respective shares, the Lords of the Treasury do not consider it expedient at present to recommend the grant of such a charter. 248

August—
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Has been in the habit of giving written instructions to the masters of vessels going to the St. Lawrence, has now had them printed and sends a copy to His Lordship. 392

Enclosed. Instructions to masters of vessels respecting Gaspé and Metis and Rimouski in the River St. Lawrence. 393

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1832.

September 3,
Admiralty.

Elliot to Hay. Sends memorial from committee of merchants for facilities for navigating the St. Lawrence and coasts by lights or otherwise and the Lords of the Admiralty desire to have reports from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Newfoundland on the subject.

Page 7

Enclosed. Memorial from the merchants.

September 3,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Has laid before the Lords of the Treasury, representations from the commissioners of audit forwarding letter with enclosure from Hale that the officers of customs at Montreal and collectors at inland ports, authorised to transmit duties collected by them to the Receiver General in bills of exchange, are still held responsible for the amounts until these bills shall have been paid. Sends copies of enclosures. The Board of Customs has been asked for its observations on the arrangement.

249

Enclosed. Auditors to the Lords of the Treasury. Agree with Hale as to the danger incurred by the new practice introduced by a provincial Act which it is asked should be disallowed, as it deviates from the course intended to be pursued under the Act 14 George 3, cap 88. 250

Hale to Mallet. Calls attention to the new system of remitting by bills of exchange the collections of customs duties instead of in cash as prescribed by Act 14 Geo. 3.

Extract from Act of Lower Canada.

September 4,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Dividends on account of clergy reserves have been received by Sargent.	256
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September 10,
Treasury.

The same to the same. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from Hale respecting the expense in the construction of a vault for the safe custody of the public money, for which the Lords of the Treasury conceive he should be reimbursed.

Enclosed. Letters from Hale respecting the vault.

September 12.
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Orders have been given to deliver to Viger, member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, free of duty a case containing the proceedings of the Legislature with printed newspapers. 265

September 18,
Treasury.

The same to Hay. Sends letter and enclosure from Routh reporting a payment into the military chest on account of the clergy reserves. 266

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Reports that the sum of \$8,000 has been paid into the military chest on account of Clergy reserves. 267

Certificate of payment.

September 20,
Treasury.

Stewart to Godérich. No provision having been in the vote of last session for payment of losses caused by the construction of the Carillon canal, the Lords of the Treasury can give no directions thereon, but Aylmer should be informed that the amount will be voted for the service of 1833. 269

September 24,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. Sends memorandum on the subject of an important Canal in Lower Canada with a view to adopt some measure to secure its unrestricted use to His Majesty's service. 127

Enclosed. Memorandum on the Chambly canal.

September 26,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Howick. Sends plan by Captain King for the service of the American packets, which the Lords of the Admiralty press to be adopted were it only on naval grounds, but more so on account of the loss of vessels and crews.

10

Enclosed. Capt. King to Elliot (extract).

Enclosed. Capt. King to Elliot (extract). American packets in winter and summer should go to Halifax stay there for three days and return to the United Kingdom by Bermuda, thus avoiding a double voyage on the coast a duty too severe for ships and men. The little delay that would be caused.

October 8,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Sends extract on political matters from a late letter from Montreal. 416

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1832.
October 12,
St. James's.

Order in Council. New seals for Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, New Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward and Newfoundland having been laid before His Majesty in Council they are to be sent to the governors of the respective provinces, the old seals to be returned to be defaced. Page 24

October 17,
War Office.

Sullivan to Hay. Craig has applied to receive his half pay with his salary as civil secretary to the governor of Canada; desires to know the amount of salary and emoluments and the date of appointment. 279

October 17,
Cornhill.

Gould to Goderich. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec and Montreal. One of the latter says the cholera has left the greater part of both provinces; it has seriously affected business. Death of Brant's son and successor of Joseph Brant; he will be a great loss. Other deaths. The difficulties of administering the funds for emigrants and for the widows and orphans left destitute by the cholera. There have been more than 4,000 emigrants this year above the last and no difficulty in settling them would have arisen but for the cholera; the few returned out of 46,000 arrived. Disappointment at not hearing that the charter of the British American Land Company has been signed. Various articles published in its favour. The propriety of systematic settlement. Gaspé has petitioned to be separated from Lower Canada and if Montreal is attached to the Upper province, the Lower province will be left as insignificant in population as in property and intelligence. Petition from free blacks settled in Upper Canada who have been driven out of the United States. They have introduced the cultivation of tobacco. Re-arrests of Mackintosh and Temple on account of the riot in Montreal in May. 420

Enclosed. Memorandum of emigrants arrived since the opening of navigation. 424

October 19,
War Office.

Sullivan to Hay. In reference to services of chaplains with the troops. The chaplains in Nova Scotia specified in the enclosed list have church preferment and are not required to hold separate services for the military. In the United Kingdom no allowance is sanctioned to clergymen beyond that for visiting sick soldiers in the hospital, unless the troops cannot be accommodated at the usual hours of service. The same rules might be applied with propriety to the service abroad. 280

Enclosed. List of chaplains. 282

October 23,
War Office.

Hobhouse to Goderich. Owing to the death of Mills the question of the appointment of military chaplains abroad will again be raised; has His Lordship any further information on the subject of their discontinuance where a colonial ecclesiastical establishment is maintained? His Lordship had previously objected to the proposal in the case of Quebec as the bishop considered it impossible for the parochial clergy to perform the duties to the garrison. 283

October 30,
Ordnance.

Kempt to Goderich. Transmits memorial which had been addressed to his care. The respectability of the memorialists. 134

November 3,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Aylmer to be asked if further demands and to what extent, are likely to arise on account of compensation for lands taken for the Carillon canal. 270

November 5,
Lincoln's Inn.

Report by T. Denman and William Horne on the charges against Stuart, Attorney-General, which is too long to summarize. 49

November 17,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Steps to be taken to obtain a second personal bond from Hale in accordance with the letter from the audit office. 272

Enclosed. Auditors to Treasury. Respecting second personal bond from Hale. 273

November 17,
London.

Memorial of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel submitting the case of the North American clergy on the list of missionaries in the service of the society. 460

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1832.
November 20, Maule to Howick. Considers that 75 guineas would be a fair and
Lincoln's Inn. reasonable remuneration to each of the two, that is, the late and the
present Attorney-General. Page 275
- November 22, Gould to Goderich. Owing to the number of arrivals from Canada has
Cornhill. not sent extracts from his Canadian correspondence. Refers His Lordship
to an article in the *Montreal Gazette* on the affairs of the British American
Land Company. It has been resolved at numerous meetings to petition that
Montreal be annexed to the upper province as a port of entry. 425
- November 22, Richard Watson to Goderich In consequence of report from Rev. R.
London. Alder sent on a special mission to Upper Canada five additional mission-
aries shall be sent to that province. 496
- December 21, Lack to Howick. Observations by the Lords of Trade on the petition
Whitehall. from the committee of trade in Quebec and on the reply from Aylmer as to
the payment of the duties collected at Quebec. The petition was forwarded
on 4th June last. 36
- December 22, Memorandum that Lord Hill thinks that the arrangement in force with
Horse guards. respect to the command in Canada should not be disturbed. 21
- December 22, Gould to Goderich. Advocates a union of Upper and Lower Canada in
London. opposition to the proposal to annex Montreal to the upper province. How
the value of the land to be sold to the British American Land Company
could be settled. Hears that Mackenzie (W. Lyon) is preparing a tract
against emigration; as emigration springs from the people it may be guided
but not stopped and the only question is how the stream shall be directed
so as to be most useful to the people themselves. 426
- December 27, Bouchier to Howick. Has received directions to support the judgment
Lincoln's Inn. of a court in Lower Canada respecting the seignior of Lauzon. Has
ascertained the title of the cause and desires to know if he (Howick) has a
transcript of the record as otherwise a copy will cost nearly £30. 276
- No date. Further memorial from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. 464

MISCELLANEOUS, 1832.

(Part I is paged from 1 to 215, Part II from 216 to 453, Part III from 454 to 640).

Q. 205—1-2-3.

1828.
December 2, York to Willan. Enclosed in memorial from Willan 29th November,
Quebec. 1831.
- December 29, Report of the committee on the bill for the qualification of justices of the
peace. Enclosed in Christie to Goderich 24th December, 1832.
- December— Latitudes and longitudes of various places on the coast of Nova Scotia
and in the St. Lawrence. Page 306
1829. Extracts from Quebec newspaper. 309
- February 6, Report by Bayfield on the light-houses in the St. Lawrence. 297
Quebec.
- February— Report of proceedings of Assembly from the 10th to the 13th February. 2
Quebec.
1831.
August 20, Christie to Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Asks for certified copies of
Quebec. election writs for Gaspé from 1827 to the present date with copies of the
returns to each. 325
- August 27, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to Christie. His application for a return
Quebec. of the writs, &c., being the first on the part of an individual application must
be made to the governor and the returns shall be sent if so ordered. 326

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1831.
August—
Gaspé. Petitions of the freeholders of Gaspé. Enclosed in Christie to Goderich, 28th February, 1832.
- November 29, Memorial of Willan, stating the cause of his resignation of the office of law clerk of the House of Assembly and asks for the promise of the appointment to one of the offices in Lower Canada in the gift or the Crown (for date see Howick's letter of 25th January, 1832). Page 618
Enclosed. Documents relating to the resignation. 629, 631, 632
1832.
January 2, Bouchette to Howick. Applies for an advance upon his colonial salary, to prevent great embarrassment. 9
London. Cuvelje and Enfield to ———. Respecting claims of grantees to land in Florida. 60
January 7, Buchanan to Howick. Has forwarded, as desired, bag containing dis- patches for Aylmer and Colborne. 48
Gray's Inn. The same to Hay. Sends a New York paper with an article which he wishes republished in a London paper. 49
January 14, New York. *Enclosed.* Comparison of the rate of taxes in the United States and in Canada. 50
January 23, New York. Howick to Willan. See memorial of Willan, 29th November, 1831.
- January 25, Rutledge to Goderich. Applies for the arrears of pension due to his Downing mother. Sends list of family who have died in the service of the country. 565
Street. *Enclosed.* List. 567
January 25, Cahernsta. Peter McGill to Goderich. If Lord Aylmer's recommendation to appoint him to the Legislative Council is sanctioned, he will have much pleasure to accept and shall endeavour to do his duty faithfully. 487
- January 26, Bouchette to Goderich. Having failed to see His Lordship states that London. the object of the interview which he asked was to obtain recommendations for himself and son to the Governor and Assembly of Lower Canada. 10
February 4, London. The same to Howick. Has devoted some time to investigate the cause of the neglect of the Canadian agriculturist towards the growing of hemp and now proposes a plan to overcome it. Is authorized to state on the part of the merchants that they are prepared to invest £10,000 in the culture of hemp in the British North American Colonies should it be thought fit to recommend a contract with His Majesty's government for seven years. 13
- February 7, Stamford to the same. Reports that a society has been formed to promote Downing emigration and an arrangement could be made for the sale of lands. If he had an interview he could explain more fully. 577
Street. Elizabeth Rewhellin. Applies respecting the property of William Rew- hellin, who lately died in Philadelphia. 568
- February 8, Anyot to Hay. In reply to application for a return of his emoluments Solva. for 1828, 1829 and 1830 states that by order in Council he has to receive £400 a year for life on surrendering his patent offices. He received in 1828 from 24th April £251, in 1829 £368. 9. 4, and in 1830 £376. 17. 3, the deficiencies being occasioned by premiums charged on the remittances. 2
- February 10, R. S. M. Bouchette to Howick. Urges on behalf of his father the re- quest for an advance of his Canadian salary, as otherwise he would fall a victim to the difficulties besetting him. 17
London. Blanchet (acting French consul general) to Howick. Applies for infor- mation respecting C. S. Schultz, late Adjutant of de Meuron regiment. If the facts relating to his death and having property be correct are the heirs still empowered to claim the property according to the law of Canada? 23
- February 22, Bouchette to Goderich. His bad state of health. His deplorable situ- London. ation under every aspect. Sends medical certificate. The change in his Lordship proves that he (Bouchette) has been cruelly misrepresented. If
- February 26, Calais.

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he had failed through ignorance or otherwise of due respect he asks to be forgiven. Suspects that the cause of his coldness and that of Sir Willoughby Gordon, might be traced perhaps to Sir James Kempt, whom he had unintentionally offended by his work. Sends extract from a letter he had recently addressed to Sir Willoughby Gordon, which he thought would cover the point of the misunderstanding. His distressed condition until relief arrives from Canada. His fervent prayers for himself and family and for His Lordship. His desire for local rank. Page 24

Enclosed. Medical certificate. 29

Extract from Chalmers, Political Annals. 30

Memorandum on local rank in Lower Canada. 31

Bouchette to Sir Willoughby Gordon (extract) in relation to Sir James Kempt. 32

Memorandum on the financial position of Bouchette, showing that although embarrassed he was not insolvent. 35

February 26, Montreal. Burgess to Goderich. Reports an attack on the seminary of Montreal by the lowest dregs. If the Seminary is to be disturbed in its possessions the British Government cannot possess the Canadas a single hour. 37

February 26, Cahernsta. Rutledge to Howick. The Secretary at war will not pay the arrears of his late mother's pension and as he cannot get a grant of land in British North America desires to know the terms on which land can be bought. 569

February 28, Quebec. Christie to Goderich. At the request of the inhabitants of the county of Gaspé he sends this account of their grievances in not being represented. Gives a history of events leading up to his (Christie's) expulsion from the Assembly. 89

February 28, Quebec. The same to the same. Forwards petition from the free holders of Gaspé; if information is wanted respecting the situation of Gaspé, more than is contained in the petition and explanatory letter, some person will be authorized to proceed to London next summer for the purpose. 108

Enclosed. The petition dated in August, 1831. 109

February 29, London. W. & A. Atkinson to Goderich. As vessels leaving this with passengers and emigrants will not have clear bills of health, ask what regulations will apply to ships on their arrival at Quebec. 4

February—Brighton. Adams to Goderich. The sisters of the late Sir James Yeo, desire to know if they are entitled to grants of land in Canada for their brother's services during the late war and if so, how many acres and in what part of the upper province. 1

(The letter is dated 1831 but stamped as received on the 10th February 1832).

March 2, Quebec. Christie to Craig. Transmits for Lord Aylmer copies of petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé. 117

Enclosed. Copies of petition already transcribed.

Appendix dated 15th August 1831 addressed to Glegg. 118

Various resolutions already copied only the titles here given. 119

Extracts and papers relating to the case of Christie. 120 to 162

March 4, Sault St. Louis. Marcoux to Goderich (in French). On behalf of the Iroquois he points out their claim to land improperly taken from their grant made by the King of France and explains the nature of documents sent to Sir George Murray, His Lordship's predecessor. 488

Enclosed. Summary of a "memoire" on behalf of the claims of the Indians of Sault St. Louis to the mill and land on which it is built. (In French.) 495

March 10, Quebec. Kerr to Goderich. Summarises the charges against him and defends himself. 376

Enclosed. Petition to the Assembly presented by Neilson. 384

Resolutions of the Assembly in the case of Kerr on which an address is to be presented to the governor. 391

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- Answer of the governor to the address. Page 397
- In consequence of the bitterness of the charges against him he (Kerr) has framed a petition to Goderich which he asks to be forwarded. 400
- Proceedings of the Committee in the case of Judge Kerr. 401 to 437
- March 10, Quebec. Continuation of the enclosures of the letter from Kerr to Goderich, dated as in margin. 454
- Examination by Gagy of Chabet, a witness in the case of Kerr. 454
- March 20, London. This is only a memorandum that the examination was made on 16th March, and acknowledged to have been so on a question by the Attorney General.
- March 19, Three Rivers. Memorial of Coffin. Renews his application for compensation for loss of office. 62
- March 20, London. James Washington to Goderich. Asks leave to read or hear read George Washington's will as when his (James's) brother John was taken prisoner, George Washington treated him kindly and promised to leave him his property. 616
- March 22, Quebec. Craig to Willan. Enclosed in memorial of Willan, 29th November, 1831.
- March 22, Restigouche. Crawford to Goderich. Presents memorial for the interference of government to procure the payment of the arrears of his salary as chairman of quarter sessions. 68
- Enclosed. Memorial. 71
- March 24, Quebec. Felton to Goderich. Sends statement of sales of clergy reserves for 1831 and receipt for £700, proceeds of these to be invested in the funds of the United Kingdom. 335
- Enclosed. Statement of sales. 336
- March 24, New Orleans. Kingdom to Goderich. Believes that any other than a conciliatory line of policy on the part of Great Britain will drive the Canadians to assert their independence. 455
- March 26, Bowles to ——— Applies for a recommendation in favour of William Street, who is on the point of embarking for Canada. 38
- March 27, Maryborough. Bridget Fitzpatrick to the Colonial Secretary. Asks that certificate be forwarded to the British Consul at Northerfolk (?), United States, and that the answer from him be forwarded to her. 340
- March 27, Plymouth. Prideaux to Goderich. Suggests that isinglass, now only imported from Russia, might be obtained from the fish caught at Niagara. Finds on investigation that the same suggestion was made in 1773 in a paper read before the Royal Society by Humphrey Jackson. 531
- March 27, Kirkpatrick. Singer to Goderich. As a minister of the Church of Scotland was glad to hear that an arrangement had been made for the churches in British North America that it was hoped would be satisfactory. Claims should be put in without giving cause for reasonable offence but the fair claim arising out of legal right as a co-establishment. 578
- April 2, Amherstburg. Memorial of Mathew Elliott for half pay, stating his services. 328
- Enclosed. General order of 2nd September, 1787, conferring half pay on a number of the Indian officers, including Mathew Elliott. 331
- Certificate of the correctness of the preceding list. 333
- April 6. Browne to Hay. Reminds him of the promise to procure a letter of recommendation to the Governor of Canada for a friend of his, William Lohead. 39
- April 9, London. Peter McGill to Howick. Is sailing for Canada, and offers to carry dispatches. Desires to know the opinion of government on the affairs of Canada. 504
- April 13, St. Hilaire. Hertel de Rouville to Goderich (in French). For an answer to application for a grant of land in seigniory. 570
- April 15, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends abstract from the Albion, published in New York, in relation to that excellent man, Sir John Colborne. Neither he

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(Buchanan), nor any of his family, hold any office, so that he is actuated only by a sense of justice to a gentleman whose earnest desire is to steer clear of parties. Page 51

Enclosed. Article from the Albion. 52

April 18,
New York.

Orton to ——— Sends copy of a paper called "Old Countryman," with an article he had written to countervail remarks in it on Canada. Asks that it be submitted to the King. After the recommendations from Colborne and his expenditure in Canada he had expected some appointment. Sixteen years in the wilderness have added to his years, and circumstances have drained his purse. The services of his father and brothers. Believes that if the King knew of his situation he would do something for him. Believed from some expressions of His Lordship he would receive an appointment when opportunity offered. If in Upper Canada a little help would enable him to carry into effect objects beneficial to the colony. 511

Enclosed. Article from the "Old Countryman," entitled: "Interesting description of the Canadas." 514

Note by the editor. 525

April 21,
London.

James Washington to Goderich. By His Lordship's letter in answer to his of 20th March, it appears that there were no means for him to read, or hear read, the will of George Washington. Asks if he had any relations in England, particularly in Bedfordshire. 617

April 22,
Cambridge.

Boddington to ——— Inquires for information if Rev. Mr. Hopwood has emigrated to Canada, his friends being in distress at his absence. 40

April 25,
Chirnside.

Geggies to Goderich. Has been employed as a schoolmaster in Berwick and vicinity, and hears that encouragement is given to men of his profession in Canada. Asks if government assistance is given. If the reply is favourable will embark next month. 348

April—
Montreal.

Clark to Messrs. Codd. Enclosed in Codd to Hay, 29th May, 1832.

May 1,
London.

Isabella Kellaway to Goderich. Has been informed that her brother, John Hastey died in Quebec about 1825 or 1826. He was entitled to property in Scotland, and she would be grateful if she could obtain a proper certificate of his death. 459

May 3,
Calcairn.

Ann Caw to Colonial Secretary. Applies for information respecting James Caw, supposed to have gone to Baltimore. 75

May 5,
London.


James Alabasten to Howick. Has original deeds of grants made in 1763 at Detroit by Chippewa Indians, and asks how he is to proceed in regard to them. 5

May 8,
Hampton
Court.

Memorial of the Misses Yeo for grant of land to which their two brothers were entitled. 634

May 14,
Quebec.

Christie to Goderich. Sends duplicates of petition and letter transmitted by mail on 6th March last. (See 28th February.) Has been again elected for Gaspé. 116

May 21, 
Clonmell.

Margaret Anglurn to Colonial Secretary. Asks that a letter enclosed be forwarded as addressed. 6

May 29.

Messrs. Codd to Hay. Enclose letter from Lieut. Clark on half pay and ask for information on the subject it mentions. 76

Enclosed. Lieut. Clark to Messrs. Codd. Desires to be informed if a farm near Long Point which he desires to purchase is still in the hands of Government. 77

June 5,
Hampton
Court.

Memorial of the Misses Yeo renewing their application for land, having had no answer to the first memorial. 636

June 9,
London.

Taylor to Goderich. Plan for increasing the trade and commerce of the British Islands and the British North American provinces by assuring the permanency of trade with the West Indies. 600

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1832.
June 11, Rosscrea. Stewart to Goderich. Has been a curate for nearly ten years, and now he gets no salary and no prospect of one as his rector gets none either. Is there any encouragement to go to the colonies? Page 580
- June 25, Bath. Colonel Coffin to Bruce. Enclosed in Lord James Stuart to Howick, 30th June, 1832. 30th June, 1832.
- June 26, London. Gally Knight to Hay. The young friend for whom he asked introductory letters is William Cooke of an old Yorkshire family; he is amiable and well informed. 461
- June 26, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends two official returns received from Montreal and York. The measures taken by Colborne will no doubt arrest the alarm and want of pity towards the poor emigrants. The consequences will he fears be long felt by the trade of the country. 54
- Enclosed.* Official returns of the cases of cholera and deaths at Montreal and York. In the return for Montreal only the figures are given, in that of York the character of the disease was given with remarks, the latter say: "At Prescott the cases had diminished, the upper part of the province free." 55
- June 30, London. E. E. to Howick. Applies for letters of introduction for McKenzie late of Ardross, in Rosshire, to the governors of Upper and Lower Canada. 334
- June 30, London. Lord James Stuart to the same. Sends memorial from Coffin to which he trusts Howick will give attention. 583
- Enclosed.* Coffin to Bruce. Sends memorial. His is not the usual application for lands, but the claim of a sacred pledge for valuable consideration. 584
- Memorial stating the services and losses of his father during the revolutionary war for which he was granted 13,200 acres of land. In consequence of the death of himself and wife and the scattering of the family in the service no application was made until 1816, when he was informed that the grant could only be made under certain prescribed regulations which none of the family could then comply with. Prays now for the fulfilment of the promise of a grant. 585
- July 7, Montreal. Joseph Lancaster to Colonial Secretary. Sends specimen of the tyrannical rule of the pretended sons of liberty in Montreal. 465
- Enclosed.* Board of Health to the Emigrant Society, Montreal. The board has taken possession of the shed on the common of St. Anne which must be retained till a more favourable situation can be obtained. 466
- Memorial to Lord Aylmer which complains of the procedure of the Board of Health in taking possession of the shed erected by the Emigrant Society. 467
- July 12, Cavans. Memorial of Robert Cooke for assistance to trace lands granted to his uncles as loyalists. 78
- July 12, London. Gillespie to Goderich. Lest incorrect information should be given of the part taken by Moffatt in the unfortunate affair at Montreal on the 21st of May, sends extract from a letter of Moffatt on the subject. 349
- July 16, Windsor Castle. Taylor to Goderich. Sends petition addressed to the King by Joseph Lancaster to whose good feeling in behalf of Lieut. Colonel Mackintosh and Capt. Temple the King gives full credit. 608
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Joseph Lancaster on behalf of Lieut. Colonel Mackintosh and Capt. Temple. The proceedings at the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the men killed at Montreal on the 21st of May. 609
- July 20, London. Merchants of London to Goderich. Propose to establish a bank in Canada on similar principles to the Provincial bank of Ireland. 637
- July 25, Fermoy. Memorial of Elizabeth McKee. Has seen an account of the death from cholera of her son who went to Canada with money and property to settle there and to send for the rest of his family. Asks that inquiry be made respecting the property. 505

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1832.
August 4,
Ballymena. Petition of John Kinneard, for information how he can secure employment in the Hudson Bay Company. Page 462
- August 10,
London. Gillespie to Goderich. Sends extracts from letter received from Canada. There is yet time to send a couple of regiments which might save not only Lower Canada but all British North America. 354
- August 10,
Kinsington. *Enclosed.* Extract. Meetings being held to adopt resolutions sent from the manufactory in Montreal which will be passed no matter how small the meetings may be and published as the decisions of the country. No pains will be spared to create the greatest discontent which he prays God may not lead to more bloodshed. Owing to the deaths of many there is not the same risk as there was six or seven weeks ago, but every effort will be made to organize another band and for safety of property and peace the military force should be increased. The effort to bring about a desire to separate from British rule and the pains taken to warp the minds of the young. The necessity for steps being taken to counteract the designs of the agitators. The points against which agitation is directed. 355
- August 14,
Fermoy. Elizabeth Lads to Goderich. Asks for assistance to enable her to join her sisters and brother in the United States. 477
- August 28,
Restigouche. Memorial of Elizabeth McKee. Refers to previous memorial. Has received confirmation of the reported death of her son at Montreal not Quebec as formerly stated, so that in the inquiry about the property there may be a failure owing to the error as to the place of his death. 509
- September 1,
Ogden to Balfour. Reports that bills for murder against Messrs. Robertson and Lukin, magistrates and Col. Mackintosh and Captain Temple for the deaths at the riot in Montreal on 21st May were rejected by the grand jury. 528
- September 3,
Lincoln's Inn. Christie to Goderich. Transmits petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé to be detached from Lower Canada and annexed to New Brunswick. 163
- September 3,
Manchester. *Enclosed.* Resolutions of the meeting referred to. 164
- September 5,
London. Stewart to Howick. Is there any prospect of his obtaining the appointment he solicited? As he must soon resume his official duties at Bermuda, if he is not appointed according to his application hopes if there should be no office conferred on him now he may be appointed to the first suitable vacancy. 592
- September 17,
Crosmolina. *Enclosed.* Stewart to Goderich. Applies for a judicial appointment in British North America or the West Indies. His expectations from his appointment in Bermuda. 594
- September 17,
London. Sykes to Goderich. Writes on behalf of a female in Paris whose uncle died in Canada, but whether in the Upper or Lower province, she does not know and his property was taken possession of by government. If returns of this nature are made asks that an answer be returned as to whether the property of the Uncle Moittement was included; if not to whom should application be made in Canada. 597
- September 17,
London. Leury to Goderich. Asks His Lordship to forward a letter to Lower Canada, containing the demand for payment of a debt. 478
- October 3,
London. O'Hara to Goderich. Respecting his claim on Martin Kelly's property. 530
- October 3,
London. Russell to Howick. Was there any land and how much was reserved for Colonel Jones, who was inspector general of provincial forces about 1783, and can it now be claimed by his heirs. 573
- October 3,
London. Gillespie to Goderich. Has sent presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal rejecting the bills against the Magistrates and Military officers who called out and commanded the troops respectively at Montreal on the 21st of May last. 367

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October 5, London. Helme to——. Messrs. Gray and Cremer, Norwich, desire to know if it is possible to apprehend for forgery a man who left two years ago to reside in Quebec. History of the case. Page 374
- October 16, Sterling. Memorial by James Blair stating his father's services, the grant to him of 100 acres which he held till his return to Scotland for his family, where he died before he was able to return. Applies for repossession of the land now held by a person who had been put in charge by his father during his absence in Scotland 44
- October 14, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Sends prospectus of a new city to be built at Niagara 56
- October 26, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Transmits copy of resolutions from the town of Dalhousie in New Brunswick concurring with the desire of the free holders on the Canadian side to be annexed to New Brunswick. 173
Enclosed. Resolutions. 174
- October 27, London. Isabella Kellaway to Howick. Reminds him that in answer to her letter of 1st May, he had promised to make inquiry respecting her brother reported to have died in Quebec about 1825 or 1826. 464
- October 29, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Transmits resolutions of the freeholders and inhabitants of Gaspé to be annexed to New Brunswick and for the repeal of the duties on articles necessary for the fisheries brought in from New Brunswick to the present Canadian side of the county of Gaspé. 180
Enclosed. Resolutions of the meeting held at Cape Cove. 182
Resolutions of the meeting held at Percé. 192
Resolutions of the meeting held at Sandy Beach. 197
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Resolutions of the freeholders of Douglas Town. 202
Resolutions of the freeholders of the North side of the Bay of Gaspé. 204
Resolutions of the freeholders of Point St. Peter and Malbay. 207
- October 30, Restigouche. Christie to Goderich. Has received letter that his arrears cannot be paid for want of funds and that no free grant of Crown land can be made. Did not ask for a free grant, but for payment of a debt actually due in case it had not the means otherwise to discharge the claim. Asks for a prospect being held out of other employment which would be most acceptable, even if no appointment were made. The proof of confidence in him shown by the freeholders of Gaspé in re-electing him for the sixth time. The expression of dissent from the inference that he (Christie) is by the resolution of Assembly disqualified for any public trust would, with the confidence of his constituents, be invaluable. 211
- October 31, London. Amyot to Goderich. Applies to have an order sent for payment of his pension of £400 due on the 30th September. 7
- November 8, Thoresby Park. Littleton to the same. The enclosed letter refers to a memorial presented by Bawden through him (Littleton) which is short and could be settled in five minutes, if His Lordship would call for it. 479
Enclosed. Bawden to Monckton. Respecting Mrs. Bawden's memorial for grant of land instead of the promised pension. 480
Mrs. Bawden to——. Would not have sent the memorial but Lord Manners said that it would be presented by him, (the person addressed) to Goderich for the King. The distress of herself and husband not caused by extravagance or misconduct. 483
- November 10, London. P. & W. Wynne to Goderich. Apply to have the signature of Aylmer legalised. 633
- November 15, New York. Buchanan to the same. Offers his services as umpire to adjust the differences as to the division of the customs between Upper and Lower Canada. His qualifications. 57

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1832.
November 15, Gillespie to Goderich. Urges the propriety of having the claim against Caldwell settled, so that one real grievance may not be added to the imaginary grievances which have already received attention. Page 369
London.
- November 19, Judith Daniel to Colonial Secretary. Hopes the enclosed will be sent to Clonmel. the American consul and the answer sent to her as soon as the case can be examined. 327
- November 23, Adam Ferguson to Hay. Asks him to present note to Howick, as he Edinburgh. was not aware when in London that His Lordship wished him to call. His volume on Canada will be out shortly. 344
Enclosed. Ferguson to Howick. Apologises for not calling when in London. 346
- November 24, George Smith to Howick. Thanks for having obtained for him a com- Montreal. forttable situation. Applies however to obtain a grant of land that he might have a future residence for himself and family. 599
- November 26, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Goderich. Thanks for the discretion he York. used with respect to the petitions. Government not being ready for the division of the diocese he has applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for appointment of a suffragan bishop for Lower Canada. His wish for this is increased by there being a very fit person to fill the office, namely Rev Dr. Mountain. It would be desirable that he should retain his archdeaconry as by this arrangement there would be no need to ask pecuniary assistance for the bishop. Hopes for His Lordship's approval of the measure of the proposed plan to carry it out and that the appointment to the vacant rectory may be left to Aylmer. 533
- No date. Memorial from the corporation for managing the clergy reserves in Lower Canada. That the corporation will not lease any more of the clergy reserves until the fate of a bill passed by the legislature last session be decided, but they cannot accept the provision of the bill that the reserves are to be confiscated to the Crown. 535
- Petition of the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Quebec. Points out the exertions making to obtain signatures to a petition to appropriate the proceeds of the clergy reserves towards general education and miscellaneous improvements, the most active supporters of this being the Methodists of Upper Canada chiefly ordained in the United States. The petitioners have no doubt from the machinery at work that a more than ordinary number of signatures may be obtained ; they have abstained from entering on such a contest as would be required for opposing successfully the agents of the self constituted committee. The petitioners pray that no effect be given to petitions so signed and support their prayer with minute details. 548
- November 27, Ryland. Memorandum on the state of Lower Canada which needs im- Quebec. mediate attention. if the two houses should not concur in a supply bill. The difficulty that exists whether under the Act of 1 and 2 William 4 cap 23 the power reverts to the Crown, in consequence of the two Houses not concurring in a supply bill. If the power is in the Crown to use its revenues collected by 14 George 3 either by the law as it stands or by new legislation, these will be sufficient to meet the civil expenditure and that for the administration of justice. 574
- November— Petition of Pierre Chasseur. Has collected a museum of natural history Quebec. in Quebec and now proposes to make a long, expensive and probably dangerous journey to make further collections. Prays that they may be admitted free of customs duties. 79
- November— Chasseur to Goderich. Applies for protection as a British subject should Quebec. he require it in the prosecution of his design. 83
- December 24, Christie to Goderich. Observations on his expulsion for the fifth time Restigouche. from the House of Assembly, Lower Canada. The observations include resolutions of the Assembly and are of some length. 216

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	Petition of Robert Christie.	271
December 24, Restigouche.	Christie to Aylmer. Further about his expulsion from the house of Assembly.	321
December 26, Aberdeen.	Memorial of Robert Brydie, formerly of the Indian department, for half pay promised him by Sherbrooke he having saved the Indian stores at the time of the invasion by Hull.	46
December 27, Dublin.	Hugh Cullen to Goderich. Reports the death of his brother in Quebec by cholera, leaving a will in his favour. Had written to the hospital surgeon who holds the will, but has got no answer.	86
No date. Sunninghill.	H. B. (Henry Brougham) to Goderich. Encloses a letter from a particular friend, hoping that one of his (Goderich's) people will transmit the queries.	42
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Ellice to Brougham. A gentleman has communicated to the Philological Society certain curious researches on the language of the tribes on Lakes Ontario and Superior, &c. He wishes to circulate printed copies of the words for translation, and asks for government help.	43
No date.	Memorial of Josette Fraser, wife of C. E. C. de Léry and of Ellen Fraser wife of John Playard, for a grant of land to which their father was entitled. His services stated.	341
	Memorial of L. H. Hunt that a deduction may be made from Bouchette's salary to settle a bill granted by him for the board, lodging and education of a young gentleman.	373
	Baroness de Montesquieu to Goderich. Applies to have the office searched for a letter she expected from Lord Aylmer to whom she had written on business.	507
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March 13, Quebec.	Couper to Durnford.	
1832.		
November 10, Terrebonne.	Memorial of Simon Fraser.	
December 10, Chatham.	Du Vernet to Glegg. This and three preceding letters enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.	
December 19, Quebec.	Examination of Gudy.	
December 22, Quebec.	Substance of a conversation. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 8th January, 1833.	
1833.		
January 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches to the Colonial Secretary during 1832.	Page 1
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	2
January 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 2). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed.	17
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	18

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1833. January 8, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). In the report of the Assembly by Viger, agent for the province, he stated that he had made charges to His Lordship against Sheriff Gury of packing a jury to defeat the ends of justice. Gives proof in defence of Gury.	Page 22
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Newspaper extract (in French) of 2nd January, calling attention to letter from Viger giving account of conversation with Goderich.	27
	Gury to ——— Defends himself against the charges brought by Viger, and asks that a copy of the letter be sent to Goderich.	29
	Examination of Gury before a Committee of the Council.	35
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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	174
January 11, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 6). Sends certified copy of proceedings of Executive Council from 1st July to 31st December, 1832.	180
	Report of Council on the rule applicable to the granting of water lots.	181
January 14, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 7). Sends abstract of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue, of Crown lands and licences to cut timber to the 31st ulto. Also detailed statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for the six months ending 31st December last.	183
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of receipts of casual and territorial revenue.	184
	Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber.	185
	Statement of receipts and expenditure.	186
January 15, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 8). Reports the death of J. B. Juchereau Duchesnay, a member of the Legislative Council.	189
January 16, Three Rivers.	Resolutions at a general meeting of the electors of Three Rivers in favour of Ogden.	222
	Answer by Ogden.	224
January 16, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 9). Has informed Ogden of his appointment to be Attorney General. Asks for delay to name his successor to the office of Solicitor General. A bill to be introduced to secure the independence of the judges; the objectionable clauses struck out. If passed some of the judges in Quebec and Montreal will probably withdraw on the retired allowance.	190
January 16, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 10). Discusses at some length the question of the establishment of a land company in Lower Canada.	193

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Lloyd to Felton. Answer to inquiry as to the value of land in Megantic. 206

January 16, Quebec. Bill to establish in Lower Canada a court for impeachments brought by the House of Assembly. 227

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January 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). On motion of Bourdages the Assembly has adopted resolutions expressing disapprobation of the constitution and composition of the Legislative Council. If followed up and the petition granted, it would open the way to serious changes in the constitution. 207

Enclosed. Resolution proposed by Bourdages. 210

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Manly to Fraser, 1833.

January 18, Terrebonne.

January 22, Terrebonne. Fraser to Glegg. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833.

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 11). Had asked for delay in the appointment of Solicitor General to succeed Ogden. Now thinks the situation should be filled at once. Recommends Michael O'Sullivan for the office. His qualifications. 213

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private.) Climate and geographical position indicate that Gaspé should belong to New Brunswick but there are other circumstances to be considered before judgement can be given. The difficulty of ascertaining the sentiments of the population. 215

January 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Additional reasons for the selection of O'Sullivan for the office of Solicitor General. 219

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January 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 12). Has examined into the complaints made by Gough regarding the treatment of emigrants and thinks Gough is mistaken in his complaints. 233

Enclosed. Routh to Glegg. Explains the probable cause of Gough's complaints in respect to the arrival and dealings with emigrants. 235

Questions and answers put to and answered by emigrants. 245

Answer by Buchanan, emigration agent, to charges by Gough about the treatment of emigrants on their arrival at Quebec. 246

Patten to Buchanan. Gough's opinion of the province could only have been formed from what he read, not from anything he had seen. 251

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January 26, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 13). In reference to the collection at Quebec of head money on emigrants sends copy of letter from collector and comptroller of customs there, describing the whole of the proceedings for the collection. Whatever irregularities exist cannot be attributed to the local authorities at Quebec. Page 253
- January 28, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec, to Craig. Explain the method of collecting head money at Quebec. 255
- January 29, Chatham. Report by Felton. *Enclosed* in Aylmer to Goderich, 8th February, 1833. 256
- January 30, Quebec. Du Vernet to Glegg. *Enclosed* in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833. 257
- January 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 14). Death of Ferrier, collector of customs at Quebec. Shall make arrangements for the office till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 257
- January 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspapers which will give an account of what has occurred during the past week. Calls attention to articles in the *Quebec Gazette*, showing that Neilson was not going with Papineau and his party in their course towards revolution, they have taken new ground their avowed object being to alter the whole constitution, desiring the abolition of the Council so that the whole power might be in the hands of the Assembly, and that whenever the governor shall be opposed to the will of the Assembly he should be at once removed. Papineau goes a step farther than de Bartzch and holds that the office of governor should be elective. Apologises for taking up His Lordship's time with the rhapsodies of the party. The examination into the affair of the 21st May is going on in the Assembly. The report of the Finance committee is in the *Mercury*. 258
- January 31, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich. Defends himself against the charge of not securing the use of the Chambly Canal in exchange for land granted, the land having been dealt with in the Act of 1823, which would have required to be altered, causing great delay and the natural inquiry why the condition was not made long previously. 261
- February 1, Terrebonne. Fraser to Glegg. *Enclosed* in Aylmer to Howick, 5th February, 1833. 261
- February 1, Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich (No. 16). Sends requisition for Indian presents to complete the commissariat store for 1833 and 1834. They are to be divided into two shipments. 267
- February 5, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Returns of Indian presents required. 268
- February 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Howick. In answer to the desire of the Treasury for information whether further demands are likely to arise for lands taken for the Carillon canal; transmits correspondence. Does not possess sufficient local knowledge to form a correct judgment on Fraser's claim but refers to the documents. 269
- Enclosed.* Schedule of correspondence. 271
- Memorial of Simon Fraser. States his services and the loss he has sustained by the construction of the canal. 272
- Du Vernet to Glegg. Has considered Fraser's claim and his idea of carrying water to his mill by a movable trough and points out the obstacles to its adoption. The loss from boating by the construction of the canal cannot be supported, as the boats were always hauled upon the other side. 274
- Couper to Durnford. Aylmer has no objection to compensation being made to Fraser by waste lands of the Crown, if any is awarded. 277
- Fraser to Du Vernet. Enters into details respecting the loss he has sustained by the construction of the Carillon canal. His intention to build a mill and his reason for postponement. He had petitioned for waste lands equal to the amount of the loss he had sustained as he thought he could be more easily paid in land than by money. 278

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- Fraser to Glegg. Reports the ideas of Manly, hydraulic engineer, respecting the mill, the change of the fall, &c. Page 281
- Plan of Chute à Blondeau. 286
- Other documents relating to Fraser's claims. 287 to 294
- February 7, Aylmer to Goderich (private). The inquiry into the Montreal affair still Quebec. going forward with little prospect of its termination. Doubts the passing of the bill for the independence of the judges. Their dependence on the Crown was once a favourite grievance, but Papineau and his party have turned round and now say the judges are not to be trusted, and they must be made dependent on the House for their salaries. Whatever circumstances may arise that party will always oppose government. Comments on newspaper extracts. 295
- Proceedings in the Assembly of Upper Canada on the question of annexing Montreal to that province. Q. 206-3, 721
- Proceedings of Assembly Lower Canada. 752
- Remarks on the proceedings. 758
- Further proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 761
- Additional proceedings of the Assembly. 774
- " " " 781
- Continuation of proceedings. 838
- Extract from Quebec paper. 854
- February 8, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 17). Sends report on the complaint of the Quebec. Duke of Hamilton that the settlers from Arran did not obtain land. To continue grants similar to that made to the Duke of Hamilton's tenantry will operate injuriously to the interests of the Crown and be considered unjust by other settlers. The value of land in the province has increased, and will increase, by the arrival of new settlers and the operations of commerce, so that it may be considered by new arrivals a hardship that whilst they have to pay, others not possessing better claims should receive grants. 298
- Enclosed.* Report by Felton on the Duke of Hamilton's settlers from Arran. 300
- February 9, Aylmer to Howick. Sends all the equivalents for Indian words that he Quebec. could obtain in the lower province. Shall send the others as soon as he can procure them. 304
- February 11, The same to Goderich (No. 18). Has received dispatches by December Quebec. mail, as by schedule annexed. 305
- Enclosed.* Schedule. 306
- February 11, Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Returns duplicate mandamus for the Quebec. appointment of Ogden. 307
- Enclosed.* Mandamus. 308
- February 16, Aylmer to Goderich (private). Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Sends newspapers. Calls attention to the article on the case of George Ryland accused of erasing a remark on an account book of the Jesuit estates on which an action against his father for defamation was founded. The action of the Assembly against George Ryland is due to enmity to his father on the part of some influential members. Calls attention to the answer published in one of the papers to the address for documents relating to the dismissal of the health officer at Quebec, who had been dismissed at the urgent recommendation of the Board of Health. The sufferer was a favourite with the party now having a majority in the Assembly and the production of the documents would afford a bad precedent in the case of future dismissals. Papineau and his party are prepared to go all lengths, except to draw the sword. If they did that they would not meet with support from the great bulk of the French Canadian population. If authorised the revenues subject to the Act of 14 George 3 might be

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	drawn upon, This financial crisis should be put an end to. The Legislative Council growing in public favour.	The Legislative Page 311
	Proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada.	Q. 206—3 859
	Continuation of proceedings.	206—4 906
	Remarks on the proceedings.	" " 960
February 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 19). A judgment obtained against Caldwell for £90,000. The successive appeals prevent final steps being taken. The additional obstacles that might arise in event of Caldwell's death.	318
February 21, Quebec.	The same to the same (private). Sends copy of petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr. Transmits copies of newspapers with remarks.	321
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr.	325
	Proceedings of the Assembly.	Q. 206—4 982
	Remarks by the <i>Minerve</i> on the proceedings of Assembly.	1008
	Proceedings of Assembly Lower Canada.	1017
	Continuation of proceedings.	1061
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	Report of Quebec Emigrant Society.	1110
	Address from Upper Canada on Post Office affairs.	1120
	Continuation of proceedings.	1123
	Remarks on Papineau by <i>l'Ami du Peuple</i> .	1152
February 21, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 20) Had reported the death of Ferrier, collector of customs. Has appointed Gore, comptroller to be collector and Stewart, surveyor, to be comptroller till His Majesty's pleasure is known.	328
February 22, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 21). Death of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. His successor Bishop Signay has taken the prescribed oaths.	330
February 28, Quebec.	The same to the same (private). Continuation of the inquiry into the Montreal affair of the 21st May not favourable to the party with whom it originated. The virulence of Papineau and his party increases as the prospect of ultimate defeat develops. Papineau threatens that no supply bill will pass this session, but whatever bill should pass would be so clogged with conditions as to assure its rejection by the Council. Sends letter from a gentleman in Montreal. It may be prudent to learn the proceedings in France of the individuals named. The design of the disaffected in the province is to effect a separation from the mother country, but they will use every artifice and do anything but take up arms. Intends to erase from the commission the name of Roy, the magistrate who issued the warrant against Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple after the grand jury had come to a finding.	331
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of letter that Huber has gone to France, ostensibly to purchase press and types but really to buy arms to be smuggled into the Eastern Townships.	336
	Proceedings of Assembly December 1832 and January, 1833, Q.	206-2
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	Remarks on Viger's correspondence.	382
	Extract from the New York "Albion"	387

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GOVERNOR LORD AYLMER, 1833.

Q. 207-1.

1833.

March 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 22). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 1

Enclosed. Schedule. 2March 5,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 23). In compliance with address transmits resolutions from the Assembly on the subject of the decision of arbitrators appointed under the Imperial Act. The Council agreed with these resolutions but declines to join the Assembly to ask for their transmission. 4

Enclosed. Resolution of the Assembly to address the Governor asking him to forward resolutions on the subject of the relations between Upper and Lower Canada. 6

Resolutions of the Assembly against the award of the arbitrators and protesting against the proposed annexation of Montreal and the county of Vaudreuil to Upper Canada. 7

Speech of Hagerman on the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada. 18

March 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec newspapers. His speech in Neilson's Gazette will show the inconvenience of a law respecting jurors. Shall write officially on the subject with comments on the bill from competent authority. Reminds him that he had mentioned receiving a letter from Papineau which he had treated as private but a copy of which is now asked for by the Assembly on the ground that Papineau as speaker is an authority to be consulted. The mischief caused by the overweening importance attached to the office of speaker and a tendency to lower the Executive government. The want of education on the part of the members of Assembly. It was to settle the question of the political importance of the speaker that he had noticed the letter of Papineau in his letter to the Assembly. The disappointment of the Assembly at the result of the inquiry into the affair at Montreal, it is now trying to bring about a rupture with the Executive Government in the hope of provoking prorogation without any real business being done. Is determined that no provocation shall induce him to prorogue till all the business is done. The members of the Assembly have placed themselves in a wrong position. 57

Enclosed. Proceedings of Assembly. Q 207-3 548

Outline of debates. " 555

Continuation of proceedings. " 569

Outline of debates. 581

Message from the President of the United States respecting affairs at Charleston, South Carolina. 595

Proceedings of Assembly. 602

Outline of the debates. 610

March 13,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 24). Transmits memorial from Spong for a grant of land. His case is similar to that of Rogers which was considered favourably. 61

Enclosed. Memorial of Spong. 62

Certificates in his favour. 65

March 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspaper containing the proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada. Calls attention to a speech of Bourdages, maintaining the absolute supremacy of the Assembly. Several of the acts of that body evince the assumption of the executive as well as of the legislative functions. Sends copy of loyal address from Montreal

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signed by 15,000 of whom 14,500 have subscribed in their own hand writing. The supply bill is now being debated ; doubts if it will ever reach the Executive. The proceedings of the Assembly are becoming more violent and he is led to expect the members will declare they can no longer hold intercourse with the head of the provincial government because he refused to sign a writ for the election to the county of Montreal in place of Mondelet, unseated on the allegation that he had accepted the office of honorary Executive Councillor. Additional proofs that the dominant party wish to force on prorogation if not dissolution which only strengthen his determination not to give them that advantage. Everything shows that the party with Papineau at its head is no less distinguished for incapacity to legislate than for arrogant pretensions. The expressions in a letter from Taylor, the member for Missisquoi, regarding Papineau has been voted a libel and Taylor ordered to be imprisoned in the Quebec gaol for 24 hours, but, he understands, the speaker's order has not issued. Page 68

Enclosed. Petition of inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity for measures to protect them against the disaffected. 73

Proceedings of the Assembly, Q. 207—3 635

Outline of the debates. 649

Proceedings of the Assembly. 672

Outline of the debates. 689

Continuation of proceedings. 702

Outline of the debates. 709

Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly in Quebec *Mercury*. 722

Proceedings of the Assembly in French. 728

Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly in "*L'Ami du Peuple*," 740.

March 18, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 25). Transmits petition from the Assembly against establishing a land company in Lower Canada. 77

Quebec. *Enclosed.* Petition. 78

March 18, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits petition from the Assembly for the suspension of Judge Kerr till a court for the trial of impeachments is created. 83

March 18, The same to the same (separate). Transmits letter from Kerr respecting complaints of his official conduct. 85

Quebec. *Enclosed.* Kerr to Goderich. Defends himself from the charges brought against him by the House of Assembly. 86

March 18, Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends by Halifax petition of Assembly against a land company being established in Lower Canada. The petition arose from the predilection in favour of the seigniorial tenure ; the French Canadians view with alarm the number of British settlers who are coming into the province and wish to throw every obstacle in their way. The mixed motives of the opponents of the bill : their objectionable nature. A petition is in course of signature in favour of a land company. 91

Quebec. *Enclosed.* General statement of the conceded and unconceded lands in the seigniories and fiefs of Lower Canada. 95

Recapitulation of the members in the different districts. 106

March 20, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 27). Has received an address from the Assembly desiring to be informed of the reason for the delay in issuing a writ for the election of a member for Montreal to replace Mondelet, whose seat is vacant by accepting office. Submitted the question to the Council which declared the Assembly incompetent to vacate the seat of a member on his acceptance of office on the single authority of their own resolution. Sends answer to prove that their act is unconstitutional and not in accordance with those of the House of Commons. The course he has adopted has, he believes, prevented a violent outbreak in the Assembly calculated to force

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on prorogation in spite of his determination to the contrary. Is anxious to prolong it to give the lie to the report that he was desirous to make use of any pretext to dissolve the Assembly in order to stifle the inquiry into the events at Montreal of the 21st May, whereas all parties implicated in the charge are anxious for the fullest inquiry. Now believes that the party with which the inquiry originated is preparing for themselves a signal defeat and are desirous to escape by bringing about a prorogation. Sends resolutions of the Assembly on the question of the writs for a member to replace Mondelet as it shows the temper of the House. Page 107

Enclosed. Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council on the question of the Assembly having declared vacant the seat of Mondelet, Member for Montreal. 115

Circular to the Chief Justice, the puisné judges and the law officers of the Crown, for an answer to the question whether the Assembly had the power to deprive a member of his seat in consequence of his acceptance of office as Executive Councillor or in any other case not provided for. 119

Opinion of the Chief Justice that a Member of the Assembly cannot by accepting office be deprived of his seat by either of the branches of the legislature without the consent of the whole. 120

Opinions of the judges and others. 122

Fifth report of the standing committee of privileges and elections. 183

March 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 28). Transmits address from the Council respecting the double vote of the speaker. 194

Enclosed. Address and other documents (dissents, &c.). 195

March 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). His apprehension that no supply bill is to be brought up this session will, he believes, be realized. This is embarrassing, but it must be provided for in some way or other and as the public service must suffer whilst the question is in suspense, he asks for instructions. Notwithstanding the appearance of large majorities for Papineau and his party the credit of the party is rapidly sinking so that a momentary stretch of authority would be viewed without alarm; the Treasury might appropriate the revenues raised under the Act 14 George 3 or if that be considered objectionable, the sum might be advanced from the Military chest by way of loan. Has not seen the proposed supply bill, but if the means of carrying on the government of the country are to depend on an annual vote, under the influence of the present ruler of the Assembly, the task will become impracticable. Cannot venture to suggest a remedy. No good can be expected from a dissolution at present, he would sooner trust to time and reflection on the part of the people or even to the chapter of accidents. Sends numbers of the Quebec Gazette. 207

Enclosed. Proceedings of Assembly. Q. 207-3 755

Outline of debates. 768

Proceedings of Assembly. 783

Outline of debates. 793

Proceedings of Assembly. 821

" " 843

Outline of debates. 851

March 25,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department. 212

March 27,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 29). Transmits address from the Assembly to make the Legislative Council elective. Resolutions to the same effect were rejected in previous sessions and the present vote may have been carried by the influence caused by the excitement of the Montreal affair. The great detriment such a change would be to the province. Will not defend the Council, as he believes that body will ably do that in a petition which he hears is in preparation, summarising the charges brought against the governors; and utterly denies the truth of these so far as his own

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administration is concerned. Considerations and remarks on various parts of the representation. Page 213

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly. 226

March 29, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). His anticipations respecting the supply bill realised, as it has been thrown out by the Council. How it is to be supplied, suggests that the Act 1 and 2, William 4, cap. 23, gives the power to the Treasury to appropriate the revenues raised by 14 George 3, cap. 88. Has called for legal opinions on the point. Believes if the appropriation is agreed to that notwithstanding the clamour in the House there are strong evidences that the public at large is prepared for the appropriation. Sends memorandum of receipts and expenditure of Lower Canada, showing the receipts to be not only sufficient for civil services but leaving a surplus. Other remarks. 245

Enclosed. Memorandum of receipts and expenditure. 254

Comparative statement. 257 to 270

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Q. 207-2

March 29, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 30). Covering letter in Q. 207-1 Page 245
Quebec. *Enclosed.* Supply bill. 271

In French. 310

March 30, Aylmer to Goderich (private). The events of the present session have
Quebec. inflamed the spirit of political party. One advantage is that both parties have fully displayed their views, that of Papineau is in open hostility to His Majesty's government and its opponents are resolved no longer to submit to its domination. Sends late numbers of Neilson's *Gazette*. 350

Enclosed. Remarks on proceedings of the Assembly. Q. 207-4. 877

Outline of the debates. 886

Remarks on the proceedings. 904

Outline of the debates. 908

Remarks on a change of duties in the United Kindom. 926

March 30, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 31). Transmits petition from the Assembly
Quebec. in relation to the post office department. Shall address His Lordship on the subject in a separate dispatch. 352

Enclosed. Petition from the Assembly that the proceedings of the Post Office department be laid before the Assembly and that if the charges produce a revenue they should be reduced so that the revenue and expenditure balance. 353

March 31, Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends address from inhabitants of
Quebec. Montreal mentioned in his private letter of 14th instant, in which he committed an error in the number signing. On examination the number was found to be 7,708, all but 215 of whom signed these latter marked the address with a cross. A more respectably signed address was never sent from Lower Canada. 356

April 3, The same to the same (No. 32). Has prorogued provincial parliament,
Quebec. sends copy of his speech. 358

Enclosed. Speech on prorogation. 359

April 5, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 33). Sends copy of address from the Council;
Quebec. the original shall be sent by way of Halifax. It may be considered an answer to that lately sent from the Assembly accompanied by observations of his own which bear a strong analogy to the address from the Council which is the more remarkable as he had no communication on the subject with any one connected with that body. Yet it appears to him that parts

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of Council's address are calculated to produce an evil effect, especially the reference to the establishment of a French republic in the province and the word alarming cannot be justly applied to its actual state. Page 362

Enclosed. Address from the Council. 365

April 5,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends alphabetical list of the names and professions of members of the Assembly; of 86 members 29 belong to the profession of the law. This large proportion is caused by the ignorance of the mass of the population, which exposes them to be acted upon by persons of education. With few exceptions these 29 are under the influence of Papineau and the majority of the members are ignorant and full of prejudice. 377

Enclosed. Alphabetical list of members of the Assembly of Lower Canada. 379

April 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Directs attention to articles in Neilson's *Gazette*, which he transmits. Neilson belongs to what may be called the moderate party, which is daily gaining ground. The proceedings of last session is favourable to this, as the majority of the House under the influence of Papineau showed clearly that nothing would satisfy them but complete control of the Executive. Their prejudice, violence and ignorance demonstrated the danger of giving up the affairs of the province to their management. The excitement in the House of Assembly does not extend far beyond its walls and not to its towns or rural districts. The term excitement is used to denote hostility to His Majesty's government, but there is a counter excitement favourable to it. His fear is that this may create a breach between the Canadians of French and those of British and American origin. It shall be his earnest endeavour to counteract the evil effects of such a breach by strict impartiality, the more necessary now as the British party, grown bolder, exhibit a determination no longer to submit to the French party. If government acts with firmness unmindful of the clamours of the Assembly or their agent Viger—or rather the agent of Papineau—authority will be established and quietly submitted to. In fact the question now is: shall the power of the State in the province be exercised by the King's representative or by the Assembly under Papineau's directions? The practical effect is for the Treasury to appropriate Canada's share of the revenue raised by the Act 14 George 3 for the service of the current year. Still believes that the people are prepared for this proceeding in consequence of the rejection of the supply bill by the Council. 383

Enclosed. Proceedings of the Assembly. Q. 207—4 929

Editorials in the *Quebec Gazette*. 933

April 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 34). Transmits copy of address from the Council for the establishment of a land company in the province. The original shall be sent by way of Halifax. 388

Enclosed. Address 389

April 8,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 35). Sends statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue and on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 394

Enclosed. Statements. 395, 396

Aylmer to Goderich. (No. 36.) Has received dispatches according to schedule. 397

Enclosed. Schedule. 398

April 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 37). Reappointment of Viger as agent for the province. Origin of the appointment, which was made by the Assembly, without waiting for the concurrence of the Council or intimating the appointment to the governor. Viger was dispatched to England to put himself in communication with government. Viger had waited on him before leaving and asked for a letter of introduction which was refused

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owing to the irregularity and the want of courtesy in the appointment. Further details and the inferences drawn from the method of Viger's appointment. The resolutions of the Assembly are given in the dispatch also letter written at the date of the appointment. Page 399

April 12,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 38). The principles laid down with regard to the sale of Crown lands shall be strictly attended to, therefore he calls attention to the practice of making gratuitous grants of land to discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners. Points out the evils caused and recommends that gratuitous grants should be done away with, the discharged soldiers and pensioners to receive an equivalent in money or the same principle applied to them as to the officers, that is, they should get credit for the grants in the purchase of Crown lands. The want of qualification for a farm life in most of the soldiers and pensioners. Effect of grants on reducing the price of Crown lands, but, as instructed, he shall try to keep up the price. 415

April 13,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 39). Renews his recommendation to give Bell an additional lease of the St. Maurice forges. Sends letter from Bell with statement showing the amount of capital required. 422

Enclosed. Bell to Aylmer. Reasons for renewing his lease of the St. Maurice forges. 424

April 14,
Quebec.

Inventories of every description of tools, &c., belonging to the forges. 426
Aylmer to Goderich (No. 40). As instructed he has applied to the legislature for repayment of the money advanced from the military chest for pay to the militia, but without effect. Asks that he may be allowed to replace the amount in the military chest from provincial funds at the disposal of His Majesty. 428

Enclosed. Message to the Assembly in reference to the money advanced for the militia. 430

April 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 41). Had recommended to the Legislative Council and Assembly the subject of a metallic currency to replace that in use. The Assembly does not appear to have considered the question but the Council did so and the result is contained in the report sent. Agrees with the Council and recommends that copper halfpennies be sent out to the amount of £5,000 and circulated by means of the commissariat. The report of the Council as to the value of the halfpennies will serve as a guide. Sends specimens of the present currency one being a regimental button of the Royal Fusiliers. 432

April 15,
Quebec.

Enclosed. Report of the committee of Council on copper coinage. 435

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends Quebec newspapers and calls attention to articles in Neilson's *Gazette* and in the *Montreal Gazette*. Introduces *Le Canadien* which has been two years in existence and is distinguished for hostility to His Majesty's government and everything British in the colony; it may be considered the official organ of Papineau and his party. The Assembly has separated without having accomplished anything of utility; their time has been wasted on the investigation of the affair at Montreal; is still sanguine that good will come out of the late session and that the people will discover that their interests have been sacrificed to the gratification of party feelings. 437

Enclosed. Editorials from *Quebec Gazette*. Q. 207—4 955

Editorial from *Montreal Gazette*. 959

Editorial from *Le Canadien*. 976

Editorial from the same. 984

Papers respecting Gaspé in the same. 998

Other remarks in the same. 1021

April 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 42). In accordance with dispatch, Christie has been informed that if the inhabitants of Gaspé wish to be annexed to New Brunswick, they must petition both Houses of Parliament. 440

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1833. April 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No 43). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.	Page 442
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	443
April 23, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 44). Transmits report on the Bonaventure petition against the annexation of Gaspé to New Brunswick ; resolutions passed at different meetings expressive of attachment to Lower Canada are attached to the report. The Assembly considers these as expressing the general sense of the inhabitants but it is evident it regards only one side as re-olutions diametrically opposite have been adopted in the same districts and from the repeated elections of an individual who has taken the most active part in getting up the latter it may fairly be inferred that his views regarding annexation to New Brunswick are countenanced by a large proportion of the inhabitants. The opinion of the House of Assembly must be received with extreme caution. There is so much party feeling mixed up with the question that it is difficult to find out the real sentiments of the people.	444
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report.	449
	Evidence.	454
	Reports of meetings.	465
	Petition of inhabitants of Gaspé.	497
April 24, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Shall send report on the land company in Lower Canada as soon as he can collect and arrange the information. The news of its establishment received with satisfaction by the English party in Quebec ; in the townships it will be particularly acceptable. His Lordship will see by various documents that the subject possesses great interest for Lower Canada. Sends copies of late newspapers. In Neilson's <i>Gazette</i> is the report of a meeting expressive of the opinions of the English part of the population of Quebec. A meeting of Canadians of French origin is appointed at which counter resolutions will, of course, be adopted. Regrets these meetings as they foster national prejudices and he would willingly have both parties to abstain but that is impossible in the present state of political feeling. He is determined to steer clear of both parties. Calls attention to various newspaper articles. Sees no reason to apprehend any interruption to public tranquility.	508
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions of a public meeting held at the Exchange	Q 207,
	4.	1036
	Editorial from the <i>Quebec Gazette</i> .	1049
	" " " "	1058
	" " Canadian <i>Courant</i>	1064
April 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 45). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.	511
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	512
April 29, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends documents respecting the affair at Montreal of 21st May, 1832. These documents were laid before the Assembly during their late session, and the object in sending them is to enable His Lordship to refer to them should they be alluded to by the agent for the province.	514
April 30, Quebec.	The same to the same. Transmits copy of a letter from the secretary of the Royal Institution, praying that in event of the suit respecting McGill College funds being given in favour of the respondents, full costs may be awarded against the adverse party.	516
	<i>Enclosed.</i> The Royal Institution to Craig.	517
April 30.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Apologises for having blended different subjects in the same dispatch. Will avoid in future this practice which causes inconvenience in arranging the correspondence in the Colonial office.	519

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Q. 208-1.

1832.
February 27, Aylmer to Colborne. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.
Quebec.
1833.
February 26, Ogden to Craig.
Montreal.
- March 1, Message by Aylmer to the legislature.
Quebec.
- March 4, Resolutions of Legislative Council.
Quebec.
- March 6, Resolutions of the Assembly. This and the preceding three enclosed in
Quebec. Aylmer to Goderich, 16th May, 1833.
- April 2, Query submitted to the law officers.
Quebec.
- April 4, Vezina to ————
Trois Rivières.
- April 5, Hamel to Craig. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to
Quebec. Goderich, 13th May, 1833.
- April 6, Aylmer to Colborne. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.
Quebec.
- April 6, Answers by Ogden to questions.
Quebec.
- April 8, Ogden to Aylmer. This and the preceding enclosed in Aylmer to
Quebec. Goderich, 12th May, 1833.
- April 8, O'Sullivan to Craig.
Montreal.
- April 8, Ogden to Craig.
Quebec.
- April 18, A. W. Cochran to Craig.
Quebec.
- April 18, Mondelet to Craig.
Montreal.
- April 22, Further inquiries on financial subjects. This and the four preceding
Quebec. letters enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.
- April 22, Complaint of the Chief Justice and puisne judges enclosed in Aylmer to
Montreal. Goderich, 14th May, 1833.
- April 24, Colborne to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 11th May, 1833.
York.
- April 26, Vezina to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.
Trois Rivières.
- May 1, Aylmer to Goderich (No. 47). Transmits renewed application from
Quebec. Chief Justice Reid for an increase of his present salary. Has already
expressed his high sense of Reid's services, which he will not repeat. Page 2
- Enclosed. Reid to Aylmer. 4
- May 2, Aylmer to Goderich (private). The correspondence respecting the land
Quebec. company is in the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the
Surveyor General. A map is in course of preparation which will show the
lands disposable and the prices as settled by himself and the Commissioner
of Crown Lands on behalf of the Crown and McGill on behalf of the land
company. Is afraid that with all diligence the settlement of the land can-
not begin this season, but this is of less consequence than the political
effect of the establishment of a land company, an outcry having been raised

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against it by a party in Lower Canada, and the newspaper organ of that party is calling on the people to assemble to petition against it; on the other hand the step has given great satisfaction to the English party which is increasing in numbers and importance. Sends copies of late newspapers with the articles marked. The public mind in Lower Canada is tranquil and if the revenue raised under 14 George 3 and other revenues unquestionably disposable by the Crown are appropriated for the service of the Crown in Canada there will be no mischief. The proceedings of the Assembly are generally disapproved of in the country. It is the most opportune moment for adopting the plan he has proposed. Page 7

Enclosed. Extract from the *Minerve*. Letter from deBleury, commenting on insults directed against him by the paper called *l'Ami du Peuple*.

Editorials from the *Minerve*.

Extracts from *Quebec Gazette*.

Resolutions at a meeting held in Quebec. Objecting to the claims of a minority against the rights of the vast majority who are equally with themselves British subjects.

Extract from the *Quebec Mercury*. Case of Stuart, Attorney General, submitted to Sir James Scarlett.

Opinion of Sergeant Talfourd.

Opinion of Sir James Scarlett.

Letter from Goderich sent by Viger for publication.

List of letters in pamphlet, printed not published, entitled, "Correspondence between the right Honourable Viscount Goderich, and James Stuart relative to the removal of the latter."

Editorials from the *Canadien*

Mondelet to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 2,
Montreal.

May 2,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 48). Transmits memorial from Coffin for indemnity in Crown lands for the loss of his salary as chairman of the quarter sessions of Three Rivers. The case being similar to Christie's, recently favourably considered, recommends Coffin's for favourable consideration.

Enclosed. Memorial of Coffin.

May 3,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No 49). Transmits amended memorial from McNicol for authority to assume the name of Nairne.

Enclosed. Memorial from McNicol.

Will of John Nairne and other documents attached to it.

Additional clauses.

Further clauses.

Further clauses.

Certificates.

May 6,
Quebec.

Ogden, Attorney General, and O'Sullivan, Solicitor General, answers to queries. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Explains why he did not communicate to the Council and Assembly on the subject of the salaries of the clergy as desired in His Lordship's private letter.

May 8,
Quebec.

Hamel to ——— Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.

May 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). Nothing has occurred during the past week worthy of notice. Sends newspapers and calls attention to special articles in them and to the resolutions published in Neilson's *Gazette*. Appointment of O'Sullivan to be Solicitor General has given satisfaction. No vessels have yet arrived from Europe although two or three have arrived from lower down the St. Lawrence. The spring has opened favourably and will have a beneficial effect on the public health.

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<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from Quebec paper.	Page 498
Extract from <i>Colonial Advocate</i> .	" 498
Extract from the Quebec <i>Gazette</i> with resolutions passed at Sherbrooke.	" 502
A second set of resolutions.	" 509
Editorial remarks on the resolutions.	" 511
Extracts from a Montreal paper in French (no name given).	514, 525
Cochran to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 13th May, 1833.	

May 11,
Quebec.May 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 50). A certified copy of the bill for the repeal of duties on molasses and coffee was sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada and as requested he had transmitted copies to be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament which were received. As certified copies are necessary, he has caused such copies to be furnished. 66

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly praying that copies of the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee be transmitted as provided by law. 68

Copies of the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee. 71

Aylmer to Colborne. Copy of letter transmitting the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish the rate of duties on tobacco. 77

The same to the same. Has anything been done by himself or the legislature respecting the bill to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee and to diminish the rate of duties on tobacco? 79

Colborne to Aylmer. Sent a message to the legislature of Upper Canada respecting the duties on molasses and coffee and diminishing those on tobacco. Sends a copy of dispatch from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the petition from Amherstburg to disallow the bill diminishing the duty on tobacco. 80

Message to the legislature with the above bill. 82

May 12,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 51). Transmits copy of letter from the Attorney General, with answers to the questions of law respecting the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 83

Enclosed. Ogden to Aylmer. Sends answers to questions respecting the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 84

Answers by Ogden to questions respecting the effect of the bill for the relief of religious congregations. 85

May 13,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 52). The Council having rejected the supply bill, the financial question is again brought up for consideration. Transmits the answers of the law officers on the subject. Had refrained from asking the judges for their opinions there being considerations of a political tendency in the bill. The law officers consider that the duties collected under 14 George 3 and some others are especially appropriated for the support of a civil government and may be so applied, independent of the legislature. Summary of the revenues arising from the sources mentioned, which are sufficient to defray the necessary expenditure. In that case the grant of supply during the sovereign's reign or for any other period is unnecessary unless the sources of revenue should prove inadequate. Does not believe that the arrangement for supply, if the price paid were the abandonment of the duties collected under 14 George 3, would relieve the embarrassment to which Government is now annually exposed. 94

Enclosed. Query submitted to the law officers of the Crown respecting the appropriation of the money levied under 14 George 3, cap 88. 101

Ogden to Craig. Is of opinion that the money collected under the authority of 14 George 3, cap. 88, is at the disposal of the Treasury and may be applied for the administration of justice and the support of the civil administration of the province. 102

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833.

Hamel, Advocate General, to Craig. Concurs with Ogden in his opinion. Page 105

Vezina, King's Counsel, to ———. Concurs with the preceding. 108

David Ross, King's Counsel, to Craig. Holds the same opinion as the others whose letters immediately precede. 111

A. W. Cochran, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the other lawyers and law officers. 112

O'Sullivan, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the preceding opinions. 120

Mondelet, King's Counsel, to Craig. Agrees with the preceding opinions. 123

Further queries on financial subjects. 125

Answers in detail to the queries. 128 to 174

May 13,
Quebec.

Memorial by Ogden. Enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 15th May, 1833.

May 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 53) Transmits communication from the Chief Justice and puisne judges regarding the injury sustained by them in consequence of them depending on the annual vote for their salaries. The importance of the subject; the settlement of the financial question can no longer be delayed. 175

Enclosed. Complaint of the Chief Justice and puisne judges respecting their being dependent on the annual vote of the legislature for their salaries. 177

May 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 54). Transmits memorial from Ogden, Attorney General, on the inadequacy of the allowance for law expenses made by the legislature. Had sent a previous representation; the amount of the account then claimed remains unpaid. 182

Enclosed. Memorial by Ogden. 184

May 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 55). Has assented to the bill for regulating and summoning jurors in civil and criminal cases. The inconveniences that have arisen in consequence. At the principal term of Montreal only one man of the jury could write. Had recommended the legislature to amend the bill which not having been agreed to recommends now that it be disallowed. In support of this sends documents from the judges which would enable his Lordship to see the actual state of the law. 189

Enclosed. Message to the Council and Assembly on the jury system. 196

Ogden to Craig. Only one of the Grand jurors at Montreal could read or write and that imperfectly. The bills of an indictment were returned as he could not read them in English. Complains of the state of affairs and considers it his duty to report it. 198

Resolution of the Council. That steps will be taken to relieve the country at large from the danger of the jury Act. 201

Resolution of the Assembly that the language of the majority is one to which they had a right and that the speaking of one language only does not subject any one to disqualification. 202

GOVERNOR LORD AYLME, 1833.

Q 208-2.

1832.

September 7,
Montreal.

Will of Antoine Girouard.

November 10,
Montreal.

Bishop Lartigue.

1833.
February 16,
Quebec.

Report by Ogden on the bill to incorporate the Seminary at St. Hyacinthe.

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1833. March 12, Three Rivers.	Report by Ogden on the institution for female penitents.	
April 25, Quebec.	Ogden to Craig. This and the four preceding papers enclosed in Aylmer to Goderich, 17th May, 1833.	
May 16, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 55). Covering letter in Q 208—1. Page 198	
	Various dates. Opinions on the change in the jury law.	204 to 238
May 17, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 56). Transmits copies of three reserved bills with report of the Attorney General.	239
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Act to incorporate the institution for female penitents in the district of Montreal.	241
	Report of Ogden on the Act.	247
	Report of Ogden on the Act to incorporate the seminary of St. Hyacinthe.	248
	Additional report by Ogden on what should form the basis of a charter.	254
	Act of incorporation of the seminary of Nicolet.	258
	Memorial of Bishop Lartigue that he had been left legatee of Mr. Girouard and prays for an Act of incorporation for the seminary at St. Hyacinthe.	267
	Bishop Lartigue to ———. States that since August last he had become proprietor of the Seminary at St. Hyacinthe and he asks for a charter.	274
	The same to Craig. Sends thanks to Aylmer for his kindness about the seminary at St. Hyacinthe.	276
	Will of Rev. Antoine Girouard.	279
	Bill to provide for the summary trial of small causes.	282
	Report of Ogden. He sees no cause why assent should be withheld from the bill.	326
May 18, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (private). Sends newspapers as usual. These show that the harmony that once existed between Neilson and the <i>Minerve</i> no longer remains. Hopes that the violent proceedings of the party of which the <i>Minerve</i> is the organ will have the effect of detaching many others.	327
	Extract from Quebec Gazette.	528
	Extracts from <i>Minerve</i> .	530
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	Another extract from the Quebec Gazette.	540
	Extract from <i>L'Ami du Peuple</i> .	546
May 18, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (No. 57). Claim of the Ursuline Nuns to a part of the land cut off from the seigniori of St. Croix by an error in the survey by which part was given to the township of Leeds.	328
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report (extract) of a committee on the claim of the Ursuline Nuns.	337
	Petition of the Ursulines.	339
	Report of the Surveyor General.	347
	Report of a committee of the whole (extract from a second report).	349
	Plan of the seigniori of St. Croix.	351
May 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends blue book ; explains the cause of delay.	352
May 21, Quebec.	The same to the same (separate). Sends petition from the Presbytery of Quebec for an equitable share of the clergy reserves.	354
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	355
May 21, Quebec.	Aylmer to Goderich (separate). Sends copy of the Act to regulate the qualification of jurors.	365
May 22, Quebec.	The same to the same (separate). Returns map.	366

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1833.
May 22,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (No. 58). Sends map of the counties of the eastern townships prepared in the Surveyor General's office, showing the unsurveyed land that may be sold to the land company, two documents accompanying the map detail the whole quantity of Crown lands remaining unsold in those counties, the upset price and that paid to private proprietors. These statements will he hopes give sufficient information for the negotiation with the British American land company. Statement of the quantity of land disposable in the eastern townships surveyed and unsurveyed. Proposed rules for disposing of the land. Page 367

Enclosed. Report of the Crown lands and reserves in the counties of Missisquoi, Stanstead, Shefford, Megantic, Drummond and Nicolet. 375
Return of the Crown reserves sold in these counties with the prices. 379
Skeleton and figurative plan of these counties. 381

May 25,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Goderich (private). In answer to dispatch, does not apprehend there would be any objection on the part of the Assembly to legislate on the subject of the post office and the regulation of the rate of postage and the salaries of the officers, the net revenue being left to the colonial legislature but doubts if the present Assembly would leave the selection of officers to the local government. How these doubts have arisen. 382

May 26,
Quebec.

The same to the same (private). Attempt in Montreal by Papineau's party to revive the recollection of the riot of last year by holding a funeral service in memory of the men shot by the troops. Its failure. 386

May 17,
Quebec.

The same to the same (private). Expresses his thanks for the schedule of dispatches received since the beginning of the present year and hopes for similar communications at stated intervals. 388

May 28,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 59). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 389

Enclosed. Schedule. 390

May 30,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley. Has received dispatch that he has been promoted to the seals of the Colonial department. 391

GOV. LORD AYLMEY, 1833.

Q. 209—1.

1831.
May 31,
Montreal.

Opinion of Aaron Philip Hart. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 18th June, 1833.

1833.
June 1,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 60). Sends statements of revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1832. Sends also returns of the amounts collected and applied by local municipal bodies, so far as they can be obtained. Page 3

Enclosed. Statements of net revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1832. Provincial. 6

Trinity House. 29

Trinity House, Montreal decayed pilot fund. 30

Return of all local revenues under the authority of the city of Quebec. 31

Return of all local revenues under the authority of the city of Montreal. 32

June 3,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 61). Sends letter from Routh with statements of Indian expenditure in Lower and Upper Canada. 33

Enclose 1. Routh to Glegg. Remarks on Indian accounts. 34

Indian expenditure Lower Canada. 35

Presents issued in Lower Canada. 36

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	Abstract of sums paid by Routh on account of the Indian department of Lower Canada.	Page 37
	Amount of pensions to wounded Indians.	39
	Account of pay and lodging money for Indian department Lower Canada.	40
	Account of pensions.	41
	The same tables for Upper Canada.	42 to 57
June 3, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 62). Sends memorandum showing the number of emigrants who have arrived at the port of Quebec.	58
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum.	59
June 6, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 63). Sends half-yearly returns of sales of clergy reserves. Explains the cause of the delay in making the returns.	60
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account of clergy reserves sold from 1st January to 30th June, 1832.	62
	Account from 1st July to 31st December.	63
June 6, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 64). Sends returns of the prices of agricultural produce and of labour in Lower Canada. Similar returns were prepared and transmitted last year.	64
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of market prices in Lower Canada for 1832.	66
	Prices of labour in 1832.	67
June 11, Montreal.	Statement by joint prothonotary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 10th July, 1833.	
June 18, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 65). Had proposed to Benjamin Hart and J. M. Hays professing the Jewish religion to be included in the commission of the peace, but it not having been provided that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted from the oath, they declined the office. Sends copy of their joint letter. Submits the expediency of affording relief.	68
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Benjamin Hart and M. J. Hays to Craig. (The name of Hays is given as J. M. in the letter and M. J. in the signature).	70
	Opinion of Aaron Philip Hart on the question whether persons professing the Jewish religion could take the oaths necessary in accepting the office of justice of the peace.	72
June 18, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 66). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.	74
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	75
July 10, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 67). Had made inquiry, for information of his widow, of the death of one Smith in Montreal. Sends letter from the prothonotary which shows that he (Aylmer) cannot give the certificate wanted.	77
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement from the joint prothonotary that the name of Alexander Smith cannot be found in any of the registers of deaths for the last year.	78
July 10, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 68). Sends the documents required by the House of Commons. The delay has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining answers.	79
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Printed returns of the legislatures of Lower and Upper Canada.	80
August 2, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 69). Sends the usual half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.	90
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	91
August 2, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 70). Sends copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council.	96
August 2, Sorel.	The same to the same (No. 71). Sends statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber, for the six months ended 30th June, 1833. Sends also receipts and expenditure for three months, and statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenues.	97

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Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure for six months.

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The same for three months. 103

Statement of the casual and territorial revenues for three months. 104

August 2,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 72). Sends half yearly return of the sales of clergy reserves. 105

Enclosed. Account of sales of clergy reserves. 106August 2,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 73). Statement of sums received and expended by the clergy reserve commissioners for the year ending 1st June, 1833. 113

Enclosed. Statement. 114August 3,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 74). Explains that the balance of the clergy reserve corporation given us on 1st June, 1832, was through mistake that for 1831. Sends letter from the Archdeacon of Quebec which explains the introduction of new items in the expenditure. 115

Enclosed. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec, to Craig. Explains that the expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation, with the exception of the secretary's salary, varies every year. Gives detail of the increases. 116August 3,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 75). Sends letter from Ryland, clerk of the Council, to explain the reason for exempting water lots from the operation of public sales established in the disposal of Crown lands. 118

Enclosed. Ryland to Craig. In reference to water lots can only say that from the conquest, beach lots on the St. Lawrence and St. Charles have not been considered on the same footing as regards their disposal, with the waste lands of the Crown. Sketches the history of their disposal under French rule. 119August 6,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 76). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 123

Enclosed. Schedule. 124August 18,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Asks him to forward answer to a dispatch on a subject of deep interest to the governor of Lower Canada by New York. 126

August 19,
Sorel.

The same to Stanley (No. 77). Has received dispatches on various subjects which he will classify and on which he will remark. They are (1) The expulsion of Mondelet from the Assembly. (2) The rejection of the bill of supply by the Council. (3) The petitions from the Assembly and Council relative to the Constitution and composition of the Legislative Council. His gratification at receiving approval of his course in refusing to sign a writ for the election of a member to replace Mondelet. His conviction of the correctness of his opinion as to the unconstitutional power assumed by the Assembly, which seemed to be guided by no fixed principles. Instances given. The question of the finances and the proposal of His Majesty's government to the House of Assembly that it should grant a civil list of £19,500 a year for the King's life or for some definite period and in return to place the revenue under 14 George 3, cap 88, at the disposal of the legislature of the province. A message to that effect was sent, but it resulted in a petition of grievances embracing every subject that could be brought forward against the provincial government but without referring to the financial question. His remarks in forwarding the petition. No communication was made to him on the subject of the message respecting the supply for the life of the King, but a search of the journals of the House showed that a committee had reported that it was inexpedient to make further permanent provision for the expenses of government. Reduced civil list presented but also rejected, so that the supply bill was reserved but sanctioned by the King to avoid the inconvenience to which the public officers and service would have been exposed. Further history of financial attempts, showing that there was no hope of any permanent civil list, however small, or for any time, however limited, besides which the Assembly asserts complete control

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1833.

of the whole of the revenues of the province, even of those of which the Crown has the disposal. This control by the King is the sheet anchor of His Majesty's government in the province. Review of the 1st and 2nd William 4, cap. 23. On receipt of dispatch of 6th June, he assembled the Executive Council to consider and report the most eligible mode of apportioning the limited means at the disposal of the provincial government for the expenses of the public service. Sends report on the subject. The difficulties the Executive Council anticipate at the close of the fiscal year. The petition from the Legislative Council and Assembly in regard to the constitution and composition of the Council springs from the unbounded pretensions of the Assembly, which have already deranged and, if not successfully resisted, must inevitably destroy the balance of the constitution of the province. Page 127

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Legislative Council on the rejection by the Council of the supply bill and upon the state of the provincial finances. 147

August 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 78). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 162

Enclosed. Schedule. 163

August 23, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 79). Sends list of the Acts of the last session. Sends by the "Asia" copies of the Acts and journals and a general summary of the Acts. 165

Enclosed. List of Acts. 166

August 24, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 80). Recommends François Quirouet to be appointed to the Legislative Council. 172

August 25, Sorel. The same to the same (No. 81). The salary of £100 to the Roman Catholic missionary in Upper Canada, £90 for house rent for the Rector of Quebec and £100 for the Presbyterian minister at Argenteuil have been omitted in the schedule received by the commissary general; as he presumes it was not intended to exclude the payments asks that the necessary authority be sent to the commissary general. Sends representations received from two of the persons concerned. 173

Enclosed. Petition from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston for the continuat on of a salary which he has been receiving for 29 years. 175

Mountain to Craig. Representation respecting the allowance for house rent not included in the schedule sent by the Treasury to the commissary general. 178

Extracts from dispatches respecting house rent. 186-187

August 25, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 82). The information asked for by the House of Commons in dispatch of 31st May is the same as that asked in address of 10th August and has been already sent. The information respecting the post office has been asked from the proper officers; that from the Assembly is in course of preparation and shall be sent as soon as furnished. Owing to the absence of the deputy postmaster general, the information from that department cannot be furnished. 188

Enclosed. Acting deputy postmaster general to Craig. Stayner, the deputy postmaster general, forwarded to London all the information asked for by the House of Commons. He has taken with him the only copy of the statement, as well as the greater part of the documents necessary to enable another to be compiled. Will write Stayner to communicate the statement to the Colonial Secretary. 190

August 25, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 83). Sends letter from John Meysenhoelder, surviving brother of the two inquired for. 192

Enclosed. John Maysenholder (elsewhere Meysenhoelder) to Craig. Cannot give the information asked for respecting his brother's property but refers to Doucet who was appointed tutor. 193

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Doucet to Craig. Reports the coming of Charles A. Maysenhoelder to Montreal, his death, his intention to leave his property to his brother John and his family, but he died without making a will. His (Doucet's) appointment at Philadelphia to be administrator. Page 194

Account of the estate of the late C. A. Meysenhoelder. 197

Legal and other documents respecting the estate of the late C. A. Meysenhoelder. 198

October 5,
Montreal.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 84). Dispatches received according to schedule annexed. 206

Enclosed. Schedule. 207

October 8,
Montreal.

Aylmer to Stanley (private). Has given Judge Kerr, whom he introduces, leave of absence. 209

October 14,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 85). Transmits report from committee of House of Assembly on the post office department of Lower Canada. 210

Enclosed. Report of the special committee of the House of Assembly on the post office department of Lower Canada. 211

Minutes of evidence. 218

Continued in Q—209—2.

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1833.

Q. 209—2.

1833.

August 10,
War Office.

Ellice to Aylmer.

September 24,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Aylmer. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

September 27,
Fredericton.

Major General Campbell to Craig. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 14th October, 1833.

October 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley. Covering letter in Q. 209—1.

Report of Special Committee continued. Appointment of Stayner. Page 300

Commission to Stayner. 301

Other documents connected with the post office inquiry. 305

(These give the names of post offices where established, the rate of postage &c).

October 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 86). Has referred the question respecting Captain Campbell to New Brunswick no trace being obtainable of him in Lower Canada. Sends letter and enclosure. 327

Enclosed. Major General Campbell to Craig. Sends the result of his inquiries respecting Capt. Robert Campbell. 328

Report of the arrival of Robert Campbell in New Brunswick in 1793 and his death at Maugerville in the same province. 329

October 23,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 87). Dispatches received, according to schedule annexed. 330

Enclosed. Schedule. 331

October 29,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Lord Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

October 29,
Sorel.

The same to Stanley (No. 88). Had received instructions as to the provisions to be inserted in future grants on the banks of the Rideau Canal, or on those of any other lakes or rivers discharging into the Rideau waters and has sent the dispatch to Colborne. 333

October 29.

The same to the same (No. 89). Sends statement of receipts for the casual and Territorial revenues for Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 334

Enclosed. Statements. 335, 336

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1833.

November 4.
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 90). Sends petition from Robert Christie.

Page 338

Petition from Christie represents that he has been expelled from the House of Assembly and praying that measures may be taken to have him reinstated.

339

November 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 91). Transmits answer by Capt. Reid to the charge that passengers arriving at the quarantine of Grosse Isle were exposed to certain hardships. Is pleased to be able to bear testimony to the indefatigable zeal, intelligence and ability of Capt. Reid in the arduous office. The complaint that the detention is caused by interested motives is wholly destitute of foundation.

350

Enclosed. Reid to Craig. States the unfounded nature of the accusations brought by Green against the quarantine officers. If a boat was swamped and the baggage injured, that was the fault of the officers and crew of the vessels.

352

November 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 92). Had answered inquiry whether additional claims would be made for damages to proprietors for land taken for the Carillon Canal, now sends memorial stating the inconvenience caused by the delay in settling.

355

Enclosed. Memorial from land owners stating the inconvenience of the delay in settling and praying him (Aylmer) to remind government of the claim.

356

November 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Secretary at War. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

November 8,
Quebec.

The same to Stanley (No. 93). Sends memorial from Burrage, master of the Royal Grammar school at Quebec complaining of the nonpayment of his salary.

360

Enclosed. Memorial.

361

November 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 94). Calls attention to the reduction of his official income and to the additional expenses incurred by him for outfit and fees, the latter not being charged to his predecessor.

367

(The enclosures were already copied in volume Q. 202.)

November 22,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 26th November, 1833.

November 24,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 95). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed.

371

Enclosed. Schedule.

372

November 26,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 96). Sends letter from the Bishop of Quebec with reference to the evening lectureship at Montreal under instructions from the Secretary at War. As the lectureship is a civil appointment and has, he presumes, been sanctioned by him (Stanley) he has declined to adopt the suggestion of the Bishop to suspend carrying into full effect the instructions. Sends copies of the correspondence, &c.

373

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Represents the hardship to evening lecturer and the inconvenience to the church of the abolition of the office.

375

Ellice to Aylmer. Stevens, chaplain to the forces, to resume his duties at Isle aux Noix, and also assume the evening lectureship at Montreal. The arrangements consequent on a vacancy in the chaplaincy either in Quebec or Montreal.

381

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Respecting the evening lectureship at Montreal and suggesting that he suspend carrying out the instructions.

383

Aylmer to Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Fully understands his embarrassment at having one of his clergy unexpectedly thrown on his hands, but cannot adopt his suggestion to apply to His Majesty's government for the restoration of the appointment of evening lecturer at Montreal.

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- Aylmer to Secretary at War Sends copies of letters of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and of answer regarding the recent reappointment of Stevens to the military chaplaincy at Montreal. Page 392
- December 3, Quebec. The same to Stanley (No. 97). The documents stated to have been sent with the address from the Assembly respecting Judge Kerr were sent by the next mail not having been received until after the dispatch was forwarded. 395
- December 7, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 98). The legislature is called together and will meet on the 7th of next month. The supply bill for the year ending in October will be submitted, but he cannot say with what result and his anticipations are anything but sanguine of the Assembly voting the sum necessary to relieve the present difficulties. No appearance of settling the financial questions. The party opposed to the measures of His Majesty's government has lost ground in the public estimation. Refers to previous dispatches on the subject. 397
- December 11, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 99). Transmits report from the commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject of Widow Campbell's demand for 150 acres of cleared land. The statement concurred in by Mrs. Campbell's agent is so clear as to render further explanation unnecessary. 405
- Enclosed.* Memorandum on Mrs. Campbell's claim for compensation for a deficiency in the quantity of cleared land assigned to her late husband. 407
- December 16, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Transmits memorial from Rev. Mr. Stevens. 410
- Enclosed.* Stevens to Stanley. States his position as chaplain in Montreal and criticises at some length the Bishop's statements. 411
- Other documents, congratulatory addresses, &c. 424 to 453
- December 18, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 100). Transmits memorial from Bouchette for a grant of 22,000 acres of land. Can give no opinion as to the value of Bouchette's services during the war, they having been long before his assumption of government. As to his services in preparing the map, &c., he had leave of absence in 1815 and from 1829 to 1832, on the latter occasion having his second clerk with him, who was his own son, reducing the staff by one half. The map is published for his own benefit. 454
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Bouchette, surveyor general. 457
- Documents in support of his memorial. Appendix A. to Appendix T. 468 to 518
- December 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 101). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 519
- Enclosed.* Schedule. 520
- December 29, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 102). Transmits memorial from Rev. Mr. Bethune for compensation, he not having received the increase conditionally granted by Bathurst. His case is hard, but the authority was always contingent on the adequacy of the funds from the Jesuit estates. 521
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 523
- December 30, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 103). Transmits memorial from Skakel, master of the grammar school at Montreal, for relief in consequence of the reduction of his salary by the House of Assembly. 526
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 527

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PUBLIC OFFICES, 1833.

Q. 210-1-2.

1817.	Part I from page 1 to page 205 ; Part II, from page 206 to page 374.	
April 14, Downing Street.	Bathurst to Sherbrooke.	
May 15, Quebec.	Robinson to Getling.	
August 7, Quebec.	Certified extract of Grant to Getling. This and the two preceding enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 10th June, 1833.	
1832. July 31, Montreal.	Petition by de Lorimier.	
October 9, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 26th March, 1833.	
November 24, Quebec.	The same to the same. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick 15th March, 1833.	
1833. January 11, Treasury.	Stewart to Howick. Returns estimate of the Indian Department of Canada for 1833, and transmits copy of letter from Aylmer communicating casualties upon the pension list of that department.	Page 154
January 23, London.	Pelly to Goderich. In accordance with conditions of charter sends list of the persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company.	324
	Enclosed list—	
	Governor	1
	Chief factors and chief traders	50
	Chaplain	1
	Assistant chaplain	1
	Warden	1
	Sloop master	1
		— 55
	Northern department—	
	Clerks	63
	Servants	741
		— 804
	Southern department—	
	Clerks	28
	Servants	194
		— 222
		1081
January 30, Whitehall.	Lack to Howick. The duty on molasses in Canada is nine pence a gallon and only two pence in the other colonies. It was these irregularities that it was intended to lay before Lord Goderich.	73
	Enclosed. Statement of molasses imported into Lower Canada in 1829 and 1830 and amount of duty payable.	75
January 30, London.	Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter signed J. W. Sargent but without date or address, received on the 4th September, on the Government of Canada.	263
	Enclosed. Extract. The writer proposes that Canada shall be governed by a viceroy to be called King of Canada, and who shall be one of the Royal Dukes. Elaborate proposal for the government of the Country.	264
	Extract from a letter from Quebec dated 18th December, 1832.	267

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1833.
February 2, Backhouse to Hay. Transmits letter from Crosssthaite, relative to an estate in Maryland to which he states he is heir. Page 79
Foreign office.
- February 6, House of Commons. Address for returns of the names of the members of the Legislative and Executive Councils and House of Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada on 1st July 1832, and of titles of bills passed in the Assembly and rejected in the Legislative Council. 3
London.
- February 6, The same. Address for return of the establishment of the general post office in Upper and Lower Canada and in each of the other North American Colonies with details of emoluments &c., also return of the gross amount of postage in the same colonies for 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831. Also report of the select committee on the affairs of the post offices; also return showing the gross newspaper postage paid by the printer or proprietor for the same year. 6
London.
- February 8, Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter from Quebec. A report of Viger's conferences with His Lordship is among the prominent articles in the newspapers; he will not send any general news but only the extract from the letter. 273
London.
- The extract precedes the letter and states that if Great Britain and France went to war with Holland The Dutch consuls were ready to issue letters of marque which would be used by hordes of vessels sent out of Baltimore. 273
- February 18, Stewart to Howick. Transmits Treasury minute relative to the payment of customs duties in any coin current by law in the province converted into British Sterling at the market value of such coins. 155
Treasury.
- Enclosed. Treasury Minute. 156
- March 1, Stephen to Goderich. In reference to charges by Stuart that he (Stephen) had made statements which it would have been culpable in him to have made, directs attention to copy of a letter written to Stuart. 98
Street.
- Enclosed. Stephen to Stuart. Gives extracts from Stuart's printed letter addressed to Goderich that he Stephen advised Stuart not to answer Viger's charges and emphatically denies the truth of the statements which he could not think were given as a wilful violation of truth. He made no statement that could bear the interpretation put upon his word by Stuart, nor did he give any intimation of the opinion of Goderich on the case. What he stated was exactly the reverse of the language attributed to him in the printed letter. The care with which he avoided any conversation that might be considered official. 99
- March 2, Stephen to Goderich. Transmits letter received from Stuart on the subject of his statements. 104
Downing Street.
- Enclosed. Stuart to Stephen. Defends his course and repeats that his recollection of the conversation was clear. 105
- March 6, Order in Council appointing Hugues Heney to be a member of the Council of Lower Canada. 71
St. James's.
- March 11, Archdeacon Hamilton to Howick. Has transmitted the note to Campbell who has succeeded Hamilton as secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 233
London.
- March 13, Memorial of Charles Getling. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 10th June, 1833.
- March 14, Comptroller of Army accounts to Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Howick, 26th March, 1833.
- March 15, Stewart to Hay. Mr. Sargent has received the dividends on the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 159
Treasury.
- March 15, The same to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from Aylmer relative to works authorized by him to provide for augmentation of the force to the garrison of Montreal. Before authorizing the expenditure, the Lords of the Treasury desire to have the opinion of Goderich. 160
Treasury.

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1833.

Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Sends estimates for works he has authorized to provide for an increase of the force to the garrison of Montreal.

Page 161

Estimate of expense to convert the present ordnance store into a barrack.

163

Estimate of expense to build prison and to provide cells for prisoners.

165

Estimate of the expense to provide barrier gates and to stop up the opening between the guard house and the store.

168

Estimate of the expense to convert the Indian present store into a barrack.

170

[On the leaf opposite each estimate is a statement of what the estimate provides.]

March 16,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Howick. The North American packet will in future go direct to Halifax, remain there eight days and return, beginning with the packet leaving in June.

15

March 16,
Quebec.

Requisition for stationery. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 10th June, 1833.

March 21,
Lincoln's Inn.

Campbell to Goderich. Sends account of expenditure by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for missionaries in Canada and Nova Scotia.

234

Enclosed. Account of sums paid to missionaries in Canada in 1832.

235

The same in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and the Cape of Good Hope.

236

March 22,
London.

Gould to Goderich. Sends a lithograph of Piper's plan of the port of Montreal, part completed, part in progress and part contemplated.

275

Enclosed. Plan of the harbour of Montreal.

276

March 26,
Treasury.

Stewart to Howick. Transmits copy of report from the comptroller of Army accounts, also copies of letters from Aylmer and from de Lorimier praying for gratuity on relinquishing his situation as Indian resident at St. Regis on account of the impaired state of his health.

173

Enclosed. Comptroller of Army accounts to Treasury. Respecting the petition of De Lorimier for a gratuity of six months' pay for relinquishing his situation.

174

Aylmer to Stewart. Transmits for favourable consideration the resignation and petition of de Lorimier.

176

Petition of de Lorimier.

178

April 2,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. The respective officers report that 34 tents were issued by orders of the commander of the forces, for the use of emigrants in consequence of the cholera and payment has been refused. Refers the subject for the decision of the Colonial Secretary.

135

April 10,
London.

Gould to Lefevre. Sends placard and calls attention to the tricks perpetrated on emigrants. Had sent to Goderich his opinion on the delicate question of the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada.

277

April 10,
London.

The same to Stanley. Sends some observations on various matters relating to the British possessions in North America.

279

April 11,
Quebec.

Receipt by Assistant commissary general. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 12th August, 1833.

April 15,
Yarmouth.

Gibbs to Hay. Ascertained from Harman the grounds on which he offered to procure grants of land to persons embarking for Canada. Hale had obtained a grant of several thousand acres on which he was willing to give free settlements to increase the value of the rest. He explained to the passengers that the grants were not from government which they seemed fully to understand.

363

April 16,
London.

Auditors to the Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 30th April 1833.

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1833.
April 17. Shee to Lefevre. Sends extract from the consul at Boston for instructions respecting assistance to be given to distressed persons on their way to Canada. Page 80
Enclosed. Extract. 81
Return of distressed subjects (not seamen) relieved by the Consul at Boston from January to 31st December 1832, stating their cases. 82
- April 18, London. Yates to Hay. Thanks for the obliging letter which accompanied the return of Howse's list of words. Had read the letter to the Philological Society which authorised him to send acknowledgements of his own and Stanley's attention. 365
- April 19, Foreign office. Shee to the same. For information for the Danish Chargé d'Affaires respecting two brothers Maysenholder, settled at Montreal and the steps to be taken by the heir at law to recover their property if they are dead. 83
Enclosed. Request for information asked for by Jacob Maysenholder. 84
- Application (in French) by Jacob Maysenholder for information respecting his two brothers settled at Montreal who had left property there. 85
- April 20, Admiralty. Green to Stanley (private). Recommends the request of the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to favourable consideration. 16
- April 22, Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to Hay. A deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been appointed to wait on Stanley respecting matters contained in report. 237
Enclosed. Report. 238
- April 22, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends memorial from the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, New Brunswick, relative to the tea trade in British North America. 280
Enclosed. Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, New Brunswick, complains of the prevalence of smuggling tea and prays that the subject be fully considered. 281
- April 24, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the gratuity of six months' pay to de Lorimier. 180
- April 24, London. Smith to the same. The Hudson's Bay Company's ship Nereid sails next week, if Hay has any dispatches for the Sandwich Islands the Governor will have much pleasure in transmitting them. 361
- April 30, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Sends copy of report from the auditors of public accounts of the Receiver General of Lower Canada. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the approval of the directions given by the Governor as to the mode of keeping the Receiver General's accounts and of his intention to adopt measures for adjusting the accounts, &c. 181
Enclosed. Auditors to the Treasury acknowledge receipt of dispatches respecting the Receiver General's accounts and the method that should be used in keeping them. The discrepancy between the nominal and the real balance available to the legislature. According to the method of payment, the Receiver General cannot be to blame for this. 183
- May 1, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Requisition for Indian presents received. The Treasury can only order one half of the articles enumerated in the list transmitted. The Treasury has therefore authorised the Board of Ordnance to send that amount. 186
- May 1, Quebec. Memorial of Allsopp. Enclosed in Rice to Hay, 5th August, 1833.
- May 4, London. Manners Sutton to Stanley. It would be difficult and unsafe to limit with precision what is and ought to be the power of the House, but it has no right by resolution only to restrict electors in their choice or to disqualify candidates. If it does so and issues a new writ it would be the duty of the Lord Chancellor to take notice of the cause of the vacancy, which being illegal, he would refuse to put the great seal to the new writ. 9

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1833.
May 6,
Downing
Street.

Stephen to Hay. In reference to the conditions attached to items in the supply bill, some are unprecedented in point of form, many without precedent in substance. Grants are invariably embodied in distinct enactments instead of being attached in the shape of notes to the items. By adhering to the usual form discussion would have been invited under each head to a distinct consideration in the different stages. Certain conditions were not unconstitutional, of which examples are given. On the other hand there are conditions which would introduce changes in the law by the decision of a single branch of the Legislature. Page 111

May 8,
Quebec.
May 8,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart, with receipt following. Enclosed in Rice to Hay, 23rd July, 1833.

Felton to Treasury. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 12th August, 1833.

May 13,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits correspondence respecting the expenses incurred by Lt. Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple, in defending the suits brought against them in consequence of being employed in quelling the riot in Montreal. If Stanley concurs with the Treasury that the expenses should be paid by the province, orders shall be sent accordingly. 188

May 14,
London.

Gould to Stanley. Sends information respecting Lower Canada at this critical period. All persons connected with Canada will confirm the truth of the assertions. 285

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Quebec. No useful bill passed during the long session. It is no credit to the governor or Council that the infamous members indemnity bill passed. The Council has objected to so much bad legislation, that the leaders of the Assembly wish the Council abolished and an elective one substituted which would be a mere office for the registration of the Acts of the Assembly and the whole powers of the government would centre in the representatives elected by an uninformed people. Further reflections on the duty of the government not to tolerate the state of things that exists. 286

May 14,
Whitehall.

Lack to Hay. Sends copy of application from Lorkin, for leave to export five hundred weight of copper tokens to Montreal, an application which the Lords of Trade had refused to comply with. 76

Enclosed. Application from Lorkin. 77

May 15,
Lincoln's Inn.

Law officers to Stanley. The Act of 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23 has transferred the revenues in Lower Canada raised by 14 George 3 cap 88, to the legislature of the province, so that the application of these revenues is no longer in the power of the Treasury. 95

May 2,
London.

House of Commons. Address for a return of free grants of Crown lands made in Upper and Lower Canada between 31st December, 1823, and 1st January, 1833. 11

May 22,
London.

The same. Address for a return of sales of land in Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing between Crown lands, Crown reserves and Clergy reserves. 12

May 22,
Downing
Street.

Stephen to Hay. In reference to dispatch from Aylmer, the sum of £5,000 sterling placed at the disposal of the King was, by the Act, made applicable to any purpose which the King might appoint for the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province. The Lower Canadian statute 41 George III cap. 14 placed the duties, penalties and forfeitures at the disposal of the King, subject to the single restriction that it should be applied to defraying the charges of the civil government of the province. Further argument on the question, entering more into detail of the reasons and considering objections to his views. 118

May 27,
Lincoln's Inn. Campbell to the same. Sends statement for 1832, similar to that furnished by Hamilton for 1831. 245

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1833. *Enclosed.* Extract containing statement of payments of missionaries &c., in Upper and Lower Canada for 1832. Page 246
- May 29, Byham to Lefevre. Transmits report from By on the subject of the
Ordinance. precautions necessary to prevent damage to the Rideau Canal. 137
- Enclosed.* By to Fanshawe. By letting the waters off in November and not closing the waste weirs until the beginning of the spring floods the Rideau Canal resisted the full pressure of water in the springs of 1830, 1831 and 1832, but the various dams and embankments will require watching for a long time. How the drift sand can be removed &c. 139
- May 31, Hamilton to—— Understands that Stanley has appointed two o'clock
Loughton. on Monday next to receive the deputation. Calls attention to two letters addressed to Goderich last year which contain the merits of the case to be considered and which Stanley should see before the meeting. 247
- June 3, Phillpps to Hay. Transmits petition of James Ward relative to an
Whitehall. exchange of his grant of land in Lower Canada for the consideration of Stanley, the petitioner to be acquainted with his decision. 92
- June 6, Church, comptroller of stationery office, to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart
London. to Hay, 25th June, 1833. .
- June 10, Stewart to Hay. Transmits memorial from Getling for a grant of land.
Treasury. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Stanley's opinion. 189
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Charles Getling for a grant of land he having been unable to avail himself of it at the time of his leaving the commissariat service. 190
- Bathurst to Sherbrooke. Authorising him to grant land to Commissariat officers who had been lately employed. 193
- Certified extract of grant to Getling in the books of the settling department. 194
- Robinson to Getling. His conduct having been satisfactory he is to receive a gratuity of twelve months' pay. 195
- June 10, Stewart to Hay. Transmits requisition for stationery for Lower Canada
Treasury. for Stanley's opinion. 196
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 197
- June 13, Stewart to Hay. The Treasury will sanction the payment of a moderate
Treasury. amount to professional accountants, employed to settle the discrepancy between the real and nominal balance of the provincial accounts. 200
- June 14, The same to the same. Desires that the claims of Lt Colonel Mackintosh
Treasury. and Captain Temple be again brought before Stanley, who is requested to make the Treasury acquainted with the grounds on which the funds for the administration of justice and the civil government cannot be applied to such payment. 201
- June 20, The same to the same. Sends report to the solicitor of the Treasury on the
Treasury. appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Sir J. Caldwell. 202
- Enclosed.* Bouchier to Stewart. Reports the progress in Caldwell's case, but cannot account for the delay. 203
- June 25, Stewart to Hay. In reference to the requisition for stationery requests
Treasury. that Stanley instruct the Governor of Canada to pay the comptroller of the stationery office £201 15. 1. as stated in his account. 205
- Enclosed.* Church, Comptroller of Stationery Office, to Hay. The cost of the stationery forwarded to Canada is £201 15. 1. 206
- July 10, Stephen to Hay. Technical argument as to the right of the Speaker of
Downing the Council to have a vote as a member and also a casting vote, which
Street. concludes: "My opinion therefore is that neither the usage of past times
"nor the analogy of the House of Peers nor the verbal criticisms of the
"statute sustain the right to the double vote, but that the context and
"scope of that statute are opposed to it and consequently that the right
"does not exist." 121

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1833. July 13, London.	Gould to Stanley. Sends on behalf of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec the first and second parts of the third volume of the transactions. The objects of the Society. Page 291	
July 18, Horse Guards.	Fitzroy Somerset to Sargent. Enclosed in Rice to Hay 5th August, 1833.	
July 23, Treasury.	Rice to Hay. Sends letter and receipt from Routh for \$16,000 for the sale of clergy reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest the equivalent amount (£3,466 13. 4.) in three per cent consols. 207	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Routh to Stewart. Transmits copy of receipt granted by Assistant Commissary General Foote for \$16,000 on account of the sale of clergy reserves. 208	
	Copy of receipt. 209	
July 26, Treasury.	Rice to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have ordered payment of the law costs of Lt. Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple, but as they still consider that the indemnity should be paid out of local funds they ask that instruction be sent to the Governor to have the amount provided for in the next supply bill. 211	
July 26, Treasury.	The same to the same. The Treasury will for this year leave the cost of stationery in Upper and Lower Canada as a charge on Great Britain but will in future place it on the revenues of the provinces. 210	
August 3, Whitenall.	Phillipps to the same. The warrant authorising McNicoll to change his name to Nairne will be forthwith prepared. 93	
August 3, York.	Copy of receipt for amount of sales of clergy reserves. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th October, 1833.	
August 5, Treasury.	Rice to Hay. Orders have been given to repay the amount charged for stamp and fees on the commission of Judge Rolland. 212	
August 5, Treasury.	The same to the same. Sends letter from the commander in chief and memorial from Robert Allsopp, an assistant commissary general, for the remission of purchase money of lands in Lower Canada for Stanley's opinion. 213	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Fitzroy Somerset to Sargent. Transmits memorial from Allsopp for remission of purchase money of lands. 214	
	Memorial by Allsopp stating his services and praying remission of purchase money of land. 215	
	Other documents in support of memorial. 218 to 221	
August 7, War Office.	Lukin to Hay. Desires to know the annual amount of salary and emoluments of the civil employment of Benjamin de Lisle, upon half pay of the Canadian fencibles. 231	
August 12, Treasury.	Stewart to the same. Sargent has been directed to invest the sum of £1231.5 in 3 per cent consols being the proceeds of the sale of clergy reserves in Lower Canada. 222	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Felton to Treasury, transmits receipt from the commissary general for £1500 currency proceeds of sales of clergy reserves. 223	
	Receipt by Assistant commissary general. 224	
August 12, Quebec.	Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th October, 1833.	
August 16, London.	House of Commons. Address for a return of the Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic clergy in the North American provinces who received any portion of the money voted in 1832. 13	
August 24, Downing Street.	Stephen to Hay. Cannot understand why the action of the legislature of Lower Canada should not have the effect of removing the disability of persons professing the Jewish religion from taking the obligations of magistrates. How the difficulty, if such exists, could be removed. 132	
September 3, London.	Comptroller of Stationery to Rice. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 18th September, 1833.	

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1833.
September 13, Fitzroy Somerst to Hay. Recommends the memorial of the widow of a
Horse Guards, deserving office to favourable consideration. Is afraid however that to grant
her request will lead to other applications and cause inconvenience. Page 66
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Mrs. Macdonald, widow of Lieut. Colonel Donald
Macdonald for a grant of land. 67
- Services of Lieut. Colonel Macdonald. 69
- September 18, Stewart to Hay. Transmits copy of a letter from the comptroller of
Treasury stationery reporting the cost of the stationery required for Upper and
Lower Canada. 225
- Enclosed.* Comptroller of the stationery department to Rice. Sends
cost of stationery for Upper and Lower Canada, ordered on 3rd July. 226
- September 0 Coghill, &c., to Stanley. As governors and directors they send a
Dublin. prospectus of the "North American Colonial Association of Ireland." The
object of the Association. 299
- Enclosed.* Proceedings of two public meetings in Dublin with resolutions
respecting the formation of the Colonial Association. 303
- October 14, Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter from Routh and of receipt
Treasury. enclosed for \$8,000 from the sale of clergy reserves. Sargent has been
directed to invest the equivalent amount (£1625) in the 3 per cent consols. 227
- Enclosed.* Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt for \$8,000 on account
of sales of clergy reserves. 228
- Copy of receipt. 229
- October 23, Coghill to Hay. Sends copies of letter and documents respecting the
Dublin. "North American Colonial Association of Ireland." The Board is afraid
the previous letter has miscarried, if so, he requests him to bring the sub-
ject before Stanley. Intense interest is felt in it by the landed proprietors
of Ireland. 308
- October 26. Scovell to Hay. The broker of the ship "Asia" is John Knowles. 366
- October 31, Backhouse to Hay. An application has been made to Palmerston by the
Foreign office. United States chargé d'affaires for leave to Barry to examine documents in
the state paper office for the history of the United States. Palmerston con-
siders that it would not be proper to submit the 200 volumes to the exami-
nation of a United States agent as they contain documents which bear
upon subjects which are or may be open to discussion and that it may be
inconvenient to allow Barry unreserved communication of them. The whole
matter is therefore referred to Stanley. 89
- Enclosed.* List of volumes of American correspondence sent to Colonial
office. 90
- November 3, Campbell to Hay. Sends report of the Society for the Propagation of
Lincoln's Inn. the Gospel, showing the means necessary on account of the reduction of the
parliamentary grant. The salaries to clergy in British North America
will be reduced by thirty per cent except in Upper Canada where the reduc-
tion will be fifty per cent. In 1834, the general reduction will be 45 per cent
and afterwards 50 per cent. 249
- Enclosed.* Extracts from letters from the Bishop of Quebec and
Archdeacon Coster respecting the insufficiency of the funds and the assistance
that may be given to the clergy in New Brunswick. Sends also list of dis-
abled missionaries and widows of missionaries receiving allowances. 251
- Extract from Bishop of Quebec's letter respecting the finances. 252
- List of clergy in Upper Canada to be paid on the 1st of July, 1833. 255
- Extract from Archdeacon Coster's letter. 257
- List of pensions paid to widows and retired missionaries from parliamen-
tary grant. 262
- November 7, Gould to Stanley. Sends a splendid and accurate survey of the city of
London. Quebec. Cannot see that the expense of engraving would be met by any

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1833.

- sale. Trusts therefore that Adams may find support from a liberal government. Page 292
- November 13. Gould to Stanley. Applies on behalf of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, for access to historical documents to be printed by the Society, the legislature of Lower Canada having granted £300 for that purpose. 293
- November 13. The same to Meyer. Sends letters to be forwarded. Does not doubt that Cochran has written more at length. 296
- November 14. Meyer to Gould. Letters received for Stanley and Auckland and forwarded. Has not received communication from Cochran, but he will have much pleasure in rendering assistance in the searches after historical documents. 297
- November 14. Coghill to Hay. A deputation has been appointed to wait on Stanley on the subject of letters and documents transmitted by the Lord Mayor. 310
- November 14. Memorandum from Stayner on various points in the management of the post office in British North America the collection and disposal of the funds, &c. 367
- November 27. Coghill to Hamilton. The Colonial Association thanks Hay for the kind manner in which he met their views. All that is wanted from the Colonial Secretary is to say that he will give the association a million acres at a reasonable price in such provinces as shall be fixed by a deputation and the government officers of the colony in which the land shall be selected and also that facilities shall be given for obtaining a charter. The deputation shall be selected when an official answer is received. It would not be satisfactory to close for a tract without a report being made as to its eligibility. The nature of the information to be obtained. Suggestion that if possible land should be obtained between Montreal and the United States or if that interferes with the land company, land could be sought on the Ottawa, in the Midland district, West of McNab's settlement, but the cost would be greater than settling the emigrants either in New Brunswick or Lower Canada. 318
- November 29. Hamilton to Hay. The desire of the landed proprietors in Ireland to establish a Colonial Association. The object of the association would be for the benefit of their pauper and supernumerary tenantry. The manner in which it is intended to secure these benefits. 311
- December 3. Barrow to the same. Transmits copies of correspondence relative to the naval establishments on the lakes; the Admiralty submit to Stanley the expediency of breaking up the establishment. The expense caused by the pay of the establishment and by the waste of perishable stores. Afraid of a false impression being created by the sudden withdrawal of the establishment, it was resolved only to cease to repair the ships and to leave the commodore without a second ship, except the schooner which bears his pennant. No injurious consequence has arisen from the discontinuance of repairs to the fleet which, in fact, has now ceased to exist. The example indeed, was set by the United States and to follow it would be to remove one cause of jealousy and not to diminish the means of defence which are increased by the construction of the Rideau Canal. How the Lords of the Admiralty purpose to break up the establishment, leaving to Commodore Barrie discretionary powers as to the disposal of the ships and stores. Only the small number of people necessary to take care of the buildings is to be left. If Stanley concurs Barrie will be instructed accordingly. 17
- December 12. *Enclosed.* Documents relating to the withdrawal with returns. 24 to 64
Bath. Hamilton to Hay. Calls attention to letters sent to him (Hay); would not have troubled him, but is obliged to return to Ireland. 322
- December 30. Byham to the same. According to the deed government had a perfect right to resume possession of the small portion of Fraser's land required for the canal. Under all the circumstances, however, the Board of Ordnance re-

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commends that Fraser be paid at the rate of \$15 per acre equal to £25, 13.6 sterling for 7 acres 3 roods and 24 perches and a free grant of 100 acres of land. The Board recommend that the small island opposite the lock at Chute à Blondeau be acquired for government. If Stanley agrees to the recommendations requests that he take steps to carry them out. Page 144

Enclosed. Extract from Fraser's deed. 149
Extract from letter from Colonel Nicolls. 150

. MISCELLANEOUS, 1833.

(Part I. is paged from 1 to 338 ; part II. from 339 to 577.)

Q. 211.—1-2.

- January 5, Buchanan to Howick. Has received and forwarded dispatches to
New York. Aylmer and Colborne. Page 33
- January 30, Crossthwaite to ——. Inquires about an estate in Maryland of which
Eastham. he is the heir. 47
- January 31, Cameron to Howick. Applies for the situation of collector of Customs
Montreal. at Quebec. 51
- February 5, Chapman to Goderich. Sends letter given to him before leaving Canada,
Vauxhall. by Lord Aylmer, also pamphlet referred to. Asks for an interview. 52
- February 11, Porter and Nelson to Goderich. Send petition from John Howard
London. Kyan for an extension of his patent rights to the colonies. 514
- Enclosed.* Petition from Kyan for an extension to the colonies of his
patent for a new mode of preserving vegetable substances from decay. 515
- February 20, Macgregor to Elliot. Sends statistical account of Lower Canada. Has a
London. number of statistical details which when arranged, shall be at Elliot's
service. 460
- Enclosed.* Statistics and population of Lower Canada for 1832. 461
Natural increase of the French race in Lower Canada since the conquest. 465
- Statistical abstract from Murray's return for 1765. 466
- February 21, Logan to Goderich. Sends memorial from the merchants engaged in the
London. Canadian trade, relative to the case of Stuart, late Attorney General. 440
- Enclosed.* Memorial of merchants in support of Stuart, late Attorney
General. 441
- February 23, Mackintosh to Goderich. Would not have troubled His Lordship about
Glasgow. the affair at Montreal in May, 1832, but that he had the documents
lithographed for the information of his friends and sent copies at the same
time. 467
- Description of the documents. 468
Presentation of the Grand Jury. 471
Other documents. 476
- February 28, Craig to Christie. The governor in chief does not consider it expedient
Quebec. to comply with Christie's request for copies of papers relating to his expulsion. 105
- February 28, Chipman to Goderich. Returns thanks for his appointment to act as
St. John. third arbitrator in regard to the division between Upper and Lower Canada
of the duties collected in the latter province. 133
- March 5, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same (private). Is informed that
York. his salary has been voted by the Imperial Parliament. Asks leave to draw
for it by bills of exchange. 533
- March 15, Kerr to the same. Defends himself against the charges of the Assembly
Quebec. which were originated by Gagy his inveterate enemy, who drew up the

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- committee's report and moved in the House his suspension. The animus of Papineau and his determination to keep the charge suspended over his head. Page 410
- March 15. Christie to Goderich. Complains of the unconstitutional course adopted towards him in expelling him from the Assembly and praying for redress. 69
- March 18, Nicolls to Howick. Recommends the case of John Sedley whose memorial for a grant of land he forwards. 501
- Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorial of John Sedley. States his services and applies for a grant of land. 502
- Papers relating to the case of John Sedley. 505 to 508
- March 21. Littleton to Howick. Had sent a memorial from Mrs. Bawden to Goderich and again applied for an answer when Goderich was ill. Sends letter from Mrs. Bawden and asks him to have the memorial attended to. 448
- London. *Enclosed.* Mrs. Bawden to Littleton. Had been promised that the pension of her mother, the widow of General Monkton, who died in 1804, was to be continued to her (Mrs. Bawden) but the change of ministers prevented the promise being carried into effect. Her change of circumstances compels her to apply for the King's gracious consideration. 449
- March 25, Chambers to ——. Are publishing works on emigration and desire information relative to grants of lands in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. 52a
- Edinburgh.
- March 25, Lord Chief Justice Tindal to Hay. Asks that his brother may have assistance by letters of introduction to ascertain the extent and condition on which grants of land are made. 559
- London.
- March 26, Barrie to Goderich. Directs attention to the case of Mrs. Campbell whose claim on account of being employed to cultivate hemp was settled by the payment of £1000, the title, &c. to the land granted. She cannot obtain the land as government has not the quantity of cleared land, and Mrs. Campbell declined the offer of woodland, as she has no grown up family to clear it. Asks that the Canadian government be desired to supply the agreed on quantity of cleared land or that equivalent be given in money. 7
- March 29, Memorial of the merchants of Quebec against the claim of the United States for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 365
- Quebec.
- April 8, R. S. M. Bouchette. Petition for the office of Solicitor General, now vacant by the promotion of Ogden. 10
- London.
- April 19, Logan to Stanley. Sends memorial from the merchants engaged in the trade to Canada. 451
- London.
- Enclosed.* A second memorial on behalf of Stuart, late Attorney General of Lower Canada. 452
- April 21, Bridget Keenan to Stanley. Requests his assistance to obtain for her £40 deposited for her in the Bank of Montreal by her brother and sister, who died in Montreal in 1832. 415
- Ardee.
- April 22, Prevost to Lefevre. Sends queries from Switzerland. 524
- London.
- Enclosed.* Questions respecting Gügi (Gugy) who was sheriff at Quebec in 1829. Is he alive? Is he married or single? What family has he? And what is his position in point of fortune? 525
- April 23, Public meeting on behalf of the Eastern Townships. Resolutions in support of obtaining a charter for the British American Land Company. 18
- Serbrooke.
- April 23, Nixon to Stanley. Asks for information respecting Robert Campbell's grant, if he is still living and where, for the benefit of his daughter. 509
- Bristol.
- April 25, Memorial of Brian Gaffeny praying that directions be given that he receive the amount left by his brother who, with his wife and four children, died of cholera at Quebec. 370
- Manor Hamilton.
- April 30, Campbell to Hay. Complains of the conduct of consul Hamilton in making the recipients of franked letters pay the full postage. 53
- Boulogne.
- May 1. Memorial of Mrs. McKay, widow of William Mackay, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the district of Montreal, asking for relief. 480

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1833.
May 21, Amherstburg. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley (private). The difficulties that existed to prevent the division of the diocese. Goderich has written that it may be divided if proper pecuniary arrangements can be made. How the Bishop proposes to arrange for this purpose by uniting in the suffragan bishop the offices of Archdeacon and rector of Quebec. Page 534
Enclosed. Goderich to the Bishop of Quebec. Owing to difficulties in the way, he is precluded from carrying the Bishop's recommendations into effect. 538
- May 24, New York. Buchanan to Hay. The increase of emigration to Upper Canada by way of New York has added greatly to his labour and obliged him to engage an additional clerk. Asks for a salary for the clerk which with contingencies will amount to £200 a year a sum that would barely cover the expense. 34
- May 27, Cobden. Mackintosh to Hay. Would be glad to know the decision relative to his and Captain Temple's claims for law expenses paid by them on account of troops called out to quell the riot in Montreal in May 1832. 483
- May 27, Clonmel. Memorial of Thomas Moylan respecting the property of his brother James Moylan of whom he is the only surviving brother. 485
- June 14, London. Jeffery to Hay. Asks for information of a deed reported to have been executed by Sir William Alexander in June 1639 of certain territories in New York and Long Island. 408
(Sir William Alexander the first Lord Stirling died on the 12th of February, 1639 that is according to modern usage 1640 which must be borne in mind in a case of this kind. It seems clear that in 1639 Lord Stirling was trying to arrange his pecuniary affairs, which had become greatly embarrassed.)
- June 15, London. Mandelsloh to Stanley. Submits the case of the Maisenholders and requests that steps may be taken to make the surviving brother account for the property of deceased. 486
- June 15, London. Green to Stanley. Complains of the proceedings at the quarantine station Grosse Isle on the arrival of the "Caroline." 372
- June 20, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Refers to letter of 15th March and complains of Aylmer concurring in the unconstitutional course of the Assembly in expelling him, in consequence of which he had resolved to withdraw from the struggle against the unconstitutionality of the Assembly, supported as it was by Aylmer's action. Argues on the point at great length. 72
- June 20, London. Hume to Lefevre. Asks why the Canadian returns have not been as promised, laid before the House. 404
- June 25, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Complains of the abolition of his office of chairman of quarter sessions on the acceptance of which he had resigned other offices. Payment of arrears due to him had been refused by the Assembly and been paid for in lands. Prays that compensation might be made him by his appointment to another office or by the amount in land. 106
- July 3, Ennistymon. Memorial of Anne Nugent respecting money left by her uncle in Maryland. 510
- July 6, New Cross. Adams to Hay. His unfortunate circumstances, having been unable to place himself in a permanent situation. Sends documents to show his principles; applies for a situation in the colonies. His qualifications. 3
- July 15, Gaspé. Christie to Stanley. Sends copy of resolutions passed at a meeting at Mal Bay on resolutions of the Assembly affecting them. 110
Enclosed. Copy of the resolutions the preamble to which states that alleged resolutions at Malbay published in Neilson's Gazette were fabrications, intended to misrepresent the sentiments of the country on the arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly. 111
- July 17, Dublin. Catherine Travers to Stanley. Applies to know how she may receive the money left to her by her brother's will. Complains of the long delay of a letter sent to Quebec on the 29th September last and to which no answer has been received. 560

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833. July 20, London.	Brooks to Hay. Calls attention to petitions from Lower Canada in favour of the British American Land Company.	Page 19
July 20, New York.	Buchanan to Stanley. The continued ill-health of his brother, emigration agent at Quebec. Prays that his nephew, son of the writer, may be associated with the agent, so that if absent the work may be carried on. The appointment will not increase the salary. Grounds for the application.	37
July 25, St. John.	Chipman to Stanley. The arbitrators between Upper and Lower Canada met on 12th June and agreed on an award, the arbitrator for Lower Canada dissenting. The arbitration notwithstanding was conducted with perfect good will and harmony.	134
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of papers relating to the arbitration.	136
	Statement by the arbitrator for Lower Canada.	137
	Observations on the proportion of duties to be allowed to Upper Canada.	148
	Reply of the arbitrator for Upper Canada.	157
	Answer of the arbitrator for Lower Canada.	168
	Further by the arbitrator for Upper Canada.	198
	Report to Lord Aylmer by the arbitrator for Lower Canada.	211
	Other documents to page	333
	Award.	334
August 4, Calais.	Marshall to Hay. On behalf of his son-in-law Peel, lately settled near Sorel.	487
August 5, Quebec.	Memorial of Morris Simpson, stating his own and his father's services and losses and praying for compensation.	545
August 5, London.	Gibbs to Ripon. Representing the cultivation of hemp and his ability to make machinery for preparing it for the manufacturers. Requires a loan and land to enable him to proceed.	376
August 17, Ardee.	Bridget Keegan to Stanley. Repeats her request for assistance to obtain the £40 left in Montreal for her by her brother and sister.	416
August 23, London.	Cobbett to Stanley. Sends petition from a person in Baltimore relative to the waste of public money in Canada. Shall present the petition to the House of Commons.	63
August 26, Thomard.	MacMahon to Colonial Secretary. Has received letter from Hay relative to the Australian colonies instead of respecting a passage to his cousin now near New York.	488
September 20, Lochaber.	McLean to Stanley. Appeals for a grant of land in lieu of that forfeited on technical grounds he having served as one of the embodied militia of Lower Canada.	494
September 22, Gaspé.	Christie to the same. Renews his complaint of the injustice done him by his exclusion from the Assembly for pretended breaches of its privileges. A full explanation is in documents previously sent.	129
September 25, Manchester.	Memorial of John Thomson. Applies for payment of a small balance expended in effecting the escape of British officers confined as hostages. Would not apply for the repayment of so small a sum as £70 but for pressing necessity. His motives for exerting himself to procure the release of the prisoners. A. P. S. gives an account of the treatment he received in Baltimore at the outbreak of the war.	562
October 2, Dublin.	Crooks to Stanley. Sends calculation to show the inequality of the duties charged on deals and timber from Canada, the longest lengths not paying more than the shortest.	64
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Calculation.	67
October 4, Lambeth.	Dallas to Under Secretary. Reports that he has applied to the executor for a share of the legacy for his wife's brother living in Montreal which has been refused. Applies to have the matter put to rights. Sends documents.	340

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1833.
October 8,
London. Macdougall to Lefevre. Has received dispatches for Aylmer and Colborne and will attend to directions concerning them. Page 490
- October 15,
Yarmouth. Shannon to Hay. The land he proposes (*sic*) does not belong to the Crown but is part of private property already purchased to the extent of several thousand acres. 544
- October 22,
London. Memorial of A. G. Douglas. For a few years allowance to his sisters from their mother's pension which would enable him to relieve himself from his difficulties. 342
- The memorial is preceded by a note from Earle, that Sir R. D'Urban knew that the services of Douglas would be attested by Kempt. 341
- Statement (in French) of A. G. Douglas. 344
- October 22,
London. Gillespie to Stanley. Sends extract from a letter from a member of the Council of Canada which states that the aim of the faction opposed to the British Government is to produce collision between the military and the population, so as to enlist the feelings of the contented and peaceful habitant. How attempts are made to irritate the magistrates. Papineau's speeches at the country schools have the same tendency. Many of Papineau's adherents have left him, having become alarmed at the state of public feeling, but D. B. Viger and Bourdages devote their time to sow sedition in the minds of the youth of the province. Gives instances to show that the party is not slumbering. The propriety of refusing to sanction the Act to incorporate the college at St. Hyacinthe. If a reunion of the provinces and the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada is contemplated the late Attorney General can give valuable information. He (Gillespie) hopes the extract will receive attention and that means may be taken to strengthen the Executive. 380
- October 26,
Exeter. Farrant to Stanley. Apologises for having applied for a situation already filled. Requests that he may have a chance to be appointed to another that may suit him. 368
- October 29,
London. Knowles to Hay. A box of dispatches is on board the "Asia," in the West India docks and will be delivered to his (Hay's) order. 417
- October (?),
Manchester. Thomson to Stanley. Had expected that by not being importunate his claim would have been given immediate consideration. Only his necessity compels him to apply for the balance due him. 567
- November 4,
London. Logan to Hay. The merchants trading to Canada were promised by Stanley an answer to their memorial to which they looked forward confidently, feeling assured that the public interest was involved in the case. Prays for Stanley's attention to the memorial and a deputation would wait on him to explain their views more fully if this mode of communication should be deemed necessary or proper. 455
- November 8,
Lambeth. Memorial of Burton, missionary in Lower Canada, for a retiring allowance. 20
- Enclosed.* Certificates supplied by Burton. 22 to 26
- November 9,
Brighton. Taylor to Stanley. The King desires the letter from A. G. Taylor to be referred for such an answer as it may require. The King knows nothing of the case. 570
- Enclosed.* Douglas to Taylor. Has met with a great misfortune in the death of Mrs. Douglas. Her pension has died with her. Does not ask for the reversion of it to his daughter, except as a favour. Prays for Taylor's protection in the present circumstances the Treasury having refused the prayer of his petition. 571
- November 11,
Paris. MacGregor to Stanley. Has visited various countries to obtain statistical information and being now desirous to remain in Paris to finish his statistical researches asks for a letter of introduction to Lord Grenville. 491
- November 14,
London. Logan to Hay. Asks for an answer to letter of 4th instant. 458

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.
November 19, London. Gillespie to Stanley. Hopes that a correction may be applied to the unfortunate state of affairs in Lower Canada and that the information he sends may be digested before violence takes place and a measure adopted by which the loyal people may be united to those in the Upper province. 387
- Enclosed.* Extract from a letter from Montreal. The writer prefers the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada to the union of the two provinces, has no doubt the question will be wisely decided in the hands of Stanley and Ellice, if they devote sufficient time to its consideration, but it is to the want of proper investigation that unwise decisions are sometimes come to at the Colonial office. Affairs cannot remain as they are in Lower Canada without great detriment and if union is determined on why should it be delayed beyond the time necessary for considering the details. 388
- November 19, London. Kerr to Stanley. Having permission sends copy of memoir. 418
- Enclosed.* "A brief memoir of the public situations in the Province of Lower Canada, held by Judge Kerr, with the date of his appointment to the same and annotations. 419
- Appendix. Copies of letters referred to in the memorandum. 425
- November 21, London. A. G. Douglas to Stanley. Had received a letter from Hay, that his wishes could not be complied with. Appeals to Stanley to grant him the relief asked for. 357
- November 28, Canterbury. Stewart to the Secretary at War. Having been held as a hostage by the United States desires to know what punishment if, any, the men met with for whom he and the others were held as hostages so that he might insert it in the book he is writing on his captivity and escape. 554
- November 30, New York. Thomas to Stanley. Sends prospectuses of a newspaper intended to be established in Quebec on the principles contained therein. The spirit of the anti-government papers. The deficiencies in this respect in the government press. He does not ask that the "True Canadian Patriot" be official but that government give it such support as it may please. 573
- December 2, London. Birnie to Hay. Desires information respecting a grant of land in Canada to His Uncle Lieut. James McDonald. 30
- December 4, Dunse. Home to the same. Applies for information respecting grants of land to officers who served during the American rebellion. States his services and the causes of delay in applying. 405
- December 4, Quebec. James George to Sir Hilgrave Turner. Calls attention again to his new system of cavalry. Captain Alexander has informed him that the Adjutant General highly approved of it and that he (Alexander) had delivered to the Treasury a memorial for assistance to bring into operation the vast resources of the country. Asks for the favourable reception of memorial on the timber trade, which he hopes has not been irregularly sent to his care. If it cannot be laid before the Privy Council asks that it be sent, with the letter, to the Colonial Secretary. 392
- Enclosed.* Memorial respecting the timber trade of British North America. 396
- December 6, Manchester. Memorial of Shawcross, for instruction how he is to take possession of an estate in Quebec and Jamaica left to his brother for whom he is agent. 557
- December 7, New York. Buchanan to — (private). Sends project for removing the poor and thus relieving a burden. Recommends the purchase of a property of 400 acres near Oxford on the Thames (Canada) for the purpose of trying the experiment. 40
- December 9, New York. Moore to Hay. Sends bill of lading for one case shipped by order of Vaughan. 493
- December 16, New York. Buchanan to Stanley. In sending his project had omitted to send the queries. Now forwards them. 43
- Enclosed.* Queries addressed to pauper establishments in the States of New York and Connecticut during the time he was visiting many of them. 44

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1833.
December 16, Grant to Hay. Applies for information respecting Angus Cameron
London. surveyor in North America. Page 402
- December 23, Weldon to Stanley. Is desirous to emigrate to North America and is
Holly fort. anxious to obtain authentic information with respect to the mode of ob-
taining a government appointment as a clergyman. 577
- December 26, McLean to Stanley. Aylmer having declined to forward his letter of
Lochaber. 20th September on the ground that he could not forward a second applica-
tion on a subject already considered, sends it direct. Urges compliance
with the prayer of his petition on the ground of his distress. 498
- December 26, Nixon to the same. Thanks for the information respecting Captain
Bristol. Campbell. 513
- No date. Buchanan to Hay (private). Has transmitted copy of letter to Bolton,
agent to the Earl of Derby, respecting emigrants that arrived a few days
before from Limerick. Stanley being interested in these emigrants the
letter to Bolton has been sent unsealed to be forwarded after perusal.
Particulars respecting the emigrants, &c. 13
- Memorial of Mrs. E. G. Bawden, only surviving child of the late Lieut.
General Monkton. Had hoped her mother's pension would have been con-
tinued to her; prays for relief and for a grant of land. 27
- Memorial of William and Francis Holmes Coffin stating their father's
services and losses and praying for their share of the compensation promised
him, but which had not been made. 56
- Enclosed.* Extract from a report of the committee of the whole council
on the petition of John Coffin. 61
- Lord Elrington to———. His interest in Christie. Asks that letters for
Aylmer and Christie be sent to Karslake. 359
- Enclosed.* Karslake to Elrington. Unsuccessful attempt of Christie to
make the river Medway navigable at the loss of his fortune in the effort.
He proceeds to Canada. Asks for letters of recommendation from Stanley
to Aylmer and Colborne. 360
- Parkin to Stanley. Is willing to take an appointment in Ceylon, New
South Wales, Van Dieman's Land or the Cape of Good Hope, if it is not very
subordinate, or he would accept an ecclesiastical appointment in England. 526
- Memorial of Christian Smith for a certificate of her husband's death,
which took place at Montreal on the 20th June, 1832. 542

ATTORNEY GENERAL STUART'S LETTERS, 1831 TO 1833.

Q. 212.—1-2-3-4-5.

This volume, divided into five parts, contains the charges against Stuart,
with his answers, which from their nature and extent, it is impossible to
summarise in a reasonable space.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, 1832, 1833.

Q. 213.

1832.
February 12, Galt to Goderich. Transmits copy of a report of a public meeting where
London. it was determined to establish the British American Land Company. Page 1
- Enclosed.* Report. 5
- Meeting at which report was adopted. 11
- Prospectus. 13
- February 24, Galt to Goderich. Desires to know when it would be convenient for
London. him to receive a deputation. 18

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1832.

February 24,
London.

Galt to Goderich. Had sent report and prospectus of the British American Land Company. The subscription list had so far advanced that a deputation had been appointed to wait on His Lordship to ascertain the views of government. It is intended to begin first in the Eastern townships but the company does not wish to pledge itself to any particular district. Their annual payments might be appropriated as a fund for emigration, and although it would be for the advantage of the company to make their lands as accessible as possible, yet there were courthouses, schoolhouses bridges &c., strictly public, towards which a portion of the company's payments might be applied. If further information is desired His Lordship is requested to signify this. Page 3

March 7,
London.

The same to the same. The conditions as to the payments for the land and that a portion should be applied to improvements are satisfactory. Until the clergy reserves are sold they will be a cause of dissatisfaction. 19

March 24,
London.

Outline of what the British American Land Company may require. 21
Galt to Goderich. The committee of the British American Land Company desire to have the letter His Lordship promised on the point discussed with the deputation. 24

March 30,
London.

The same to Howick. The committee of the British American Land Company is satisfied with the liberty given the company to deal for Crown lands and Crown Reserves, but regrets that Goderich had fixed two years instead of five for the valuations for even at the end of five it can only be a speculative valuation. 25

April 6,
London.

The same to the same. The shareholders of the British American land company at a meeting were so determined on obtaining an extension of time for the valuation that a deputation was appointed to wait on Goderich. Desires to know when it would be convenient to receive the deputation. 27

April 9,
London.

The same to the same. Sends copy of the report of the provisional committee of the British American land company. 28

Enclosed. Report. 29

Resolution of the meeting of shareholders that the report be adopted but they consider that the time fixed for the valuation is too limited and should be extended. 40

April 11,
London.

Galt to Howick. Instead of successive valuations as proposed, the shareholders would prefer to take up a specific quantity of land at a definite price, and he makes an offer, subject to ratification, to purchase 500,000 acres at three shillings an acre, with three terms of payment. Proposes to confer on any points requiring explanation. 41

April 12,
London.

The same to the same. Cannot have a meeting to name a deputation for Saturday but he will call on that day to receive an explanation of the terms proposed, which differ so much from those he (Galt) was authorized to make. 44

April 16,
London.

The same to the same. Propositions for the acquisition of land made by the British American land company on points not previously satisfactory. 45

Memorandum of conversation between Howick and Galt. 47

Copy of Howick's memorandum to Galt. 49

April 18,
London.

Galt to Howick. As government would not be under control of the committee of the British American land company in respect to the application of a moiety of the purchase money, the committee has abandoned the proposal as will be seen by enclosed resolutions. 50

Enclosed. Resolutions. 51

April 28,
London.

Galt to Howick. Has prepared proposed heads of agreement with the British American Land Company. Recollecting the delay in respect to the negotiations with the Canada Company, suggests that the minutes be made the subject of private consideration before being made official. 52

Enclosed. Minutes of agreement. 54

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1832.
May 5,
London. Galt to Howick. The shareholders having agreed to the terms contained in His Lordship's letter, notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament for a charter. Page 63
- April 16,
London. The same to the same. Sends copy of the bill to incorporate the land company. 64
- May, 24,
London. *Enclosed.* Copy of the bill. 65 to 103
- May 31,
London. Galt to Howick. There is some technical objection to the bill for the British American Land Company and he has been desired to request that an interview might be granted to a deputation, Monday would be the most convenient day. 104
- June 4,
London. The same to the same. Asks for an interview with Goderich according to former application. 105
- June 9,
London. The same to the same. The object of the directors of the British American Land Company seeking an interview was to ascertain the obstacle that had arisen to the introduction of the bill to which government had promised to make no objection, as it will be difficult to explain to the shareholders without definite information. 106
- June 28,
London. The same to the same. The directors as soon as they have decided the proper course to be adopted will communicate their decision. 108
- June 30,
London. The same to the same. The directors of the land company will under the circumstances stated, suspend their parliamentary proceedings, and ask for a charter of which copy of that proposed is sent. 109
- July 30,
London. The same to the same. To save time asks for an interview respecting the agreement for the land company. 111
- August 18,
London. The same to the same. Sends for the consideration of Goderich proposed charter of the land company, which, when finally approved of by Goderich, will be submitted to the shareholders before being engrossed. 112
- August 24,
London. *Enclosed.* Proposed charter of the British American Land Company. 113
- August 25,
London. Gould to Goderich. In view of the approaching interview, sends notes on the proposed charter, respecting the capital and the objects of the company, the quantity of land and the price, which the directors desire, should, when once fixed, be the minimum rate for which lands should be sold to other companies or to individuals. 160
- August 31,
London. Galt to the same. The directors regret that government adheres to the determination expressed in Howick's letter of 23rd April. The changed circumstances led them to hope for more indulgent consideration. The directors find themselves compelled to relinquish the project, which they cannot pursue except on such terms as they can reconcile to their own judgment. Submits modified propositions. Those parts recited which have been agreed to. Further to limit their operations in the first place to Lower Canada and not to begin in other provinces without the consent of the King in Council. Instead of 500,000 acres at an undetermined price payable in ten years, they proposed to take in the surveyed parts of the province 1,000,000 acres at three shillings Halifax currency payable in fifteen years by instalments and 500,000 acres in the unsurveyed country or in another province. A settlement is urged owing to the cost of delay. 167
- August 25,
London. The same to Howick. Sends letter containing matters of vital interest to the company on the authority of letter from Viger that the company had been refused a charter. Supposes this can be explained and presumes that the report of non-incorporation refers to the Act of Parliament and not to the charter. 171
- August 31,
London. *Enclosed.* Extract from a newspaper in French. 172
- August 31,
London. Galt to Howick. The directors cannot assent to the terms of the letter of 23rd April, in respect to leaving the price of the land to be fixed by the

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1832.

local authorities. They offer three shillings sterling an acre for 500,000 acres and for the land according to the terms of the letter of 23rd April.

Page 173

September 7,
London.

Galt to Howick The directors are surprised at His Lordship's statement that the information was not at hand that could show there was enough of land in Lower Canada to be disposed of advantageously to the company, as they had thought the Report of Richard and the opinion of the Surveyor General had been sufficient. The condition and price had been agreed to and nothing remained that could not be easily settled. The directors believe their offer is highly advantageous to government, merely as a mercantile transaction and they trust that His Lordship in consideration of its public utility will comply if possible with their reasonable request.

175

Enclosed. Materials which may assist in determining a wholesale price for lands in Lower Canada.

179

September 17,
London.

Gould to Howick. The desire to improve both the Canadas; the effort to establish the land company which cannot be supported unless there is a profit on the investment. The discouraging report sent by Viger by which the company lost the pecuniary support of all the shareholders in the Canadas, particularly by the time Viger's misrepresentations had been allowed to work. Does not think 500,000 acres sufficient to work upon for such an undertaking, but he is willing to try, rather than give up the hope of the great utility of the undertaking, as emigration cannot be stopped. The emigrant he hopes will remain a British subject and a consumer of British goods and this deserves the highest consideration of government.

183

September 22,
London.

Galt to the same. The directors of the land company do not seek to enter into a controversy. The difference between them and Goderich appears to be his thinking they were offering for detached lots instead of for blocks of land, which are of indefinite size the lots being considered to be of 200 acres each. Their offer was for 500,000 acres in one or more blocks as nearly as possible contiguous.

188

Enclosed. Map of the counties of Drummond, Megantic, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead.

191

Statistical statement of the Eastern townships.

192

Particulars relating to townships in the counties enumerated namely :

	Page.
Megantic	194
Drummond	196
Sherbrooke	198
Shefford	200
Stanstead	201
Nicolet	202

September 22,
London.

Galt to Howick. Calls attention to an expression that Goderich cannot admit the accuracy of his (Galt's) statement. Documents from Ellice preserved as proofs of his accuracy. Ellice employed as an intermediary.

203

November 5,
Montreal.

Extract from a letter. Enclosed in Gould to Goderich, 10th December, 1832.

November 9,
London.

Galt to Howick. The directors regret that Goderich does not feel justified in fixing the price in London. They propose an arbitration and ask for an interview.

206

November 29,
London.

The same to the same. Calls attention to the request for an interview to which no answer had been returned.

209

December 8,
London.

The same to the same. The directors regret that public business prevents the interview; they also regret that so much time has been spent in fruitless negotiation as they had been in hopes that the information given would have decided Goderich to have fixed the price of the land in Downing

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1832.
December 10, London. street. The directors will not call a meeting of the shareholders till they learn what they may expect from the House of Assembly. Page 210
Gould to Goderich. Sends extract from letter from Quebec which agrees in opinion with two letters which lately appeared in the *Morning Herald*. Regrets that there is a prospect of the British American land company being broken up, as this will be done with the greatest reluctance by the directors. It would be premature to refer to the opening up of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States. 213
Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Montreal, 5th November, 1832, pointing out the danger of leaving to the authority in Lower Canada the valuation of the land for which the British American land company are in treaty. 216
1833.
January 16, Quebec. Extract from letter. Enclosed in Gould to Howick, without date.
February 15, London. Reid to Howick. Asks His Lordship to receive a deputation on the present state of the company. 221
February 18, London. The same to the same. His Lordship's letter of the 16th only now received. There is not time to get the deputation ready and, therefore, asks for another day to be fixed. 222
February 21, London. The same to the same. Submits on behalf of the directors the propositions for the purchase of Crown lands and reserves to be valued by authorities in Lower Canada the directors to have the option of accepting or rejecting the lands at the valuation so fixed. 223
March 5, Downing Street. Howick to Reid. Enclosed in Resolutions of a committee 29th July, 1833.
March 8, London. Reid to Howick. The shareholders of the British American land company accede to the terms of His Lordship's letter of the 5th. 230
April 3, London. The same to Lefevre. The directors in reference to the acceptance of the terms in Howick's letter of the 5th instant, desire to know if the governor of Lower Canada has been called on to report. 231
July 26, London. The same to Hay. Now that government is in possession of full information, the directors of the land company ask for an interview to see if an equitable arrangement cannot be arrived at. 232
July 29, London. Resolution of a committee of the directors of the land company. They cannot recommend the directors to accept Stanley's offer the land not being situated as expected. To obtain as near an approximation as possible to the company's views, the committee recommend that the directors endeavour to obtain all the Crown reserves and other surveyed Crown lands amounting to almost 495,000 acres as well as the 500,000 offered in Stanley's letter. 233
Lands belonging to the Crown in the Eastern townships. 236
Howick to Reid. The governor of Lower Canada will be called on to report without delay what portions of land can be sold to the company and at what price. 238
August 17, London. Reid to Earl. Sends papers which will be referred to at the interview with Stanley. 241
Enclosed. Inventory of papers. 243
Memoranda to assist in fixing a price for Crown reserves and surveyed Crown lands in certain counties. 245
Table of the population of the townships contained in certain counties and of the prices fixed by the Crown land commissioner. 247
Sketch of the Eastern townships in certain townships. 254
August 24, London. Reid to Lefevre. The directors of the land company accept Stanley's offer subject to the satisfaction of the shareholders. Sends memoranda for which favourable consideration is asked. The directors ask 1st That a shorter period than two years be named in which government could reserve town lots. 2nd The purchase should not be mixed up with the clergy re-

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1833.	serves. 3rd To make more plain the condition as to the erection of public works. 4th that the charge for interest should be given up. 5th In regard to security for the payment of the land, the whole capital will become pledged for the fulfilment of the contract. Other considerations. Page 255	
September 19, London.	Reid to Lefevre. Sends proposed memorandum in which is embodied the agreement for the sale by government to the company. The directors propose, when the memorandum is finally agreed to that it shall be submitted to a general meeting of the shareholders. The capital consists of 6,000 shares of £50 each, all taken up; a deposit of £3 has been paid on each share.	264
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of the agreement.	266
	Plan of the various counties.	268
	Variations in agreement.	270
September 28, London.	Reid to Hay. The proposed memorandum was sent to the Colonial office about a week ago. The directors are anxious for an answer.	274
November 2, London.	The same to the same. The memorandum has been received with modifications. Returns it with suggestions and remarks.	275
December 4, London.	The same to the same. At a general meeting of the shareholders the sale according to the memorandum was accepted. Two signed copies of the agreement have been sent to be executed by Stanley.	276
December 25, London.	Gould to Stanley. Sends proposed charter with remarks.	277
No date.	Gould to Howick. Sends long letter, just received on the British American Land Company.	226
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter from Quebec, dated 16th January 1833. Disappointment at the idea of the British American land company not going into operation. The feeling as to its advantages entertained in the Eastern townships.	228
	Petition from the inhabitants of the Eastern townships in favour of the British American land company.	280
	(A similar petition was sent from the inhabitants of Quebec).	

MR. VIGER'S LETTERS, 1831 TO 1833.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 264; part 2 from 265 to 523; part 3 from 524 to 748; part 4 from 749 to 996; part 5 from 997 to 1227; part 6 from 1228 to 1521; part 7 from 1522 to 1753; part 8 from 1754 to 1957.)

Q. 214.—1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8.

1831. July 11, London.	Viger to Goderich. Recapitulates what took place at the last interview on certain petitions, and asks for another to consider two additional petitions, especially that respecting the Attorney General. Page 5	
July 21, London.	"Considerations relatives à la petition contre M. le Procureur General du Bas Canada," a long argument in support of the charges against Attorney General Stuart.	8
	Letter of same date in reference to the above considerations.	24
August 19, London.	Viger to Goderich. Has received His Lordship's letter. Will use all diligence to answer Stuart's defence.	27
August 23, London.	The same to Hay. (See letter to Goderich, 27th). Has received letter and printed papers, one containing Stuart's petition and memorial, the other his correspondence with the governor's secretary, Samson's petition, &c. There are only observations on the second and third reports, but nothing on the first. Asks if he is to conclude that Stuart sees no neces-	

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1831. sity to answer it, or that his observations have been omitted to be sent. In the latter case asks that that answer be forwarded to him that he may treat the different subjects in their order. Page 29
- August 27, Viger to Goderich. Illness has prevented him from concluding his supplementary remarks on the subjects discussed at his interviews with His Lordship. He is now occupied with Stuart's memorial, but there are some matters relating to the grievances on which he has collected observations which he does not consider it proper to delay until he can send something better if circumstances and want of time do not present obstacles. If His Lordship's occupations give him time he wishes to give at the same time a word of explanation. He had written to Hay, but had received no answer pointing out that Stuart had in his memorial taken no notice of the first report on grievances. It is difficult for him to believe that Stuart does not think it necessary to answer that part of the complaints, but he does not wish to be reproached for not pointing out this defect, and he had observed to Hay that it was proper to treat the different subjects in their order. 31
- August 29, The same to Hay. Had received his letter; the views of Goderich are the same as his (Viger's) to advance, as quickly as possible, the discussion of the affair. The complaints of the Assembly are founded on the three reports of the committee of grievances appointed to inquire into the conduct of Stuart. All the documents collected by Stuart relate to the third report, the rest of the memorial relates to the second report. Had learned from letter that Stuart intended to fill up the gap he (Viger) has pointed out. He (Viger) desired to use all diligence towards the examination and discussion of this affair which has been complicated by Stuart. To treat the subjects separately would involve delay, but he would apply himself with all the diligence possible. 34
- September 12, The same to the same. Apologises for not acknowledging on Saturday receipt of his answer. He desired to avoid rather than to raise obstacles. Desires to assure Goderich that he does not dread discussion and has no desire to add to delays, but desires to put an end to labour of a kind to which duty alone could engage him. To form an idea of the time necessary for the work it should be known that the memorial is 64 pages folio printed in rather small type which includes a great variety of subjects complicated with new considerations to which he must attend whatever his personal opinions. He will use all possible diligence without precipitation. 36
- September 14, The same to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of his request for an interview. Since then other communications had been received, some of which added to the motives which led him to ask for an interview. 38
- September 17, The same to Hay. Acknowledges receipt of letter, fixes on Monday at 2 o'clock for an interview. 39
- September 24, "Observations relatives à quelques uns de griefs de l'Assemblée du Bas Canada énoncés dans son adresse en 1831." The observations are divided into separate parts. The first is entitled "Education." 40 to 61
- London. The second "Concessions of Crown Lands." 62 to 77
- September 24, Viger to Goderich. The young gentleman who does his writing was only able that morning to finish the first part of his observations. The work on the second part is well advanced. It is natural he should desire a copy of the finished paper as he has only sketches, but he will be ready to hand over what is already done next week if His Lordship signifies he desires it. He will continue to work so as to finish the second part without delay, asks leave to have a few copies of the memorial to send to the Assembly, if none have been already sent to the governor. Had proposed to state this to His Lordship if he had not been afraid of imposing on his complaisance. 78
- September 27, The same to Hay. Has had note that Goderich will receive him on Thursday next; he will attend at the time indicated. 80
- London.

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1831.
September 28, London. Viger to Goderich. Had begun work on Stuart's memorial the moment he received it, the obstacles to a rapid completion of the task of discussing the memorial which would have been even longer had he been obliged to discuss the opinions contained in the memorial. Page 81
Index to the subjects of the observations of Stuart's memorial. 84
Observations. Preliminary remarks. 86
First part. 108
Second part. 167
(The observations are so long and enter into so much detail, that it is impossible to summarise them in any moderate space.)
- October 8, London. Viger to Goderich. Has sent additional observations as requested. They are on that part of the memorial to which Stuart has given most attention. He (Viger) would have wished to contract some of his remarks so as not to swell his own work too much. He has already explained why he cannot think lightly on subjects that concern the writer of the memorial. Will endeavour to complete the remainder of the observations as soon as possible. 215
Continuation of the observations on Stuart's memorial. 216
- October 29, London. Viger to Goderich. At his last interview had called attention to the measures that Parliament could adopt to regulate the commerce of the empire which might affect the colonies. The subject is connected with that of the third of the articles of the address of the Assembly of Lower Canada of 16th March. Had already submitted remarks on the first two. Had sketched remarks on the third, but was desirous to retouch them. After His Lordship writes he could not delay sending them as they are and hopes they will not be found unworthy of notice. 263
Considerations relative to the third of the grievances enumerated by the Assembly in the address of 16th March, 1831. 265
- October 31, London. Viger to Hay. Received his letter late on Saturday night with printed copy of documents from Stuart to be added to his memorial. The translation of his (Viger's) observations has been begun and is continued with activity; it will take yet from two to three weeks, as he has been informed. He has finished his observations on the memorial and is engaged with the appendix. The remarks on Nos. 1 to 15 have been already sent to His Lordship. The delay caused by having copies made; will now take up the rest of the report made to Kempt. How he intends to employ himself. 275
- October — London. The same to Goderich. On Saturday or such other day thereafter as His Lordship may appoint, he will be ready to hand in another part of the observations. He will as soon as possible have the observations prepared on the different documents forming an appendix to the memorial. 214
- November 2, London. The same to Hay. He was obliged to take time to gain some fair idea of a work so considerable as Stuart's new production referred to in his (Hay's) letter of Saturday. In consequence of the inconvenience to the province caused by the absence of the Attorney General, Goderich desires to have observations on Stuart's memorial within a fortnight. Sends some considerations selected from many others. 278
(The letter is dated 2nd September, but that is apparently a mistake.)
- November 3, London. Viger to Goderich. Could have added many things to his letter, but knew how valuable was His Lordship's time. Asks for a short interview. 283
- November 4, London. The same to Hay. Thanks for letter. He has at heart the desire to comply with the views of Goderich in using all diligence to complete his work. 285
- November 8, London. The same to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of his request for an interview at which he intended to present his observations on the affidavits contained in Stuart's memorial. 286

1831.
November 8,
London.

Viger to Goderich. Is taking measures to have the translation made of his observations that His Lordship wishes for. This will explain why he has not been able to send another part of his observations which has been ready for some days. He would even have desired to revise some of his observations as he had received new information in regard to two of the grievances stated by the Assembly on the 16th March. A little more time is necessary to enable him to offer His Lordship a work worthy of notice. Asks that attention be paid to his observations on Crown lands which he has been requested to urge should be placed under the control of the legislature as the only method of making them profitable as well as beneficial to the province. Remarks on the coincidences in his letters to Goderich, and in those received from Quebec. After his explanations by letter and *viva voce* does not think it necessary to comment on extracts he has given. Sends further extracts with remarks on the mutual interest of the Mother Country and the colony which would be best served by agreeing to the propositions of the Assembly. The letter is of some length.

Page 287.

November 23, Observations on Stuart's memorial. Remarks on the appendix, with summaries of affidavits, &c. 303
London.

Viger to Hay. His hope to finish the observations on the appendix to Stuart's memorial in a fortnight or three weeks had been fulfilled, and these on the report to Kempt would have been sent but for the mistake of his amanuensis. Has also completed those on the new affidavits. Progress of remarks on the other parts of the work—the translation, &c. 359
December 12, London.

The same to Howick. Gives his reasons for delay in answering letter, which required particular observations. 361
December 12, London.

The same to Goderich. Remarks in the letter from Howick requiring some explanation, asks for a short interview. 369
December 19, London.

The same to Howick. In reference to His Lordship's letter, his remarks on the first part of Stuart's answer to the commissioners would have been already at the Colonial office, but for the trouble caused by the translation and printing. Thinks he will finish his work in a fortnight or three weeks. Stuart's statements and appendix in the second part require close attention to discuss them, so that he cannot fix the precise time for finishing, but after he has finished the first, he thinks a few days will be sufficient to prepare a sketch of the discussion of the second part, when he might be able to give an idea of the time necessary to finish. Does not understand the difficulties felt by Goderich but as they exist he must give attention to each part of Stuart's answers as if he felt serious difficulties. Sometimes an interview produces more effect than writing. 370
December 24, London.

The same to Howick. Sends two additional sheets of the translation of his observations. As soon as the work is complete, he shall have as many copies as are wanted. 373
No date.

The same to Goderich. Additional observations on a letter with affidavits from Stuart. 374

1832.
January 2, The report made on the 20th October, 1828, to Kempt, relative to the suits for libel pending in the Courts with remarks. 385
London.

Viger to Howick. Had informed him that if Goderich wished for remarks on Stuart's letter he was ready to submit observations. Progress of the work. 425
January 6, London.

The same to the same. Has sent to Goderich the part of the observations completed. Will continue work on the rest of Stuart's letter. 428
January 6, London.

The same to Goderich. Sends by His Lordship's desire, observations in relation to the first part of Stuart's letter. Continues his work on the second part. 427

Enclosed. Observations on a letter of James Stuart of 8th October, 1831. Preliminary considerations. 429

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	First part.	Page 440
1832. January 10, London.	Viger to Howick. Had been slightly indisposed when he received the letter. He sent the observations with so little loss of time that he had omitted to classify them or the precise indications of the subjects to be treated.	492
January 15, London.	The same to Goderich. Had hoped to send observations on Stuart's letter before the middle of last week but could not have it finished in time. When his Lordship considers the part sent today he will see the difficulties of the work and he hopes for some indulgence as to its form.	497
	Observations on Stuart's letter second part.	499 to 608
January 16, London.	Viger to Howick. Has received a couple of sheets of the translation, on Saturday, too late to send on the same day, now sends them.	494
January 28, London.	The same to Goderich. Had hoped to send the translation complete, but cannot get it from the printer till next week when he will send copies to His Lordship. The progress of the work in respect to the observations on Stuart's letters.	495
March 9, London.	The same to the same. Has sent another part of his observations on Stuart's reply. Hopes to have the rest ready by the end of next week. The translation of the first part is in the hands of the printer.	609
	Continuation of observations.	611
March 13, London.	Viger to Goderich. Sends another series of observations on Stuart's letter respecting the complaints of the Assembly. Repeats the hope that as His Lordship examines the work he will see its difficulties.	647
	Continuation of observations on Stuart.	648
March 24, London.	Viger to Goderich. Sends again a portion of observations on Stuart and asks for an interview.	677
	Continuation of observations on Stuart.	678
April 4, London.	Viger to Goderich. Has sent three printed sheets of the translation of his observations. Reminds his Lordship of a request for an audience.	701
	Continuation of the observations.	702
	Further observations.	719
April 6, London.	Viger to Howick. Thanks His Lordship and will call at the Colonial office at the hour mentioned.	748
April 24, London.	The same to Goderich. Has sent further observations. From indisposition he has been unable to give them the finishing touches. Hopes to do so in a few days.	749
	Continuation of the observations.	750
April 24, London.	Viger to Goderich. Sends extracts from letters, written by friends worthy of confidence in the paper printed in the <i>Minerve</i> . Desires only that the truth should be known respecting what relates to Green. Had he had time he could have sent information on various subjects that would have been useful. There are many points of view from which objects at a distance present themselves.	768
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from letters from Montreal disapproving of the sentiments of a writer in the <i>Minerve</i> , speaking of revolution, separation from the Mother Country, &c.	770, 771
May 3, London.	Viger to Goderich. Sends additional part of the translation printed. Had sent copy of the report of the Committee of Assembly on the case of Green by which it will be seen that his observations were only too well founded. Would have had the conclusion of his observations in His Lordship's hands but for the delay consequent on the translation and printing.	772
May 19, London.	The same to the same. Is sending the last part of the observations on Stuart's letter in reply to the first and third reports of the committee on grievances. He did not wish to delay sending it but is adding some necessary remarks to those regarding Green's affidavit. They are being copied and shall be sent early next week; recommends some attention being paid to these documents.	773

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Enclosed. Remarks on Stuart's new replies to parts of the second report of the committee on grievances. Page 775

May 19,
London.

Viger to Howick. Sends three copies of his first observations on Stuart's memorial. For the second he is waiting till the whole be printed but if Goderich wishes to have the sheets already printed of the second observations he will send to the printer for them. 831

May 22,
London.

The same to Goderich. Sends letter respecting the report of the committee of Assembly on Green's affidavit. Has received communications of interest especially respecting reserved bills on which he desires an interview. Had also received a memorial from Thomas Coffin a member of the Legislative Council which he was asked to recommend. 832

May 23,
London.

The same to the same. Observations on Stuart's memorial. 833

May 25,
London.

The same to Howick. Has sent copies of the translation of his second observations so far as they are printed. 845

May 30,
London.

The same to ——— Will come to the Colonial office on Saturday at the hour designated. 846

June 23,
London.

The same to Goderich. Sends the last printed part of his observations on Stuart's letter. The difficulties he has had in preparing them as they were done piece by piece, the translation and printing being done at the same time. Pleads these facts as grounds for indulgence to the composition. Asks that attention be given to parts which close his observations in view of their importance. 847

June 23,
London.

The same to Howick. Sends the two parts which finish his answers to Stuart. As soon as the title and table of contents are printed he will send the number of copies wanted in a complete state. 849

June 28,
London.

The same to the same. Had received his note acknowledging receipt of his (Viger's) to Goderich. Had called at the Colonial office to ascertain how many copies of his observations were wanted so as to save him the trouble of writing but found that he had gone. Had made corrections in the complete sets not made in the parts previously sent. 850

June 28,
London.

The same to Goderich. Has sent half a dozen printed copies of his observations. Will send more if desired. 851

July 12,
London.

The same to Howick. Has received letter. Thanks him and Goderich for information sent. 852

July 17,
London.

The same to Goderich. Since his interview he had received numerous documents although they were not complete, but he expected the rest daily. Even the most limited statement of facts will require time and labour; some of these have not yet reached His Lordship. He knows that at Montreal on the 21st May three were killed and several wounded. The findings of the Jury were that the men were killed by firing of a detachment of 15th Regiment. Arrest of Colonel Mackintosh and Captain Temple by order of the coroner and proceedings in consequence. 853

July 28,
London.

The same to Howick. In reference to the report of the Jury in the case of the riots at Montreal, it was only the fact he wished to notice. Had he wished to go further he might have added remarks on the course of the coroner in various points. The amount of security given by the accused did not matter as whether it was a shilling or a thousand pounds, no one would have suspected that they would not appear at the proper tribunal. 862

July 28,
London.

The same to Goderich. Has received letter from Howick. Will send reasons why he had not entered into considerations which presented themselves as soon as he could send a summary of the facts with respect to the unfortunate occurrence at Montreal on 21st May. The parcel containing information has not yet arrived at Liverpool. In the meantime he is collecting materials besides those already in his possession. The proceedings of the magistrates of Montreal sent to the Colonial Office would be of great

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assistance to him ; asks for communication of them. There are few events in Canada on which it was more necessary to throw light. Page 865

August 2,
London.

Viger to Howick. Apologises for not at once answering his letter. 867

August 2,
London.

The same to Goderich. Has been informed that His Lordship cannot comply with his request relative to the proceedings of the magistrates as it relates to an event still under judicial inquiry. Reasons why he should have access to these proceedings. 868

August 21,
London.

The same to the same. Has received continuation of the information relative to the event spoken of in letter of 28th July and hopes to send in a few days observations worthy of attention. Expects at any moment papers with proceedings of the Assembly and a list of reserved bills. Asks for an interview on other important subjects. 871

August 29,
London.

The same to the same. Enters into explanations respecting the riot at Montreal on the 21st May when three men were killed by the troops and sends observations on the subject. 873

Enclosed. Observations respecting events at Montreal on 21st May. 877 to 924

September 11,
London.

Viger to Goderich. Explains his motives for entering into the question of events in Montreal of 21st May. 930

September 11,
London.

The same to Howick. Had been obliged to add to his observations in consequence of the letter which treated his purposes in dealing with the events in Montreal differently from what he intended. 934

October 13,
London.

The same to Goderich. Apologises for troubling His Lordship so soon after he has returned from the country, but he would fail in his duty if he did not ask for a short interview. 935

October 24,
London.

The same to the same. Thanks to His Lordship for granting an interview. 936

November 10,
London.

The same to the same. Additional observations on the events at Montreal of 21st May. 937

November 10,
London.

The same to the same. Had been obliged to send additional observations on the events at Montreal. The picture is not drawn from imagination but from facts and the conclusion can scarcely be doubtful. 960

November 20,
London.

The same to Howick. Has received letter that the suspension of Stuart has been confirmed and that a commission is to issue in favour of some one else to the office of Attorney General. 961

December 11,
London.

The same to Goderich. Further on events at Montreal on 21st May and criticism of the composition of the Grand Jury at Quebec. 962

1833.

February 13,
London.

The same to the same. Had sent copy of letter asked for. Since the interview he had received further information and asks for another interview. 971

February 18,
London.

The same to the same. Thanks for an interview being granted. 972

February 25,
London.

The same to the same. Sends observations on the resolutions of the Assembly expelling Christie. 973

Enclosed. Copy of the resolutions. 975

March 4,
London.

Viger to Howick. Sends thanks to Goderich for communication of dispatch to Aylmer of 15th February and for other attentions of a similar kind. Had offered to give Goderich an explanation of the facts that led to the expulsion of Christie. 977

March 9,
London.

The same to Goderich. Comments on the expulsion of Christie and the reasons of the Assembly for doing so. 979

March 12,
London.

The same to Howick. Had informed His Lordship of the receipt of a letter from Marcoux respecting the Indians of Sault St. Louis, and asked for an interview. Had asked for an interview to give him an extract from this

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letter which contains a sort of memorial. Knows how much his time is occupied but cannot longer delay to bring the subject before Goderich.

Page 983

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Marcoux giving a sketch of the tenure of the seigniori of La Prairie de la Madelaine and the disposal of the revenues.

985

March 13,
London.

Viger to Goderich. Has received letter from Howick that His Lordship (Goderich) cannot grant him an interview in respect to Christie. Whatever be his opinion as to the advantages of interviews, he has not interrupted important occupations without pressing motives. The facility with which he obtained interviews is an additional reason for not abusing the privilege.

990

March 13,
London.

The same to Howick. Thanks for letter. To assure Goderich that he did not ask for an interview and regrets if any vague expressions led to explanations that it could not be granted.

992

April 16,
London.

The same to Stanley. Several of the objects with which he is charged require serious consideration. It is not long since he submitted certain observations to Goderich. Now asks for an interview.

993

May 7,
London.

The same to the same. Had been informed by Hay that an interview could not be obtained with Stanley owing to pressure of business. Renews his request. Subjects which could be brought up at such an interview.

994

May 17,
London.

The same to Hay. Had not had time on the previous day to acknowledge receipt of letter, it required some observations to the Colonial Secretary.

996

May 17,
London.

The same to Stanley. Received a letter from Hay that from press of business no interview could be given at the time of the application of 16th April. In answer to the letter of the 7th which repeated the request for an interview no notice was taken of that request. Reminds him of the reasons he gives for urging the granting of the request. Comments on Hay's remarks on the terms *Agent officiel* and *Agent permanent* the statement that he was only agent for one special object which Goderich had settled, it was easy to see that the mission could not be restricted in such narrow bounds and that the object indicated by Hay was only of secondary importance and only one of those with which he was entrusted to His Majesty's government. It might be sufficient on this point to refer him to Goderich's letter of 18th August, 1831.

997

June 1,
London.

The same to the same. Has lately received additional documents to those respecting petitions already before government and also new claims. Among these are papers respecting Crown lands with petition against a company to deal with these lands, some relative to the post office and to the suspension of a judge, others on the supply bill rejected by the Council. Asks for an interview to discuss certain of the points. In the absence of a law on the nomination of an agent a resolution of the Assembly required his services.

1001

June 10,
London.

The same to the same. As he cannot obtain an interview writes on two subjects indicated in his letter of the 7th May and 1st June as worthy of attention. Petitions have long been before the Colonial Secretary respecting Crown lands. In his letter of the 11th December, he objected to the plans of those who were forming a joint stock company who desired to make of these lands a commercial speculation and sought the government to dispose of these lands so that the company might sell again to individuals. The evil effect of introducing such companies. Denies that the Assembly desires to preserve the lands to the province to be inhabited exclusively by inhabitants of French origin.

1003

June 17,
London.

The same to the same. Had been obliged in his letter of the 10th to remark on certain passages in an address from the Legislative Council appearing to support the views of the speculators, which are opposed to those of the

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1833.	Assembly and to support them makes imputations on the Assembly. This consideration cannot fail to arouse serious reflection that the members of one body should use such language against the popular branch of government. There are other points of the address which he has indicated. Page 1008	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Observations on parts of an address of the Legislative Council during the session of 1833.	1011
June 27, London.	Viger to Stanley. Besides other objects mentioned in letters of 10th and 17th, there are three bills which have passed both Houses and been reserved. If time permit, he would wish for an interview. The first bill is for the establishment of a house of education. Another is the renewal of a bill to provide for the trial of small causes and the third is to consolidate an establishment to offer an asylum for fallen women.	1018
July 2, London.	The same to the same. In acknowledging receipt of his letter of the 17th, Hay intimated that he (Stanley) would refuse to enter into any discussion of the subject to which it related. Does not know what part of the letter gave ground for this intimation. Recapitulates the contents of the letter.	1021
July 12, London.	The same to Hay. Apologises for not answering sooner.	1024
July 12, London.	The same to Stanley. Regrets he could not write him yesterday to thank him for the reply that he would receive him with pleasure as soon as he (Stanley) had a little leisure. Knowing the importance of his business he would have wished to avoid troubling him but for the necessity of doing so. A very short time will enable him to explain matters.* In consideration of his (Stanley's) pressing occupations, he would defer addressing to him other communications.	1025
August 16, London.	The same to the same. Will not fail to call at the Colonial office on Tuesday.	1027
September 2, London.	The same to the same. Congratulates himself that his explanations have smoothed away difficulties; he cannot better show his gratitude than by labouring to fulfil the engagement he made at the time of the interviews. Is now sending part of the considerations relating to Lower Canada, then under discussion. Asks him to consider the remarks which follow. Enters into details of his mission, the state of Lower Canada &c., which are too long and complicated to admit of being properly summarised.	1028
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Considerations. Preliminary remarks.	1042
	Statement of some of the subjects of complaint on the part of Lower Canada.	1049
	On the Legislative Council.	1051
	On the Executive Council.	1059
	On the inferior departments.	1072
September 10, London.	Viger to Stanley. Sends some considerations being a continuation of those in his letter of the 2nd. Recapitulates part of his previous letter and continues his statement.	1074
	<i>Enclosed.</i> On the danger of partiality in the decisions of the courts.	1079
	Montreal election, 1832. Catastrophe of 21st May. Summary.	1084
	Narrative.	1085
September 27, London.	Viger to Stanley. Had felt the unlikelihood of the report of the election at Montreal sent on the 2nd, but asks him to guard against first impressions. Had continued the report on the 10th and enters now into the motives which actuated the commander of the garrison for insisting on the necessity of the intervention of an armed force. To facilitate the formation of exact ideas on the subject it was necessary to enter into details, to make explanations and to make known at least the principal circumstances.	1117
	Considerations on the selection of the Grand Jury after the catastrophe of 21st May, 1832.	1126

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1833	Of the proceedings, resolutions and petitions of a portion of the citizens of Quebec.	Page 1134
	Summary.	1142
October 14, London.	Viger to Stanley. Sends considerations of other subjects than those already discussed.	1147
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Considerations on the new commission of the peace.	1151
November 14, London.	Viger to Stanley. Would have sent the results of his labour sooner but for the difficulty in the choice of a subject where there were so many to select from. The difficulty of judging of events at a distance. Recalls historical events in the country.	1168
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Considerations continued. On the absence of responsibility on the part of public functionaries.	1173
November 26, London.	Viger to Stanley. Can form no idea of the fate of the reserved bill, but thought it his duty to address to him some reflections on the subject. Had spoken to him last August of the bill, but supposed he was too much pressed with business to give it sufficient attention at the time. Remarks on the bill.	1199
December 2, London.	The same to the same. Understands that Judge Kerr is in London. Is ready to give explanation respecting the accusations against him and his answers.	1203
December 30, London.	The same to the same. Understands the position of the Colonial Secretary and his embarrassment relative to matters of administration requiring intervention. Observations respecting the state of Lower Canada.	1205
	Additional Letter (translation into English) to Goderich, with observations on a memoir or statement of James Stuart with correspondence.	1229 to 1531
	Observations on a letter from James Stuart to Goderich, relating to animadversions and imputations on his conduct and character in certain proceedings of the Assembly of Lower Canada.	1532 to 1957

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Q. 215-1.

1834.		
January 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 1). Sends schedule of dispatches transmitted to the Colonial Office in 1833.	Page 1
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	2
January 13, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 2). Opened the session of the legislature on the 7th. Sends speech, addresses and answers.	16
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	17
	Address of the Legislative Council.	24
	Address of the Legislative Assembly.	28
	Answers.	32, 33
January 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 3). Immediately after the delivery of the speech, Bourdages in the Assembly, in order to prevent a session of the legislature, moved that the House should break off all communication with him (Aylmer) from his not issuing a writ for the election of a member to replace Mondelet, whose seat had been declared vacant by the House. The motion defeated on an amendment moved by Neilson. Addresses received. Had sent two messages to the Assembly, one relating to the financial embarrassment of the local government, and the other to the case of Mondelet. Had communicated the answers to the addresses to the King. In regard to the financial embarrassment of the local government explains that the estimate of the expenses for the civil government did not include the salaries of the Governor, the Civil Secretary, the Provincial Secretary and the Attorney	

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and Solicitor General, under instructions from Goderich and that authority would have justified Government in paying them from funds at the disposal of the Crown notwithstanding the failure of the supply bill. In order to put the whole of the public officers on the same footing, only a proportion was paid to the above named officers. In consequence of this arrangement the fund was exhausted and no provision would have remained for these officers had the directions of Goderich been adhered to, so that in his message on the financial embarrassment a charge was introduced for the salaries of these officers. The coarse conduct of the violent party in the Assembly. Cannot hazard an opinion as to the result of the present session, but thinks the violent party have received a severe blow, and are greatly staggered by the nature of the communications addressed to the House. If firmness is continued, it will have the happiest effect. Page 34

Enclosed. Message in relation to the financial embarrassment of government and the necessity of supplying funds for the payment of the Civil Service. 40

January 23, Aylmer to Stanley (No. 4). Sends half yearly return of the members of Quebec. the Executive and Legislative Councillors to 1st January 1834. 46

Enclosed. Return. 47

January 24, Aylmer to Stanley (No. 5). Transmits certified copy of the proceedings Quebec. of the Executive Council of Lower Canada to 31st December 1833. 54

January 25, The same to the same (No. 6). Transmits account of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber for six Quebec. months; statement of receipts for three months both ended on 31st December, 1833 and receipts for casual and territorial revenue for three months ending on the same date. 55

Enclosed. Receipts and expenditure for Crown lands and for licences to cut timber for six months ending 31st December 1833. 56

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and of licences to cut timber for three months ended 31st December 1833. 61

Statement of receipts for casual and territorial revenue for three months ending on 31st December, 1833. 62

January 25, Aylmer to Stanley (No 7). Transmits half yearly return of the sale of Quebec. clergy reserves to 31st December, 1833. 63

Enclosed. Sale of Clergy reserves. 64

January 27, Aylmer to Stanley (No. 8). Reports the destruction by fire of the Quebec. Castle of St. Lewis, the official residence of the Governor of Lower Canada. Had informed both Houses but owing to the relations with the Assembly had not made any proposal to that branch for the means of obtaining a suitable residence for the Governor. 70

February 8, The same to the same (No. 9). Sends copy of letter from members of Quebec. the committee of trade of Quebec expressing apprehension of the ruinous situation in which they would be placed were any alterations made next session in the duties on timber and deals. Without expressing an opinion asks that his influence may be used to protect the interests of the memorialists. 72

Enclosed. Members of the committee of trade to Aylmer. 73

Abstract of a petition to the King from 516 merchants, traders and citizens of Montreal on the timber duties. 77

The same on the same subject from 2,958 inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada. 82

March 5, Aylmer to Stanley (No. 10). Recapitulates the contents of his letters Quebec. of the 13th and 22nd January, respecting the motion by Bourdages to prevent the Assembly from taking up business and also as to the messages he had sent. The delay in considering the financial state of the province was not calculated to create sanguine impressions of the disposition of the Assembly increased by the demand for £7,000 on account of contingent

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1834.

expenses, so that he refused to meet the demand. Sends copy of reasons which have given rise to the ninety-two resolutions adopted. The impropriety of granting this advance when the officers of government are reduced to a state of destitution from the non-payment of their salaries. Sends copy of address declining to grant the warrant. The objectionable nature of the charges voted by the Assembly for which the advance of £7,000 was asked. It was not likely that the Assembly would forego the right they had assumed to create offices and to assign salaries &c. upon their own authority, so that had he given authority for the payment he would have fallen into another difficulty. In obedience to the call of the House three only were absent on the 15th ultimo. Whilst waiting, a series of 92 resolutions was prepared, submitted to the House, agreed to and an address founded on them ordered to be prepared. Neilson and Cuvillier two of the three members who went to England to support the petitions from the Assembly voted with the minority. The third (Viger) is still absent. The resolutions were carried by 56 yeas to 24 nays. The change that has taken place since 1831, the whole tenour of the 92 resolutions being to excite apprehension for the tranquillity of the province. The language of the Assembly would lead to the belief that the whole population must be in an alarming state of agitation but the very reverse of this is the fact. The vehemence of feeling shown by the resolutions is confined to the walls of the Assembly, whose main object seems to be to get rid of the constitution. Gives the salient points of the resolutions which he classes under eleven heads. These are (1) The Legislative Council. (2) The Executive Council. (3) The waste lands of the Crown. (4) The case of Mr. Mondelet. (5) The interference of the military force at elections. (6) The Tenures Act. (7) Control of the revenue. (8) Withholding public documents by the Executive during the present session. (9) Payments made by the Executive without lawful authority. (10) Contingent expenses of the House of Assembly. (11) The misconduct of public officers.

Page 84

Each of these points is discussed at length.

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures.

118

Message to the Assembly in reference to the expulsion of Mondelet.

122

Message respecting the address of the Assembly for sanction to hold a national convention.

131

Message relating to the application for an advance of £7,000.

136

Report of committee on the immediately preceding message.

144

Printed copy of the 92 resolutions.

152

Resolutions by Neilson in opposition to the preceding.

162

Substance of addresses during the present session with His Excellency's answers.

171

Statement showing the amount of civil expenditure of Lower Canada for 1833, the amount paid, and the balance still unpaid.

179

Statement showing the probable revenues of Lower Canada, formerly at the disposal of the Crown, and of the civil expenditure to 10th October, 1834.

180

Statement of estimates for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada from 1829 to 1834.

181

Aylmer to Hay (private). Sends a few newspapers which in the present position of affairs may prove interesting. Notwithstanding the fiery resolutions in the Assembly has never known the people of the province so tranquil. Thinks the violent party will seek to create excitement by public meetings, but does not think their efforts will be successful. The Canadians are tranquil and contented, and it will be difficult to make them believe in the existence of evils they have not felt. Received the address founded on the 92 resolutions, which will be forwarded by way of Halifax; as soon as a copy can be made on dispatch paper it shall be sent by New York. As

March 6,
Quebec.

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the Assembly informs His Majesty that supply shall be withheld till the grievances complained of are redressed, and as power is reserved to add to them, is afraid that the time when supply may be expected is far distant. Distressing state of the public officers for want of their salaries. Having had the resolutions and the addresses founded on it passed, the violent party are hurrying away so that he is afraid there may not be a quorum left. Page 183

March 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 11). Forwards address from the Assembly founded on the 92 resolutions. 186

GOV. LORD AYLMEY, 1834.

Q. 215-2.

1833.

November 16,
Downing
Street.

Hay to Gould. A. W. Cochran to Craig. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley 25th March 1834.

1834.

March 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 11). Covering letter in Q. 215-1.

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly of Lower Canada to the King founded on the 92 resolutions. Pages 187 to 271

The same in French. 272 to 350

March 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 12). Has received dispatches as by schedule annexed. 351

Enclosed. Schedule. 352

March 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 13). Has received dispatches by the January mail. The December mail has not yet arrived. 354

March 14,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 14). Sends copy of address from the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. The original engrossed on parchment shall be transmitted by the first opportunity. 355

Enclosed. Address of the Council. Thanks for the decision not to change the constitution. The appeal of the Assembly to the Imperial parliament is an impeachment of the King's decision. 356

March 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 15). Sends copy of address from the Assembly. The original already sent. 359

March 15,
Quebec.

The same to Hay. Sends copy of proposed Act to amend 1 and 2 William 4 cap 23 to be submitted to Stanley. As a wind up to what he has written on financial matters he cannot resist adding that nothing short of the disposal by the Crown of the revenues from 14 George 3 cap. 88 will enable government to hold its ground in the province. The newspapers in the interest of the violent party continue to pour forth abuse on the government, both in Lower Canada and in the Mother Country. 360

Enclosed. Proposed amendment of the Act 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23. 362

March 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 16). Sends address from the Legislative Council. 370

March 19,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 17). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 371

Enclosed. Schedule. 372

March 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 18). Sends copy of speech on prorogation. The proceedings during the session have been marked by a more than ordinary degree of violence, of disregard to the dignity of the Crown and of respect to the other branch of the Legislature and at last assumed so grave a character that he felt bound to explain why he did not at once break up the session, dissolution being liable to serious objections from the results of

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1834. vious dissolutions. A dissolution at this time would give the violent party a plausible excuse for their violence and an opportunity of saying that the Executive dreads the result of the investigation into the affair of the 21st May at Montreal. In his speech at closing he told the Assembly that beyond their own walls the people of the province were profoundly tranquil. The Assembly knew this but he thought it necessary to mark the factious character of the majority of the Assembly. Page 373
- March 22. *Enclosed.* Speech on prorogation. 376
- Aylmer to Stanley. In reference to complaints by the commissioner of Crown lands for New Brunswick respecting depredations in the neighbourhood of the Restigouche, states the system of disposing of timber licences in Lower Canada. Mr. Macdonald, the present agent, will be instructed to put himself in communication with Baillie's deputy on the Restigouche to check any clandestine operations. 381
- March 23, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. In compliance with circular from Goderich sends statement of revenue and expenditure for 1833. 383
- Enclosed.* Account of the regular revenues from local taxes and duties for 1833. 385
- Revenues applicable to the expenses of the civil government. 386
- Account of casual revenue and incidental receipts. 387
- Account of civil charges. 388
- The heads of the expenditure are in these papers given in detail.
- Return of receipts by the Trinity House, Quebec, for various purposes. 401 to 404
- March 24, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 21). Is afraid the Halifax December packet has been lost. Asks for duplicates. 405
- List of dispatches sent to Lord Aylmer by the North American mail of December supposed to be lost. An undated memorandum. Duplicates sent. 406
- March 25, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley. (No 22) Transmits copy of letter from A. W. Cochran, chairman of the Historical Committee of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, respecting the copying of documents. 407
- Enclosed.* Hay to Gould. Owing to the addition that would be caused to the labours of the department, Stanley cannot accede to the application to have documents copied in the Colonial Office. 408
- A. W. Cochran to Craig. Applies to have the assistance of Aylmer to have copies made of papers of historical importance for the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. 409
- List of papers in the archives of the Board of Trade. 414

Gov. LORD AYLMEK, 1834.

Q. 216-1.

1834. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 23). Transmits memorial from British merchants and other British inhabitants of Quebec expressive of attachment to His Majesty's person and government and to the constitution of the province as established. Page 1
- April 1, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorial signed by 3064 persons, as noted, the signatures having been detached. 2
- April 4, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 24). Had delayed answering confidential communication not knowing if the Act, which was about to expire, to tax emigrants arriving by sea was to be renewed. A bill was, however, introduced to renew the Act and passed both Houses, although he had warned them that he would reserve it. Asks for a speedy decision, so that if sanctioned, its provisions may come into effect in the ensuing season.

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1834.

Remarks on the nature of the tax, and recommends that the Act be assented to. Page 15

Enclosed. Messages to both houses respecting the Act to tax emigrants, and recommending that a temporary provision be made for sick and destitute emigrants. 20

Bill to continue Act to raise a fund to provide for sick and destitute emigrants. 22

Report of the Quebec emigrant society. 25

Return of the number of sick emigrants admitted into Quebec Emigrants Hospital from 1st January, 1833, to 1st January, 1834. 35

Return of emigrants received into the Montreal General Hospital from 1st May, 1833, to 29th March, 1834. 36

Memorial of the Quebec Emigrant Society pointing out the calamities to which the province would be exposed if there were no fund for the relief of emigrants. 37

April 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 25). Sends copy of message to the Assembly respecting the non-payment of the Attorney General's account for professional services. Is not aware that the House came to any decision, indeed he could not think it could be entertained by the House, considering how other communications from government were received during its short and turbulent session. 42

Enclosed. Message to the Assembly mentioned in immediately preceding letter. 44

April 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 26). Transmits statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenues and of Crown lands and licences to cut timber for three months ending on 31st ulto. 46

Enclosed. Statement of receipts of casual and territorial revenues. 47

Statement of receipts for Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 48

Both statements are for three months to 31st March.

April 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 27). Leave having been given to obtain stationery from the stationery office, provided the province is prepared to meet the expense, sends requisition, with notice that unless the stationery is of superior quality, he will be at liberty to obtain it elsewhere. 49

Enclosed. Requisition. 50

April 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 28). Sends statement from Routh of the expenditures for the Indian department for the year ending 31st December, 1833. 53

Enclosed. Expenditures for Upper and Lower Canada given separately. 54

Other documents on the same subject with details of expenditure at different posts. 55 to 82

April 17,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 29). Sends copies of 12 bills passed by the legislature at last session, 11 being reserved and one disallowed, with statement of reasons. 83

Enclosed. Title of bill for the purchase of Grosse Isle disallowed for reasons given. 84

Titles of reserved bills with reasons for reservation. 86 to 123

Copy of bill for the purchase of Grosse Isle, disallowed. 124

Text of the reserved bills, with remarks. 131 to 177

List of the Executive Council. 178

Further respecting reserved bills. 180 to 234

April 19,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 30). Has received dispatches by way of New York according to schedule annexed. 235

Enclosed. Schedule. 236

April 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 31). Has received dispatches by Halifax March mail according to schedule annexed. 237

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GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1834.

Q. 216-2.

1834.
March 24,
Quebec.

Petition of merchants of Quebec. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 25th April, 1834.

April 7,
Quebec.

Memorial from the Ursuline Nuns.

April 13,
Quebec.

Second memorial from the Ursuline Nuns. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 28th April, 1834.

April 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley. Covering letter in Q 216-1, p. 237.

Enclosed. Schedule.

Page 238

April 21,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Campbell. Enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 22nd April, 1834.

April 22,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (separate). In reference to letter marked confidential enclosing copies of dispatches relating to the encroachments by Maine on the territory still in dispute, has written to Sir Archibald Campbell. Has not changed his views on defence and recommends that a fortified post be established at the falls on the River St. John, as recommended by Kempt and himself. This would serve to unite Lower Canada and New Brunswick in a military sense. Has long ago selected a site for a *tête du pont* opposite the citadel at Quebec but such a work should be secondary to that at the falls on the St. John river.

239

Enclosed. Aylmer to Campbell. On the subject of fortifying the falls on the St. John

242

April 25,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 32). Sends petition from merchants of Quebec complaining of the high rate of fees in the vice Admiralty court. The justice of the complaint, as the court is used by seamen and needy lawyers to the detriment of the petitioners. The fees for 1833 were £715.7.11 and for registrar and marshal fees £629.7.2. Recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted.

247

Enclosed. Petition from the merchants.

250

April 28,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 33). Had reported the claim of the Ursuline Nuns for indemnification for a portion of their seigniori being included in the township of Leeds. They offer now to settle for the sum of £3,023 and to give the settlers a complete clearance. Recommends that owing to the difficulty of settlement the offer should be accepted.

256

Enclosed. Memorial from the Ursuline Nuns in reference to their seigniori of St. Croix.

259

Second memorial, thanking the governor for his solicitude in their favour.

264

May 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (private). Has, according to instructions, resumed the weekly report, in which he can communicate more freely than in official dispatches. The dominant party has had agents actively employed in getting up meetings, but these have proved anything but favourable to their views and discussions that have arisen have resulted in the Canadians of French origin hitherto united in favour of the majority of the Assembly, taking different sides; the party is losing ground and the Roman Catholic clergy are contributing their good offices, and he begins to think a reaction is in progress. The Executive government has no share in the meetings termed loyal meetings, the people are left entirely to themselves but every shift is resorted to by the violent party to obtain signatures to their addresses, the names of whole families being sometimes added without ceremony. The province is in the utmost tranquillity and the return of spring will take the people to their agricultural labour. Calls attention to two articles from Neilson's *Gazette*.

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1834.

Enclosed. Article entitled "The Agitation." Describes the efforts made by both parties, which cannot affect the decision of the British government. It cannot doubt that the colony wishes to preserve the benefits of the protection of the British government, which are lessened by colonial dissensions, which the agitation is not likely to diminish. In Quebec the agitation is chiefly in the newspapers and among the committees of the Resolutioners and their missionaries, and the honest cultivators can see nothing of the oppression of government that they are told of. They are deprived of benefits they had a right to expect by the dissensions of the legislature. "Happen what will we see no cause for alarm in the colony, "being persuaded that the great body of the people is sound, and the government, both here and at home, not disposed to any improper exercise of "power, or giving way to irritation." Page 272

Article from *l'Ami du Peuple*, pointing out the progressive decline of the revolutionary party. 276

"State of the Province." Short notes on long resolutions." "Recapitulation of resolutions:

"True.....	11
"Mixed with falsehood.....	6
"False.....	16
"Doubtful.....	17
"Ridiculous.....	12
"Repetitions.....	7
"Very abusive.....	14
"False and seditious.....	4
"Good or indifferent.....	5

92 283

Amendment to the 92 resolutions. 312

May 5, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 34). Transmits memorial from Dominick Daly, Secretary of the province, setting forth the diminution of his official income and praying for relief. History of the appointment and of the legislation respecting the salary. 316

Enclosed. Memorial. 320

Extracts from various newspapers in French.

May 6. *Canadian.* On the economical expenses of the United States government. 340

Quebec Gazette. Progress of the patriot reformers. 348

What is the general opinion of the country on the 92 resolutions? 357

May 7, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No 35). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 324

Enclosed. Schedule. 325

May 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 36). Had desired the Lord Bishop of Quebec to communicate any vacancy that may occur in the Church of England in Lower Canada. Owing to the death of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the coadjutor has succeeded and draws the £1,000 allowed to the previous bishop. Asks for instructions. 326

May 8, Quebec. The same to the same. (No. 37). As desired, inquiry has been made for John Clifton, but no trace of him can be discovered. 328

May 8, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 38). Sends memorial from Rawdon expressive of loyalty, and praying that there may be no change in the constitution granted to the province. 329

Enclosed. Memorial. 330

May 8, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (private). Dispatch received. Hopes that the dispatch with documents of the 5th of March on the 92 resolutions, was received and that the statement would enable His Majesty's ministers to meet and reject the most prominent of the resolutions. In regard to other

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1834.

statements it is difficult to meet Viger and Morin, sent to assist him, for as soon as one fallacy is exposed, the fertile imagination of these gentlemen and their employers will be ready with another, yet he thinks his aide-de-camp, who has sailed, will be able to furnish satisfactory explanations. The measure of the British government will relieve the Executive government of its financial difficulties and satisfy every one but Papineau and his immediate followers, in fact the total repeal of the Act 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23, so as to place the duties again at the disposal of the Treasury might be effected with safety for those capable of reflection have taken the alarm at the effect in England of the seditious proceedings of the Assembly. Does not anticipate much benefit from the union of the provinces, they being so scattered over long distances besides other hindrances. Would regard with concern the transfer of the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, but a continuance of such proceedings as have been lately witnessed in the Assembly may render such a measure necessary. The transfer of Magdalen Island to Prince Edward Island and of Gaspé and Bonaventure to New Brunswick would promote the welfare of these places without materially affecting Lower Canada. Acknowledges kindness in dispensing with his presence to answer charges made by Assembly. Does not think the presence of any one from the province besides MacKinnon is necessary. The cause of government is too good to require further aid than the exposure of facts. The utmost liberality to the province and extreme indulgence to the Assembly are to be traced in every line of his instructions and it has been his object to give effect to these instructions. Whatever Viger or any other agent of the Assembly may say, the people are tranquil. The only contest is that between the newspapers. Page 365

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers. 373

May 9, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 39). Sends return of clergy of Lower Canada who received any portion of money voted by Parliament in 1832. Reason for the delay in sending the return. 384

Enclosed. Return. 385

May 10, Quebec. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 40). Transmits Blue Book for 1833. Causes of delay. 386

May 10, Quebec. The same to the same (separate). Cannot understand how the papers relating to Judge Kerr did not reach as they were sent as advised. Now sends triplicate. 387

May 13, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 41). Transmits memorial from Philemon Wright for a grant of land in consideration of the benefits the public has derived from his settlement on the Ottawa. Believes the statements in memorial are strictly true, but is afraid compliance with the request might cause future inconvenience. 388

Enclosed. Memorial. 390

May 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 42). Sends returns of the average price of agricultural produce and rate of wages under the impression that the information may be useful. 398

Enclosed. Returns. 399, 400

May 20, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 43). Has received dispatches by the Halifax April mail according to schedule annexed. 401

Enclosed. Schedule. 402

May 21, Sorel. Aylmer to Stanley (No. 44). Sends returns on the subject of Crown lands and regrets the delay. Explains that the large number of patents issued should have been completed long before he assumed the government but now they appear to have been issued by him. 405

Enclosed. Return of sales of land in Lower Canada from 31st December, 1823, to 1st January, 1833. 408

Daly to Craig. Explains the cause of the delay in preparing the preceding return. 409

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1334.

Return of grants of Crown lands in Lower Canada without purchase.

Page 410

(This last return contains the names of the grantees, the quantity, townships, date of grant and conditions.)

July 22,
Ordinance.

Kempt to Spring Rice. Returns Aylmer's dispatch and copy of letter to Campbell. Agrees as to the propriety of establishing a good military communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick but much will depend on political considerations.

245

GOV. LORD AYLMER, 1834.

Q. 216-3.

1834.
April 23,
Montreal.

Alexandre de Holstein Gottrop or Ozaïsk to Aylmer.

May 15,
Montreal.

Alexandre de Holstein Gottrop or Ozaïsk to Tidy.

May 16,
Montreal.

Tidy to Aylmer. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Stanley, 31st May, 1834.

May 28,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 45). Transmits address from Montreal signed by nearly 12,000 all the signatures, with a few trifling exceptions, being in the hand writing of the subscribers.

Page 465

Enclosed. Address.

466

Loyal address from the inhabitants of Annfield or Beauharnois.

471

Loyal address from inhabitants of British origin in the parish of St. Eustache.

476

May 28,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Sends copy of loyal address from Montreal. The original address shall be sent by a vessel from Quebec. (A copy from the original address is at page 466.)

May 29,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (private). Had answered his private letter of 28th March by a private ship from Quebec. Nothing has occurred since deserving of peculiar notice. Meetings of both sides continue to be held, but tranquillity prevails. The Resolutionists, as they have been called, continue to use the most unworthy means to obtain signatures. Has forwarded address to the King from Montreal now sends that addressed to himself. Although not strictly official thinks they should be sent. There is no doubt that the violent party is losing ground, but he desires to guard against the belief that the next election will introduce into the Assembly a more enlightened class of men and more disposed to second the liberal views of His Majesty's government. The discredit into which the violent party has fallen is chiefly among the educated and thinking but so long as the French Canadians remain so ignorant the constitution granted by the British Parliament will never work beneficially but will always be used as a stalking horse behind which a few crafty unprincipled demagogues will continue to render abortive every attempt of the Mother country to promote the welfare of the province. Justice must be rendered to the great mass of the population of French origin. They are a contented loyal and honest people and yet will return to Parliament men the very reverse of themselves, discontented, disloyal and unprincipled but who know how to impose on the credulity of their countrymen. The leaders of the Assembly possess ample means of rewarding their followers by grants of public money and in other ways. If all the charges of corruption and malversation made against the Executive government were admitted the practices of the Assembly are infinitely more corrupt. So long as the Assembly can control the necessary power of the Executive government its action must always be clogged and impeded. Sees no relief

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1834

May 31,
Sorel.

but in the absolute repeal of the Act 1 and 2 William 4. Many people are becoming alarmed at the seditious proceedings of the last session and would submit without a murmur to the measure, but were the present opportunity lost it might be found impossible to recover it. Page 485

Enclosed. Address to Aylmer of the deputation from Montreal. 491

Answer to the deputation. 493

Extracts from newspapers on various political subjects. 502

Aylmer to Stanley. Transmits papers which may be of interest to the Foreign Office. The commandant was directed to assure the writer that he might remain in safety at Montreal. Sends report of the interview between the commandant and writer (Gottorp). 532

Enclosed. Report respecting proposed division of Russia in an interview between the commandant of Montreal and Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp. 533

Application for protection from Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp (alias Ozaisk). 539

Report by Col. Tidy of his impression after calling, of Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp. 541

Alexandre de Holstein Gottorp, using the name of Ozaisk, to Tidy. He will call at an hour that may be convenient to Tidy. 543

Long statement respecting affairs in Russia and the situation of de Holstein Gottorp or Ozaisk, with corroborative documents. 544, 587, 593

June 2,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 46). Has been obliged to remove Young from the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. The office was created to relieve the Council of part of its duties as a board of audit, but the impediments thrown in the way of the Executive Council, the Receiver General and the Inspector General by Young render his removal necessary. Remarks respecting the official intercourse of Young with the other departments. 596

June 3,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 47). Recommends Joseph Masson for a seat in the Legislative Council. 601

June 3,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Hay. Transmits memorandum of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 31st May. 602

Enclosed. Memorandum. 603

June 3,
S. rel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 48). Transmits address from Three Rivers. 604

Enclosed. Address from Three Rivers in opposition to the resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly. 605

The same in French. 608

June 9,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 49). In compliance with request, he forwards signatures to be attached to the address from Montreal. 611

June 10,
Sorel.

The same to the same (No. 50). Sends statement of the receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve corporation. 612

Enclosed. Statement. 613

June 11,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 51). Sends five complete sets of the laws of Lower Canada from 1829. The same number of sets shall be sent annually in future. 614

June 11,
Sorel.

The same to Hay (private). Sends copy of the provincial Act on tenures of land passed in 1829. 615

Enclosed. Act for rendering valid conveyances of land, etc., held in free and common socage in Lower Canada. 616

June 12,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 52). Sends sheets of parchment with signatures to be attached to the address from Montreal. 629

June 16,
Sorel.

The same to the same (No. 53). Sends address from Grenville and the western part of Chatham to be laid at the foot of the Throne. 630

Enclosed. Address. 631

June 16,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Stanley (private). Sends copy of the *Minerve* to show that so far as words go Papineau and his party have set the King at defiance in respect to the lands. If the people do not rise, it is not their fault, but

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1834.

fortunately the people are not to be moved by these appeals. Contemptuous silence will be found the best way of dealing with the party, who are indefatigable in their efforts to get signatures to their addresses in favour of the 92 resolutions. If any of these are presented to the House of Commons a careful examination should be made of the signatures which will show only a small proportion in the hand of subscribers, even the crosses having been made in the same hand. Cause of the delay in answering the inquiry concerning Crown lands. Alarm in Quebec from the numerous cases of typhus fever on board of ships with emigrants from Ireland and from a few cases of Asiatic cholera in others; the whole of the sick have been landed at Grosse Isle, the quarantine station. Page 634

June 30,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 54). Sends list of Acts passed during the last session, copies of the Acts, proceedings of the Legislative Council and summary of the Acts. 638

Enclosed. List of the Acts. 639

June 30,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 55). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 645

Enclosed. Schedule. 646

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Q. 217-1

1834.

April 1,
Downing
Street.

Stanley to Aylmer. Desires to obtain information respecting a grant of land alleged to have been made to Felton and his family. Page 132

July 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 56). Sends returns called for by dispatch of 26th March. 3

Enclosed. Statement of quarantine regulations, with account of the rules at Grosse Isle. 4

Additional quarantine regulations. 23

Instructions for the medical superintendent and his assistants at Grosse Isle. 31

Laws under which quarantine regulations are enforced. 35

Return of fees and other charges to which ships &c. are liable on account of quarantine. 46

Statement of the names and designation of the officers of quarantine. 47

July 2,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Stanley (No. 57). Transmits memorial from the clergy reserves corporation with accompanying documents, complaining that the interests of the corporation have not been duly consulted by the commissioner of Crown lands, and suggesting as a remedy that the duty of disposing of the clergy reserves be confined to a commission of the corporation. The observations of the commissioner of Crown lands are so full and comprehensive as to require no details in the dispatch. Transmits report of the Executive Council on points submitted by Dalhousie in 1827. The different interests of the commissioner of Crown lands and the clergy corporation in the disposal of the clergy reserves, so that it is not wonderful there should be complaints. The ground of the complaints will, no doubt, be removed by the proposed cancelling of the charter of the clergy corporation and vesting the property of the reserves in the Crown for the benefit of the Protestant clergy in the province. Remarks on the proposed Act to give this effect. 48

Attached. Notes for an answer from Downing Street, dated 3rd January (1835), in which the conduct of the commissioner of Crown Lands is considered to be correct, so that there was no reason to take from him the management of the sales of the clergy reserves. 54

Enclosed. Schedule of enclosures. 58

Memorial from the clergy reserves corporation. 59

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1834.	Appendix referred to in memorial.	66
	Craig to the Lord Bishop of Quebec in answer to the memorial.	81
	Other documents.	83 to 120
July 3, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 58). Transmits Felton's answer respecting grants of land made to him and his children, which are an answer to the inquiry. The circumstances having happened before he took charge he knows only what is in the document. The grants being already issued which he was directed to withhold, he awaits further instructions. Sends statement prepared here to be compared with the one sent him, as the two differ.	121
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from a return for the House of Commons of lands granted to the members of the Legislative Council.	Page 135
	Substance of dispatches from the Secretary of State authorizing grants of land to be made to Felton and his family.	136
	Schedule of enclosures.	137
	Documents.	138 to 233
July 4, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 59). Sends memorial from Arthur Burton for remuneration for his services during the late war.	234
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	235
July 5, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 60). Explains why a sum was charged for fees to the Attorney General on free grants of 198 acres. The insufficiency of the fees under the regulations of 1797 led to a regulation by a report being adopted on 27th February, 1833, by which fees on gratuitous grants were to be paid from the land and timber fund. The good effects of the change	236
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes, reports, &c., of the Executive Council on fees for land patents.	
	1st September, 1831.	241
	8th October, 1831	243
	20th February, 1833.	246
July 9, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 61). Transmits points asked by the governors of McGill College to be brought before government. Information wanted respecting the suit between the trustees and Des Rivières and application to have the decision of the Privy Council rendered. They desire an amendment to the charter. Solicit certain appointments and confirmation of appointments.	248
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes of a meeting of the governors of McGill College.	250
July 10, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. Explains the action taken by the Executive Council with regard to the casual and territorial revenue.	255
July 12, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 62). Sends list of prisoners under sentence of death who are to be pardoned on condition of transportation for life.	258
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of prisoners.	261
	Notes on the trial of the Shutters for murder, with evidence.	262
July 12, Quebec.	Aylmer to Stanley (separate). Returns the great seal that had been in use previous to the arrival of the new one.	283
July 14, Sorel.	The same to the same (No. 63). Sends half yearly return of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.	284
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	285
July 14, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 64). Sends copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council.	290
July 14, Sorel.	The same to the same (No. 65). Sends statements of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licences to cut timber.	291
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement for six months to 30th June, 1834.	292
	Statement for three months to same date.	295
	Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue.	296
July 14, Sorel.	Aylmer to Stanley (No. 66). Transmits half yearly return to 30th June, 1834, of the sales of clergy reserves.	297
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	298

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1834.

July 31,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Hay. Sends letter addressed to Captain Mackinnon. The province has been visited with disease both at Montreal and Quebec which in many cases assumed the form of Asiatic cholera. 300

October 13,
London.

Yorke to Kempt. His recollection is the same as his (Kempt's) respecting the grant to Felton. Enters into details on the subject. Page 126

October 15,
Niton.

Kempt to Hay. Had received his letter respecting grant for Felton and recollected his applying for a grant of 1,200 acres for each of his children which was refused but in forwarding the memorial he recommended that if any were granted the grant should be limited to 200 acres. The suggestion was approved of. Recollects that he never authorised grants to be prepared for each of Felton's children. Encloses letter from Yorke who was civil secretary at the time and has desired him to call in case further information is required. 124

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Q. 217—2.

1834.

August 5,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 67). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. Page 302

Enclosed. Schedule. 303August 7,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice. Has been informed that he (Spring Rice) has been honoured with the seals of the Colonial department. 304

August 10,
Sorel.

The same to the same (private). Has received letters. The difficult state of affairs has been brought about by the House of Assembly. His regret that the committee of the House of Commons has determined not to print the evidence on Canadian affairs as it creates in his mind anything but a favourable anticipation of the report so far as it regarded him personally. The nature of the accusations requires something more than a verdict of not proven. He is entitled to a triumphant result. If after being held up as a criminal by the House of Assembly, the falsehood of the charges is not made manifest by the publication of the evidence, he would have cause deeply to regret that articles of impeachment were not prepared against him. Sends a copy of the *Vindicator* the organ of the party that ruled the House during last session. It shows the object of the party. 305

Enclosed. Extracts from the *Vindicator* entitled "Our Prospects." 308

Extract on Canadian Affairs. 316

August 15,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 68). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 319

Enclosed. Schedule. 320September 2,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Excitement caused by the appointment of Gale to the Bench. The opposition to him is on the ground that he is not a French Canadian and that in politics he was a partizan of Dalhousie, but there is no denial of his qualifications. Has himself little knowledge of Gale, but was impressed with the belief that he was opposed to his (Aylmer's) line of policy. The selection, therefore, could not have arisen from personal or political motives but was the result of a strong recommendation by Chief Justice Reid. As to the charge that he is not a French Canadian, of four appointments, including Gale's, subsequent to 1828 three are French Canadians and if politics is to be made a ground of objection the same objection applies to the other three. Is ashamed justifying himself before hand but the virulence with which he was attacked rendered it necessary to guard government against misrepresentation. His peculiar position in the province and the want of support from the Imperial government. 322

Enclosed. Extracts from newspapers on the appointment of Gale to the bench. 327

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1834.
September 2, Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 69). Resignation of Uniacke and appointment of Gale to the bench in his room. Page 358
Sorel.
- September 6, The same to the same. (No. 70). Sends return of the distribution of troops in the Canadas. 359
Quebec. *Enclosed.* Monthly return of the distribution of troops dated 1st August, 1834. 360
- September 9, Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Sends copy of the *Vindicator* with proceedings of the central committee of Montreal, which deserve serious attention. The threat to take up arms only excites a smile of contempt, however it may be regarded at 3,000 miles distant. Does not think the new House of Assembly will prove more reasonable than its predecessor. Care will be taken to avoid all appearance of interference with the elections on the part of the local government and the officers have been desired to abstain from offering themselves as candidates, the field being left entirely open to the antagonists. The two provinces have again been severely visited with Asiatic cholera. 361
Quebec. *Enclosed.* The *Vindicator* containing report of Convention including letter from Roebuck. 364
- September 11, Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). So much has been said about finances that he is unwilling to discuss the subject when he (Rice) is so much engaged otherwise; but he cannot divest himself of the opinion that the 1 and 2 William 4 contains its own remedy. Sends extract from dispatch of 19th August, 1833, in support of this. There is no difference of opinion as to the power given to the provincial legislature by 1 and 2 William 4, cap. 23, to appropriate the revenue collected by 14 George 3, cap. 88, but the Imperial law officers appear to have had under consideration only one half of the question. How and under what circumstances, the Act of 1 and 2, William 4, cap. 23, will become inoperative. 397
- September 13, * Aylmer to Spring Rice (No 71). On the request of Judge Vallières de St. Real sends correspondence in respect to a case in which he is concerned. In the course of a trial for nuisance in which Judge Vallières managed his own case, he was sentenced to an hour's imprisonment for contempt of Court. Judge Vallières subsequently complained to him (Aylmer) demanded that the Executive should vacate the sentence of the Court and vindicate the dignity of the judicial character. Had decided that the Executive should not interfere but leave Vallières to obtain redress in the courts. Vallières demanded the return of the documents sent in his first communications, which being refused he asked that the whole correspondence should be sent to His Majesty's government which is now being done. If declared to be wrong he shall obey instructions relating to the affair. 402
Quebec. *Enclosed.* List of papers relative to the imprisonment of Justice Vallières. 406
Judicial and other papers respecting the case. 407
- September 19, Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 72). Sends return of the troops serving in the Canadas on 1st September. 441
Quebec.
- October 7, Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 73). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 443
Sorel. *Enclosed.* Schedule. 444
- October 8, Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Has received dispatch that arrangements have been made to advance the balance unpaid on the Civil service estimates for 1833. When official dispatches arrive he will send an official answer. Sends now observations on the affairs of the province. Canadian affairs require a long apprenticeship to understand for no where else is the art of chicanery so well understood and one proof is their making members of Parliament believe that the country is in the same condition as it was in the United States before their struggle for independence. If true, he would deserve the severest punishment for concealing it, but nothing can

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be more remote from the truth. The French Canadians will listen to the list of sham grievances which the leaders of the disaffected party possess such talent in inventing, but they will not go further or attempt armed opposition to the constituted authorities. The difference between the population of the United States at the time of the revolution and that of Lower Canada at the present time. The French Canadians are a quiet race, little given to abstract questions but they are made the instruments by which a small number of factious men contrive to gain an ascendancy in the House of Assembly. The minority makes up for its want of numbers by its wealth, energy and superior industry. In event of armed hostility these to a man, almost, would range themselves on the side of British government as would the people of Upper Canada. The tongues and pens of the disaffected are the only weapons they would use, but the new Assembly will prove more unreasonable than the last. Sends newspapers to show the efforts made by the disaffected. (These were not enclosed). Calls attention to their contents and to the remarks of Neilson's *Gazette*. The increased violence of the disaffected arises from the committee of the House of Commons having listened to their sham grievances and the seditious menaces of the Assembly. Thinks it not unlikely that a fresh appeal to Parliament may be made and suggests that to anticipate such appeal a parliamentary commission should be sent to Canada to ascertain its state. The care that should be taken to select the individuals to form such a commission.

Page 446

October 10,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 74). Sends statements of receipts of casual and territorial revenue and of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber for three months ending 30th September. 454

Enclosed. Receipts of casual and territorial revenue. 455

Receipt from Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 456

October 13,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Hay. The Quebec Almanacs have been regularly sent for the last three years. 457

October 16,
Sorel.

The same to the same. Sends copy of Quebec Almanac for the present year. 458

October 28,
Sorel.

The same to Spring Rice (private). Sends a copy of the *Minerve* and calls attention to an article entitled "Correspondance de New York," which indicates the desire of the disaffected party to separate from the mother country. Does not believe they would suit the action to the word, and if they did, the English speaking party would rally round the government. 459

Enclosed. Extracts Quebec *Gazette*; 3rd October. 461

Minerve, 27th October. 468

October 29,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Had sent a copy of *Minerve*, now sends the *Echo du Pays*, some passages of which are downright treason, but a jury could not be got to call it so. The little effect produced by these articles. 490

(No paper was received with the above letter.)

October 30,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 75). Has received dispatches according to schedule annexed. 491

Enclosed. Schedule. 492

November 4,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 76). Transmits address praying for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa and considers that the question is one of first rate importance. 495

The address is in Q. 383.

November 5,
Sorel.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 77). Had forwarded letter from Daly; now sends documents asked for. 497

Attached. Notes for answer to Daly's application. 498

Enclosed. Daly to Craig. Transmits statement of fees and memorandum to remove the impressions of the Colonial Secretary. 502

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1834.	Memorandum accompanying the statement of fees.	Page 503
	Statement of fees.	506
November 7, Sorel.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (private). Sends copy of Neilson's Quebec <i>Gazette</i> containing articles relating to the election which agree with his own opinions.	507
November 17, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 78). Has received dispatches, according to schedule annexed.	508
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	509
November 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 79). Transmits memorial from Simon Fraser, late lieutenant in the 42nd regiment.	510
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Simon Fraser for compensation for a part of his land taken for the use of the Rideau Canal.	511
November 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay (private). Recommends him to have an interview with Ryan, a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits in Lower Canada, who can give him more information of the state of the province than could be supplied in a long letter.	513
November 23, Quebec.	The same to Spring Rice (No. 80). Immediately on being authorised to pay from the military chest a sum not to exceed £31,000 to pay arrears for the year ending in October, 1833, he assembled the Executive Council to arrange details. Sends report and on behalf of himself and the other officials he returns thanks for the seasonable relief, the salaries of some being due for 20 and of others for 17 months, the individuals, with few exceptions, being entirely dependent on their salaries, many having had to part with their furniture, plate and watches to obtain the bare necessities of life. Was apprehensive of a dissolution of the King's government in the province from the want of means to carry it on. Is relieved for the moment but it is necessary to guard against the recurrence of so critical a state of affairs.	515
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of a committee of the whole Council to adjust the payment of arrears. The committee have prepared two schedules, the first showing the balances of salaries unpaid for the year 1833, the other showing the balances due for contingent expenses for the same year. They recommend that warrants issue for the balances stated in these schedules.	518
	Schedule, No. 1.	525
	Schedule, No. 2.	530
November 24, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (confidential). Will answer in a short time subjects concerning the public service, the present he is writing in his individual capacity giving his own views relating to the public situation in Lower Canada which appear to render a change desirable owing to the difficult services in which he is placed and the personal hostility towards him of the Assembly. States the position of affairs and concludes: "I request it may be understood that if in my peculiar situation the highest office at the disposal of the Crown were to be offered to me, I should most earnestly and respectfully crave permission to decline it. I am still satisfied with my situation here, to me it is in no way discouraging and, however unpromising the public affairs of the province may appear at the present moment, His Majesty's government have still in my opinion the means within their own power of accomplishing every object they may have in view. Out of existing evils much good may be extracted".	532
November 26, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 81). Reports the death on the 11th inst. of Roche de St. Ours.	539
November 28, Quebec.	The same to the same. His contempt for most of the papers. Those representing the disaffected party may be considered the official exponents of their views, being under the direct and constant control of the heads of the party. This is the reason he forwards them to the colonial office. His mortification at the removal of Judge Kerr from his offices to be replaced by French Canadian lawyers, to do which he is greatly at a loss, as it will	

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be impossible to select any to be acceptable to the Assembly unless they are partizans of the majority, and there is not a partizan of the majority who possesses the indispensable qualifications of knowledge and integrity, being almost all young men of low standing at the bar whose selection would be considered as an act of great injustice to the profession and the warmest partizan would be treated as an enemy the moment he accepted office. It was impossible to propitiate the party by any sacrifice, for their influence will be destroyed whenever they become reconciled to His Majesty's Government. Sends letter to Chief Justice Sewell and his answer on the subject of selecting French Canadians for the bench in larger proportions than hitherto. Page 540

Enclosed. Aylmer to the Chief Justice. Reminds him of a conversation respecting the selection of a large proportion of French Canadians for the bench and his impression that the Chief was of opinion that under existing circumstances it would be inexpedient to increase the proportion of French Canadians on the bench. 546

Chief Justice Sewell to Aylmer. Recollects the conversation and has not changed his opinion. The public law of England, the maritime law of England, certain portions of her civil jurisprudence, particularly the entire law of evidence in commercial cases and the whole of the criminal code, are component parts of the system administered in the provincial courts. The residue comprehends the custom of Paris and so much of the general law of France as was in force at the time of the conquest. In this latter French Canadian barristers are well read, but they have very little knowledge of the other. Besides these reasons such appointments would weaken the confidence of the mercantile community in the administration of justice. 548

December 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 82). Transmits resolutions adopted at a meeting held recently at Montreal. The meeting arose from the proceedings at an election for the west ward of Montreal at which much party feeling prevailed to the danger of life and property. Sends the report of the commandant of the troops on the subject. To the interference of the military may be attributed the preservation of the house of Papineau, one of the candidates who had taken a conspicuous part in condemning the interference of the military. 553

Enclosed. Report of meeting at Tattersall's to consider the injuries to property and person committed in the progress of the late election and other objects relating to the same. 555

Minute of protest by notaries public against the illegal acts of Charles A. Lusignan in regard to the late election. 561

Craig to Molson and others. The governor in chief after considering the resolutions of the meeting at Tattersall's does not think the allegations afford ground for the intervention of the executive authority. 569

Col. Tidy to Lt. Col. Eden. Report of the election riots in Montreal, in November, 1834. 571

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Q. 217-3.

1834.

December 1,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay. The English party in the colony are forming constitutional committees as they have determined no longer to submit to the domination of the prevailing party in the Assembly. Thinks their agents may be expected at no distant period and Mr. Neilson may be one of the delegates to represent the grievances of the minority as he formerly did of

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the majority. There is no inconsistency in this as he has always been a constitutionalist and his judgment in respect to the affairs of the province is more to be relied on than that of any other individual. Page 578

Enclosed. Elections in Lower Canada. From the *Montreal Gazette*. 580

Public affairs in Lower Canada. From the *Quebec Gazette*. 628

December 2,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 83). Sends correspondence with Caldwell, respecting arrears due by him under the arrangement of 25th June, 1829. He has applied to have his retention of the seignior of Lauzon extended to December, 1835. His application recommended to be granted. 636

Enclosed. Hale to Craig. Calls attention to the arrears due by Caldwell for which an explanation should be obtained. 639

Craig to Caldwell. In consequence of the report of his arrears desires to obtain an explanation respecting the arrears due by him. 640

Caldwell to Craig. Explains that owing to the unfavourable state of the lumber trade he had been unable to make up the arrears, and asks to be left in possession of Lauzon till February, 1835. 641

December 3,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 84). Transmits representation from the judges on the subject of their dependence and the inconvenience caused by the want of a permanent arrangement. 650

Enclosed. Representation by the judges, signed by Chief Justices Reid and Sewell, and by the puisné judges Pike, Rolland, Gale, Bowen and Panet. 651

December 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 85). Had sent a volume of evidence taken before a committee of the Assembly in 1832, on the subject of the interference of the military at the election in May, 1832. Now transmits the proceedings of 1834, as the subject may be taken up at next session. 656

Enclosed. Report of the proceedings and evidence regarding the interference of the military at the election of 1832. Title. The report is bound separately. 657

December 5,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 86). Transmits copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the governors of McGill college. The Montreal medical institution is now merged in the medical faculty of McGill College. The resolutions represent the inconvenience of referring to His Majesty's government every appointment, of a principal or any of the professors as provided in the charter. 658

Enclosed. Resolutions of the governors of McGill College. 660

December 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 87). Transmits memorial from Ryland for the continuance of his pension withheld by the House of Assembly. Whilst considering it to be entitled to favourable consideration, cannot recommend that the pension be paid from funds at the disposal of the Crown, but should be charged to the general funds of the province. 662

Enclosed. Memorial from Ryland. 665

December 7,
Quebec.

Report from a committee of the whole Council. 668

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 88). Transmits copy of memorial from Captain Cox, of the 87th Regiment, for indemnity in land for the loss of the island of Bonaventure granted to his grandfather. Cases of the same nature frequently occur in Lower Canada, and in almost every instance they are decided unfavourably to the applicant. The circumstances of this case seemed to justify bringing it under the notice of His Majesty's government, and he recommends it for favourable consideration. 671

Attached. Notes for answer to the above which is adverse to the claim. 673

Enclosed. Memorial of Capt. Cox. 675

December 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 89). Sends report of the chief emigration agent. It states that the emigration for the year was nearly 31,000 bringing a million sterling of capital. Differs with Buchanan in his views on the emigration tax. 678

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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report.	Page 680
	Statement showing the weekly arrivals.	699
	Names of ports from whence emigrants came, divided by countries :—	
	England.	700
	Ireland.	701
	Scotland.	702
	Comparative statement of the number of emigrants arrived since 1829.	703
	Distribution of emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1834.	704
	Return of the number of emigrants arrived at New York from the United Kingdom for the last six years.	705
	List of vessels wrecked and lives lost coming to Quebec last spring.	706
	Extract from weekly reports.	708
	Passengers Regulation Act of the United Kingdom.	716
	Amendment suggested by Mr. Buchanan.	726
	Copies and extracts from the letters of government agents in Upper Canada.	733
	Letters from Buchanan.	746, 750
	Table of contents of Buchanan's report.	755
December 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice. (No. 90). Sends copy of a document entitled : "Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional "Association of Quebec and of the objects for which it has been formed," which was presented to him by a deputation of the society. Events of the late general election have unfortunately excited strong national feelings and led to the formation of two parties.	758
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Declaration, dated December, 1834.	760
December 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 91). The presents for the Indians to be distributed in 1834, expected at Quebec in the course of last Autumn have not arrived and the tribes of Lower Canada have consequently suffered great distress.	775
December 23 Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 92). Calls attention to Act for imposing a tax on emigrants arriving at Quebec which he had reserved. If sanctioned, asks that notice be given to the emigration agents in the ports of the United Kingdom for the information of all concerned	777
December 24, Quebec.	The same to the same (private). Sends list of the new members of the House of Assembly which confirms his opinion that the new House would be more intractable than the last. The Papineau party carried all before them and by its influence had an unknown man elected there, Dr. O'Callag- han, editor of the <i>Vindicator</i> , distinguished for its low scurrillity and abuse of the British Government. A character of nationality has been given to the elections hitherto unknown in the province, so that a strongly marked separation has taken place between the British and Irish population on the one side and the Canadians of French origin on the other, and Consti- tutional Associations have been formed by the former, including most of the influential and talented men of that population. It is evident a crisis in the affairs of Lower Canada is fast approaching.	778
December 24, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 93). Transmits letter from the President of the Emigrant Society of Quebec with suggestions for an Act of the Imperial Parliament for the regulation of passenger ships. Quebec being the termin- ation of the sea voyage all the faulty regulations can be best known there. Summarises the chief points.	788
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Daly to Aylmer. Transmits clauses which it might be proper to introduce into an Act of the Imperial Parliament to regulate the con- veyance of emigrants to Canada.	791
	Proposed clauses.	794
	Invoice of a chest of medicines.	805
	"Notes to accompany the proposed sketch of a passenger Act for the "British North American provinces."	806

GOV. LORD AYLMEY, 1834.

Q. 217--4-5.

Parts 4 and 5 of volume 217 contain the evidence taken before a committee of the whole House of Assembly on the events connected with and which led to the interference of the armed military force at the late election for the West Ward of Montreal. The sittings of the committee began on the 13th January and ended on the 3rd March, 1834.

The evidence in English is in part 4; that in French in part 5.

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1834.

Q. 218.

1826.
May 20,
Quebec. Kerr to Hampson. Enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.
1833.
August 26,
Quebec. Casualty return on Indian pension list.
- August 27,
Quebec. Aylmer to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 27th February, 1834.
- September 30,
Quebec. Certificate of payment.
- November 6,
Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 21st January, 1834.
- November 25,
London. Kerr to the same.
- November 26,
London. The same to Graham. Both enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.
- December 6,
York. Certificate of payment.
- December 17,
Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 14th February, 1834.
1834.
January 11,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letter from the Secretary to the Ordnance and of the letter and documents transmitted by their officers at Quebec regarding the settlement of awards for damages caused by the Rideau Canal; asks if any part of the charge can be defrayed by the sale of lands in Canada or in any other manner out of the revenues. Page 128
- Enclosed.* Byham to Stewart. Sends copies of letter from officers of Ordnance at Quebec and documents respecting the awards for damages caused by the Rideau Canal. 129
- Respective Officers to Byham. Send copy of queries sent by Elliot regarding the assistance he may require as arbitrator respecting lands taken for the service of the Rideau Canal, with Bolton's remarks and their instructions thereon which they hope will be approved. 131
- Subjects for Bolton's consideration. 133
- Bolton to Nicholl. Sends queries by Elliot and desires to know if he is authorised to incur the expense for the Rideau Canal as therein pointed out. The refusal of the award must be made in ten days after it is made. Is he authorised to acquiesce in it? No delay has taken place in the arbitration in consequence of his absence. Sends certificate of the health

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1834.

of John Burrows, overseer of works, in consequence shall employ Swalwell. Eliot will not enter on the more important claims till authority be received.

Page 136

Respective Officers to Bolton. He is to accept the award if reasonable, or protest if it seems the reverse. 138

A note says, "The storekeeper declines signing letters on the above subject in the absence of specific instructions from the Hon. Board."

General order for Eliot to proceed on duty at the Rideau Canal as early as possible. 139

January 16,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have written to the Ordnance respecting the claims for compensation by proprietors of land required for the Carillon Canal. 140

January 18,
Foreign office.

Backhouse to Hay. Sends copies of note and enclosures from the chargé d'affaires of the United States, desiring to know if the Indian deed of land to Carver had been ratified by the proper authority. 79

Enclosed. Note from Vail, chargé d'affaires of the United States, to Palmerston. Respecting grant of land to Carver in 1767. 80

Information on the subject. 81

January 21,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures from Routh that he had received \$8,000 on account of clergy reserves. Sargent has been directed to invest £1,633. 6. 8, the equivalent, in the three per cents. 141

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt to Felton for \$8,000 on account of clergy reserves. 142

Certificate by Epps, assistant commissary general, that he had received from Felton \$8,000 on account of sales of clergy reserves. 143

January 22,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. The Colonial Secretary having concurred in the proposition for the settlement of the claim of Fraser for land taken for the Canal at the Chute à Blondeau, instructions have been sent to the Respective Officers for the settlement of Fraser's claim in accordance with this arrangement. 99

January 22,
War Office.

Ellice to Stanley. Explains his reasons for interfering with the civil situation of evening lecturer at Montreal. Arrangement for the resumption of his duties by Stevens, with remarks. 275

Enclosed. Ellice to Aylmer. Regrets the embarrassment caused by the return of Stevens to the chaplaincy in Montreal. 282

Extract from the principal chaplain to the assistant Secretary at War, recommending the return to Montreal of Stevens as chaplain to the forces. 285

February 14,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from Routh reporting a payment of \$14,000 on account of sales of clergy reserves. 145

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of receipt given to Peter Robinson for \$14,000 paid on account of clergy reserves. 146

Certificate of payment by Peter Robinson. 147

February 20,
Lincoln's Inn.

W. Horne and J. Campbell. Return the proposed charter of the British North American Land Company with such alterations as shall put in legal form the intentions of the government. 97

February 27,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits copy of letter from Aylmer, with casualties on the Indian pension list from 1st August, 1832 to 31st July, 1833. 148

Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Encloses casualties on the Indian pension list. 149

Casualty return. 150

March 13,
Toronto.

Certificate of payment by Peter Robinson.

March 22,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 22nd May, 1834.

March 22,
Lincoln's Inn.

Maule to Hay. Returns memorial from Thomas Shawcross. He has no knowledge of the case further than what is contained in the enclosed. 151

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1834.
March 24,
Ordinance. Kempt to Hay. Introduces Irvine, a merchant of Quebec, who has a claim for expenditure made by his father for the public service in 1824. Page 100
- March 31,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the sale of lands to the British American Land Company, the Lords of the Treasury do not consider it necessary to repeat what they said respecting the agreement with the New Brunswick Land Company. Their Lordships desire to be informed of the reason for the omission of the usual reservations of the rights of the Crown to precious metals and other minerals. They also desire to know the price of recent sales of Crown lands in Lower Canada. Have some doubts as to the currency in which payments are to be made; the instalments for the land companies in the Colonies should be made in London where the directors are. The Lords of the Treasury do not object to the condition that one half of the proceeds of sales should be expended on public works, the terms that the expenditure is to be on the responsibility of the Secretary of State is intended to prevent interference by the company. 152
- April 4,
Ordinance. Kempt to Stanley. Sends letter from Major Johnson, soliciting grants of land for himself and other members of Sir John Johnson's family. The services and losses of the father. Strongly recommend that each member of the family should receive a suitable grant. 102
- April 5,
Ordinance. Couper to Hay. Kempt has forwarded Major Johnson's application, asks him to promote its success. 105
- April 9,
Ordinance. Byham to Hay. Sends list of Indian presents supplied to Upper Canada for each year of the last five years as requested by Stanley. 106
- Enclosed.* Return of Indian presents for 1829. 107
- The same for 1830. 110
- For 1831. 112
- For 1832. Nil 115
- For 1833. 116
- April 17,
London. House of Commons. Addresses for returns of land sold in the Canadas from 31st December, 1823, and of all grants of Crown lands from the same date, and for similar returns for each of the colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. 3
- April 22,
War Office. Sullivan to Hay. Has Lieut. Boyce, of the North Cork militia, applied for a grant of land in Canada. 286
- May 13,
London. Hay to Stewart. Desires to know what is the amount invested in the funds on account of clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 162
- May 15,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In considering the case of the missionaries, the Lords of the Treasury will arrange that their salaries, although lower than those originally promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be higher than those which the society were able to give after the reduction of the parliamentary grant. The Lords of the Treasury will therefore sanction appropriations from the territorial revenues of Upper Canada, not to exceed £6,506 for the payment of missionaries doing duty in that province, but as the present missionaries drop off the allowance shall diminish and ultimately cease. A similar allowance will be made in New Brunswick to the amount of £552. The grant of £4,000 may be applied by the society of Nova Scotia, assigning such proportion to the stipends paid last year as the grant would allow. Returns asked for of missionaries sent by the Society for Propagating the Gospel to the different colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with information as to the period when engaged &c. 155
- May 22,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosure from Routh respecting payment to the commissariat of £5,200 sterling on account of sales of clergy reserves. 161
- Enclosed.* Routh to Stewart. Sends certificate of payment by Peter Robinson of \$24,000 on account of clergy reserves. 163

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1834.

Certificate.

Page 164

May 28,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Before the Lords of the Treasury can decide on the subject of the retired allowance of the two missionaries they must have the lists of missionaries required by them. 165

May 28,
Ordnance.

Byham to the same. Sends abstract of report of the military commission in 1825 on the defence of the Canadas. 118

Enclosed. Memorandum showing the state of the fort or post mentioned in the abstract. 120

(The abstract of the report of the military commission of 1825 is in Q. 175 A.)

May 31,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends letters, with enclosures from Routh, also report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts on the repairs of the military locks on the St. Lawrence. 166

June 7,
Treasury.

The same to Hay. Sends letter and enclosures from Routh in respect of the distribution of presents to the Indians for the opinion of Spring Rice. 167

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Observations on the distribution of presents to the different tribes of Indians. Shall submit his views on the subject to Aylmer. 168

Detailed statement of Indian tribes receiving presents and ammunition in Upper Canada. 184

Abstract of deeds of certain tracts of land in Upper Canada from the Indians to Government. 186

Routh to Rowan. Suggestions as to certain changes in the selection of presents for the Indians. 190

Numerical list of Indians residing in Lower Canada and of visiting Indians. 192

Queries regarding the Indians made by Routh, with answers. 193

Indian presents remaining in the store. 212

Items of the same. 213

Queries put to assistant Commissary General Clarke at Kingston with the replies. 214

The same at York. 217

June 8,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Lefevre. Asks him to call Stanley's attention to the proposed reduction of the naval establishment in Canada. 8

June 25,
Ordnance.

Butler to Hay. The canals on the Ottawa from Carillon to Grenville were opened to the public on the 30th April. 123

June 27,
Treasury.

Baring to Hay. Will extend the benefits of the pensions to missionaries in Upper Canada or Nova Scotia, or their widows provided the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel undertake to meet claims for pensions of missionaries on the other stations. They would continue the payment of £552 in New Brunswick, so long as the salaries and retired allowances may exceed the sum of £3,800. The charges from which the Society is relieved leave little doubt that it will accede to the arrangement. But should the Society object to provide for the retired allowances for missionaries employed elsewhere than in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, it will be necessary for their Lordships to reconsider the terms on which future aid should be granted. 221

June 30,
Treasury.

Spearman to Hay. The Treasury Solicitor was directed as long ago as March to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the point referred to in memorandum. 224

July 5,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Hay. Asks for the Lords of the Admiralty, what are Spring Rice's intentions as to the judge of vice Admiralty. If it is separated from the other court, the emoluments are so small that no person of respectability would take it singly. 9

July 9,
Admiralty.

The same to the same. Has laid before the Lords of the Admiralty his letter, with petition from the Board of Trade at Quebec complaining of the

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1834.

inconvenience of the rules, regulations and fees of the vice Admiralty Court being oppressive to the suitors for whose benefit they were intended, and that Spring Rice is anxious for a remedy; the Lords of the Admiralty are as anxious as he and have examined the table of fees, of which some are lower than in the old scale and others, chiefly small cases, are certainly higher. It has been found that most of the cases are small, so that the merchants may be placed in a more disadvantageous position than in other colonies. The merchants submit if the suggestion for a more expeditious method of dealing with sailors' cases may not be adopted. As by the Merchant Seamen's Act cases under £20 may be tried summarily, their Lordships think it advisable to delay making any alterations for the present.

Page 11

July 10,
War Office.

Collins to Hay. Ellice sees no objection to a certain letter being officially addressed to the Secretary at War. 287

July 11,
Admiralty.

Barrow to the same. Sees no objection to the proposals in the papers, which he returns. They may have a slight effect of discouraging civil and warrant officers of the navy from emigrating, but hitherto it has been the practice to give certificates of servitude without regard to qualifications of the applicant. 14

July 12,
Admiralty.

The same to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have no records that would enable them to decide on the professional character of Judge Kerr. 15

July 26,
Treasury.

Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the proposed letter to the Ursuline nuns, granting them compensation for the portion of the seigniority of St. Croix taken in consequence of an error in surveying. 225

July 30,
Treasury.

The same to the same. Transmits case and opinion of the law officers respecting His Majesty's assent being given to a bill for incorporating certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. 227

Enclosed. Case with Act to incorporate the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe. 228

Letters Patent alluded to by the Colonial Office. 237

Statement on the subject received by the Treasury from the Colonial Office. 245

The opinion is at the end of the whole, and was that the objection to the bill was unfounded, and "that the letters patent referred to are free from objection and afford a precedent for His Majesty's sanction of the present bill." 250

July 30,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. As the British American Land Company pays interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase, a discount may be allowed for payment made in advance. 252

July 31,
Foreign office.

Backhouse to the same. In reply to application from the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for assistance to procure copies of documents in the department of Marine in Paris, instructions have been sent to the ambassador to make a suitable representation to the French government for the purpose. 84

July 31,
War Office.

Sullivan to the same. The Pension Act restricts to discharged soldiers the gratuitous grants of land. A circular on the subject to the general officers commanding in the colonies would be sufficient to put a stop to the practice of granting land to others. 288

August 4,
London.

House of Commons. Address for return of payments to bishops, rectors, missionaries, or other religious teachers, whether of the Church of England, Rome, Scotland, or any other denomination. 5

August 6,
Admiralty.

Elliot to Hay. In reference to complaint by merchants of Montreal respecting the fees in the Vice-Admiralty court, sends letter from the Treasury. Regrets the Registry bill had to be deferred, but confidently hopes it will pass early next session. 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

Enclosed. Stuart to Admiralty. Sends report from Rothery. The Lords of the Treasury do not think there is anything in the petition of the shipping association of Glasgow to justify any alteration of the fees or rules in the Vice-Admiralty of Quebec. Page 17

Report by W. Rothery that nothing is advanced to justify a change in the fees, that the object of the changes made by the Treasury was to make the mode of obtaining a remedy summary and inexpensive, and that if a seaman attempted to arrest a ship to meet his claims, the remedy was easy. 18

August 8,
London.

Address for return of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber funds of Upper and Lower Canada in each of the years—1830, 1831, 1832. 6

August 8,
Admiralty.

Elliot to Hay. Judge Kerr has written to the Admiralty that he has received an extension of leave of absence from King's Bench and asks for similar leave from the Vice-Admiralty court. The Lords of the Admiralty are unwilling to grant this until they know what is intended to be done in his case. 35

August 8,
Admiralty.

The same to the same. Asks him to refer Spring Rice to letters of 31st August, 1832, and 6th January, 1834, on the subject of lighthouses in British North America. The report from Beaufort on that subject in which the Admiralty concur is also to be laid before Spring Rice. 23

Enclosed. Bayfield to the hydrographer. Respecting a lighthouse on St. Paul's Island and on the nature of fogs in the St. Lawrence. 24

Report by Beaufort on lighthouses in British North America. 26
(Remarks are made in detail on each of the lighthouses.)

August 14,
War Office.

Sullivan to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Transmits copies of a circular issued by the office. 289

Enclosed. Ellice to Commanding Officers. Circular. The practice of making gratuitous grants of land to discharged soldiers is to be discontinued. 290

August 18,
Ordnance.

Butler to Lefevre. Nothing further has been received from Canada respecting the Chambly Canal. The Master General and Board are of opinion that the Act passed last session should be confirmed. 125

August 18,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have a copy of the order authorizing the house rent for the rector of Quebec to be paid out of the military chest. 254

August 21,
Whitehall.

Lack to Hay. If Gould would call at the office of the Lords of Trade he could consult with Noyes as to the most convenient method of furnishing copies of the records of the old Board of Trade to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. 75

No date.

Minute by Jones. Enclosed in Barrow to Hay, 27th August, 1834.

August 27,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Hay. Sends documents respecting the statement that Judge Kerr had kept money belonging to the public on excuses not strictly correct. All the documents have been sent and the money has been paid. 36

Enclosed. Kerr to Graham. Had not sufficiently explained himself regarding circumstances of delicacy. Sends copy of letter which he has written to Hampson detailing the circumstances also letter to Stewart which he had written the previous day. Should the Lords of the Treasury adhere to their determination of not entertaining his application till the debt be acquitted he shall endeavour to do so although at a great sacrifice to the interests of his family. 37

The same to Hampson. Explains the cause of his retention of money paid to the Admiralty Court, no deputy receiver having been appointed. 39

The same to Stewart on the same subject. 44

Minute by Jones on the debt due by Kerr on account of droits of the Admiralty. 48

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1834.
August 29,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance that the Ottawa Canals have been opened to the public, and asks for any communications that may have been received from the governors of the Canadian provinces on the subject. Page 255
- September 2,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Butler for Ordnance to Stewart. Sends information that rates for tolls on the Ottawa canals have been temporarily fixed. 256
- September 18,
Whitehall. Sargent to Spring Rice. Is afraid that specie sent to Falmouth for shipment to Halifax may be too late if the mail is made up on the usual day. Asks that it be detained. 257
- September 24,
Admiralty. Stanley to Hay. The sentence on Shutters senior and junior commuted to transportation for life. The papers that should accompany the convicts. 95
- September 24,
Treasury. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty will not call on Kerr to resume his duties, it being their intention to appoint another person. 51
- September 24,
Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury sanction the payment of the salaries due the chairmen of quarter sessions out of the proceeds of the Crown lands sold to the British American Land Company. 258
- September 25,
Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits letter from the solicitor to the Treasury respecting the suit between the trustees of McGill College and the heirs of the late Mr. McGill. 260
- October 2,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Maule to Treasury. Reports the legal steps taken in the suit of the trustees of McGill College and the heirs of the late Mr. McGill. 261
- October 2,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to circular to Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respecting the payment of missionaries, he transmits minute on the subject. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the directions given in the circular. 263
- October 7,
Sorel. *Enclosed.* Treasury minute on the payment of missionaries. 264
- October 7,
Sorel. Aylmer to Vaughan. Enclosed in Bidwell to Hay, 19th November, 1834.
- October 7,
Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. The Lords of the Admiralty have taken steps to break up the naval establishments on the lakes. The saving effected. The properties at Kingston, Penetanguishine and Montreal described. Asks if it would not be better to transfer the whole property from the naval department to the Colonial Secretary. If Spring Rice approve, Captain Barrie, who has just returned, might be called on for further information. 52
- October 11,
London. Colonial agents to Spring Rice. His Majesty's government has presented the principal public libraries in the United States with a series of the works printed under the Record commission. Ask for a similar gift to the colonies. 59
- October 16,
October 20, *Enclosed.* Extracts from Colonial newspapers on the present of books. 64
- October 20, Vaughan to Aylmer.
- October 20, The same to Palmerston. Both enclosed in Bidwell to Hay, 19th September, 1834.
- October 29,
Whitehall. Noyes to Stephen. Asks him to direct the attention of Spring Rice to the papers selected by Gould and copied for the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, as it is intended to publish them in the annual report. 76
- November 6,
Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. In reference to Kerr's application for a further hearing, the Lords of the Admiralty do not intend to make a further investigation, and have decided to dispense with Kerr's services. 55
- November 19,
Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Ordnance has no objection to take charge of the lands and stores in the Canadas now in possession of the Admiralty. 126
- November 19,
Foreign office. Bidwell to the same. Sends correspondence on a request from the British American Land Company for a survey of Crown lands in the county of Sherbrooke. 85

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

Enclosed. Vaughan to Palmerston. The survey of the lands in the county of Sherbrooke may be made as there is no dispute that they are within the lands of Canada. Page 86

Aylmer to Vaughan. Respecting the survey of the Crown lands in the county of Sherbrooke asked for by the British American Land Company. Should the boundary line claimed by the United States be followed this would probably be used by the negotiators as an argument in favour of their pretensions, even if the declaration be to the contrary. 88

Vaughan to Aylmer. Sherbrooke lies entirely north of the joint line of the commissioners, so that at any time the government of Lower Canada may proceed to survey the lands. 91

November 25,
London.

Colonial agents to Hay. Thanks for the gift of a copy of the works published by the Record Commission to each of the provinces. Point out that Lower Canada might receive a double portion, otherwise the hopes of its two chief towns, Quebec and Montreal, could not easily be adjusted. 71

December 2,
Admiralty.

Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have desired the clerk in charge to transfer the whole of the naval establishment to the Ordnance. 57

December 22,
Treasury.

Stewart to the same. Transmits report from Rothery on fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court, who suggests that a local Act be passed before the fees are restored to the old rates. 268

Enclosed. Aberdeen to Aylmer. In reference to the change of fees intended for the benefit of suitors in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec he finds it regarded rather as a grievance than a benefit. He is to ascertain personally if the memorial from the merchants proceeds from political motives, or from the desire for the good of the country. 269

Report by Rothery on the subject of fees. 271

PUBLIC OFFICES.

(Part 1. is paged from 1 to page 208 ; part 2. from page 209 to page 415 ; part 3. from page 416 to page 594.)

Q. 219—1—2 - 3.

1833.

July 1,
London.

Unsigned and unaddressed. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 11th April, 1834.

November 11,
Downing
Street.

Hay to Coghill.

December 14,
Downing
Street.

The same to Hamilton. Both enclosed in Palliser and Singer to Spring Rice, 29th July, 1834.

1834.

January 10,
London.

Gillespie to Hay. Sends memorial from merchants engaged in the Canadian trade. Page 106

Enclosed. Memorial for the alteration in the establishment of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada. 107

Memorial from the same in favour of Stuart for the office of judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Lower Canada, 114

January 10,
London.

Carter to Hay. Transmits report of the North American Colonial Association. 117

Enclosed. Report. 118

January 17,
London.

Campbell to Hay. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are of opinion that Parkin, late missionary, is entitled by agreement with Bath-

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1834.

- urst to a pension of £100 a year. With respect to Burton they have written to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Page 328
- January 30, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends extracts from communications from a man of thought in Canada. 136
- Enclosed.* Extracts dealing with the high price of money, the bad harvests and other topics. 137
- February 11, London. Campbell to ———. Cannot find the memorial to Stanley of Parkin and Burton. Is afraid it must have been sent through inadvertence to Parkin with the packet of testimonials which were to be returned to him. Has written to both for copies. 329
- Memorial of Burton, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. States his length of service and the bad state of his health owing to the climate and his arduous duties. Prays for a pension of £100 sterling and of a gift of £100 to defray the expenses of removing his family. 330
- (List of documents sent with the memorial is given at the end.) 332
- February 14, London. Campbell to Hay. Sends memorial from Burton and a letter from Parkin. 334
- February 20, London. Campbell to Stanley. The committee of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel will recommend the society to undertake the annual payment of £10,924 for the support of missionaries in British North America during the lives of those now employed, on condition that His Majesty's government provide £13,516 during the same period. 335
- February 26, London. The same to the same. If the plan explained by him (Stanley) be carried into effect the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will be recommended by the committee to undertake the annual expenditure of £10,924 for the clergy in British North America. 336
- March 6, London. Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company have instructed Glyn & Co. to pay Coutts & Co. the £800 for fees on charter The clauses in the proposed Act are in course of preparation. 3
- March 8, London. Freeling to the same. Can give the names and salaries of the deputy postmasters in North American Colonies, but not their emoluments. For these they must be called upon to make a return. 467
- March 11, Glasgow. Principal Macfarlane to Stanley. Forwards a petition from the Presbytery of Quebec to be laid before the King. 396
- March 12, London. Gillespie to the same. Asks that the nature of the proposed alteration in the law regulating the conveyance of passengers to America may be communicated to the North American Colonial Association. 141
- March 17, Essex. Hamilton to ———. Explains the system on which pensions to missionaries or their widows were granted. Is not aware that the promise of Bathurst on this point was ever retracted or even modified except as stated. 337
- March 18, London. Gould to Stanley. Sends extract from a correspondent's letter, that Papineau could not contain his rage against the Colonial Office, his abuse of Aylmer, whom he threatened to impeach. Stanley must keep firm, for if he flinches ruin will result. If firm the clique is done for. 142
- March 19, London. Campbell to Hay. Has never seen reason to suppose that the promise of pensions made by Liverpool in 1811 and slightly modified in 1813 has been retracted or materially qualified. The Society has always considered that pensions are in force and there is nothing to lead to a contrary opinion. Missionaries in India receive no pensions, a conclusive proof that the Society offered pensions to the clergy in North America solely on the faith of Bathurst's letter of 1813 and would not have undertaken to pay them from their own resources. 340
- March 22, Halifax. Extracts from letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 20th May, 1834.
- March 24, London. Gillespie to Hay. Sends newspaper and extract from letter respecting Canada. 143

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Moffat reporting the debate on upwards of 90 resolutions (92). The first carried and the whole likely to be so. The impeachment of Aylmer in the House of Commons is to be conducted by O'Connell and Hume. The resolutions are long, their leading characteristic being folly if not madness. Other political news and rumours. Page 144

Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada 149
Outline of the debates. 160

Another extract pointing out the abuse heaped on Stanley. The attempt to leave the country without a Government by not voting supply. Refers to resolutions 50 and 89, "the former threatening rebellion and the latter organising it." 209

March 24,
London.

Gould to Hay. Sends extracts from letters received from Montreal. Stanley should read the resolutions as the bill for the British American Land Company comes on at night and O'Connell and Hume may burst forth if they have received their dispatches. 212

March 25,
London.

Reid to Stanley. Sends copy of the bill to give powers to the British American Land Company that could not be conferred in the charter. It has been read a first time and the directors will proceed with it after recess. 4

Enclosed. Clauses substituted for the printed clauses on tenures. 5

Bill for granting certain powers to the British American Land Company. 7

March 26,
London.

Pelly to Stanley. In accordance with the Act. Sends register of all persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. 469

Governor.....	1
Chief factors.....	2
Chief traders.....	46
	— 49
Chaplain and assistant.....	2
Clerks and engagés.....	1,106
	— 1,157

March 31,
London.

Gould to Hay. His letters from Canada received that morning are so full of the doings of the House of Assembly that he cannot forbear stating that all think the clique will get their way and that some difficulties will arise from want of money; still that no real disadvantage will follow if the British feeling and sound principles be supported. Union of the provinces is the remedy; the faction only gains strength by concession. The demagogues are few in number but great in noise. Presumes that the Colonial Office has sent notice to Aylmer of the sealing and delivering the charter of the British American Land Company. If more sweet words of Papineau are received the papers can be furnished if desired. 213

April 1,
London.

The same to Stanley. Sends extracts from three letters. The longest one is from an intelligent friend who is a man of few letters though not of few words. The union of the provinces is not a new proposal; about two years ago, he (Gould) sent a memorial on that subject. 215

Enclosed. Extract from letter from Montreal. A long and elaborate account of the political state of affairs in Lower Canada. 216

Other shorter articles on the same subject. 232

April 3,
London.

Gillespie to Stanley. The alarm caused by the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. Many of the members of the North American Colonial association have just completed their shipments to Canada and other large amounts already there will be greatly increased in value. Under the various circumstances the committee look to the prospects with painful apprehension and he has been directed to urge the sending

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out of a large reinforcement of troops. It would be out of place to suggest what further measures should be adopted but the committee hope the whole matter will be brought before Parliament. Page 236

April 5,
London.

Reid to Hay. Asks that the Colonial Secretary would inform the Governor of Lower Canada that the British American Land Company had received their charter. 43

April 11,
London.

Campbell to the same. Sends copies of report and letter applied for and will send as many copies as may be wanted. 342

Unsigned and undated. Respecting the reduction of the Parliamentary grant to the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with tables of the necessary reduction in the incomes of the missionaries in British North America. 343

April 14,
London.

V. to Stanley. Long and elaborate argument against the formation of a chartered company to acquire lands in Lower Canada, not for benefit to the colonies or mother country, but for the purpose of acquiring power for political or party purposes. 65

April 15,
Halifax.

Extracts from letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. Enclosed in Campbell to Hay, 20th May, 1834.

April 19,
London.

Principal Macfarlane to Stanley. Apologises for delay in sending the petition from the Presbytery of Quebec. 398

Enclosed. Petition for a share of the clergy reserves equally with the clergy of the church of England. 399

April 21,
London.

Gillespie to Stanley. Asks him to receive a deputation respecting the state of affairs in Canada, and also relative to the banks in Upper Canada. 239

April 29,
London.

The same to the same. Thanks for his communication. He did not intend to convey the impression that the committee thought that there would be anything like a general revolt, but they were apprehensive of riots endangering life and property, and Aylmer's confidence in his power to preserve tranquillity does not reassure them. The committee wait with anxiety the determination of the question of the Upper Canadian banks. The deranged financial condition of the United States has caused the withdrawal of the credit of Canadian merchants on New York which, with the temporary contraction of accommodation has created a scarcity of money from which their commercial transactions have suffered severely to the mutual loss of buyer and seller. It has only been by the greatest forbearance of creditors in the United Kingdom that a crisis has been avoided. All the correspondence received expresses the same alarm. His house at York wrote of the effect of the charter of the commercial bank not being confirmed that it would cause greater distress and alienation than anything since the constitution was granted. 240

May 8,
London.

Freeling to Hay. Sends copy from mail agent respecting the "Duke of York" packet. 417

Enclosed. Gay to Freeling. The "Duke of York" reported for the American mail is detained as her copper is in a very defective state. 418

May 20,
London

Campbell to Hay. Sends extracts from letters from the Bishop of Nova Scotia and asks that attention be paid to the important matters mentioned in them. Has the plan for the maintenance of the clergy in British North America been adopted by government? 347

Enclosed. Extracts from the letters of the Bishop of Nova Scotia respecting sale of Crown lands in New Brunswick and alienation of the Glebe lands in Prince Edward Island. 348

Petition of the members and elders of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island for the glebe lands to be appropriated for the purposes of general education. 353

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The endorsation says "Seceders from the Church of Scotland. The members of the Kirk disavow all connection with the petitioners and denounce the spirit of their proceedings."

May 24,
London.

Freeling to Lefevre. Applies to have demands sent direct to the Post Office department in London for any orders of Parliament relating to the Post Office, the returns asked for having been forwarded to the Governors and those of Canada not being answered on account of the absence of Stayner the deputy postmaster general. Page 419

May 31,
Falmouth.

Gay to Freeling. The Packet "Reindeer" has gone to Plymouth to be recoppered and will not sail with the mails till the 4th of June. 421

June 5,
London.

Campbell to Hay. Sends list of the missionaries employed by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, stating when they were sent, their various stations and their stipends previous to 1st July, 1833. Sends also similar statement of those in Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, the Bermudas and the Cape of Good Hope. 359

List of Clergy in Upper Canada. 360

Do. Lower Canada. 361

Do. Nova Scotia. 362

Do. New Brunswick. 363

Do. Newfoundland. 364

Do. in Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Bermuda and Cape of Good Hope. 365

June 10,
London.

Smith to Hay. Returns letter addressed to Pelly, who has left for Paris. If it is on official business and sent to him marked Governor it will be read by the gentleman who may preside at the committee. 507

June 11,
London.

Smith to Hay. Note received. Sends two copies of charter. 508

June 14,
London.

Reid to the same. Asks for an interview for a deputation of the British American Land Company. 44

June 19,
London.

Lemon to the same. There is no record of grants of land in Virginia previous to the separation of the now United States. 553

June 24,
London.

Shareholders of the Ottawa Land Company. Applications are already before the Colonial office on the subject of colonising lands on the Ottawa. They jointly beg to bring the subject again before the Colonial office and ask for an early and favourable consideration that preparations may be made for the reception of labourers. The tract they wish to cultivate lies between the Ottawa and Lake Huron. Although it appears extensive part of the lands is unfit for culture and much of it water. As the plan of emigration is extensive, it will require a proportionately large tract of land. The advantages to Canada of the settlement. Should government approve of the proposal the plan includes the Irish association and that there should be branch committees in Ireland and Scotland. How the headquarters and committees are to be formed. 293

Enclosed. Boundaries of the tract on the Ottawa. 297

Unsigned proposals for the settlement of the Ottawa. 300

Sketch of the routes between Bytown and Penetanguishene. 304

June 27,
London.

Campbell to Hay. Desires to be informed of the determination of government with reference to the clergy now serving in British North America. Unless some arrangement is made during July the clergy will be exposed to serious distress in the course of the following winter. 366

June 30,
London.

Reid to Hay. As suggested at the interview, brings forward suggestions in writing. As to public works under the 6th article of agreement sends correspondence between the Provincial government and commissioners of the British American land company, and proposes to embody the suggestions in a separate article. There is no difference of interpretation as to the sixth article and the suggestion is a mere following out of it. The arrangement

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proposed is nearly the same as that between government and the Upper Canada Company. The next point is as to the 4th and 5th articles, which provide that the lands shall be conveyed as the payments are made, the payments not being exigible till the expiry of one year from the granting of the charter but the company can in the meantime proceed with the sale and settlement. The directors ask that the provincial government be instructed to that effect. The directors desire to purchase lands in the Eastern townships of Lower Canada, and are ready to enter into negotiations for the purpose. The commissioners have full and final powers to agree with the provincial government as to the expenditure of the moiety of the purchase money.

Page 45

Enclosed. Correspondence. 51

July 1,
London.

Stayner to Freeling. The vital importance of the deficiency clause in the Colonial Office Act to the success of the proposed arrangement respecting the post office. Cannot leave without stating his arguments for such a clause with a scale of the payments which the provinces should pay to meet the deficiency. Thinks his statement is calculated to remove doubts from the mind of Spring Rice. 427

Enclosed. Memorandum of the deficiency of the revenue to meet the expenditure for the postal service. Rate that would be necessary from each province to meet the deficiency. 429

Precis of bill for the management and regulation of the post office in Upper Canada. 431

July 3,
London.

Freeling to Hay. The dispatch for the consul general at New York was forwarded to Liverpool and put on board the packet ship "Hibernia" which sailed on the 1st instant. 422

July 12,
Montreal.

O'Callaghan and Perrault to Colonial Secretary. Send copies of resolutions passed by central committee of Montreal. 558

Enclosed Report of the proceedings of the permanent and central committee of the district of Montreal with resolutions. 559

July 18,
London.

Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company desire to anticipate the payment of the first instalment provided they are allowed four per cent discount. 62

July 28,
London.

Campbell to the same. Sends extract from the minutes of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and states that the missionaries received to the 1st May 85 per cent on their former salaries. 367

Enclosed. Extract from minutes. The Society agrees to pay the salaries of missionaries in the different provinces and the pensions of themselves and widows on condition that government make certain payments. 368

July 28,
London.

Gould to Spring Rice. Is doubtful whether it would not be prudent to keep back petitions from the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada at the late period of the session. Sends the prayer of the petitions which were largely signed and by none but persons of mature age. Trusts that these petitions will prove that the assertions of the delegates of the Assembly are not founded on fact and that neither they nor the celebrated ninety-two resolutions speak the sentiments of the people of Lower Canada. Is informed that he (Spring Rice) would advise as to the policy of now presenting or of withholding the petitions and he would not desire that any act of his (Gould) should lessen their effect. 244

(The petition has been copied in vol. 216.)

July 29,
Dublin.

Palliser (chairman) and Singer (director) to Spring Rice. Send prospectus of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, with list of officers and other documents. The desire to pre-empt or to purchase a tract of land in Upper Canada not exceeding 50,000 acres part of that being the portion of the Huron tract remaining in the hands of the Crown. Its boundaries; if found suitable ask the rate per acre and if government would sanction a purchase from the Indians of the territory to the North of

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the proposed land, so that a larger extent of coast might be obtained. Trust that the valuable portions of the lands being already disposed of and the determination in respect to that applied for the price may be favourable. The object of the association is to promote the good of Ireland and the amelioration of the condition of its emigrants. Page 251

Enclosed. Hay to Coghill. Stanley has considered the plans of the association which seem to correspond with what is actually done by government. Sends notice showing the arrangements made for receiving emigrants. Respecting the purchase of land that must be at a fixed price, the period of payment also fixed, not contingent on the number settled. In none of the colonies to which emigrants go could land be sold for less than from three to five shillings an acre Stanley is willing to consider any specific offer. 257

Hay to Hamilton. Terms on which offers must be made by the North American Colonial Association of Ireland for a tract of land. 260

July 30,
London.

Freeling to Lefevre. Sends precis of bill for the management and regulation of the post office in Upper Canada. Calls attention to different points in the Act which he explains. 423

August 1,
Liverpool.

Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Stanley. Have received by the "Artemis" a box of dispatches for which they enclose receipt from Pickford & Co. 554

Enclosed. Receipt. 555

August 5,
London.

Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Sends papers in support of the application for land in Upper Canada and also calls attention to correspondence in July, 1832, between Goderich and the provincial government on the subject of improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa. 305

The papers were

A Extract from the evidence of Colonel Cockburn before a committee of the House of Commons on emigration in 1826. 308

B Extract from the report of Commissioner Richards on waste lands in Canada and immigration. 309

C Abstract of letter, dated 19th November, 1833, and signed by 40 merchants. The letter approves of the formation of a joint stock company to improve the Ottawa and settle the lands. 311

D Extract from the written opinion of Lieut. Colonel By, dated 19th June, 1834, in favour of forming a company. 314

E Extract from the report of the select committee of the New York House of Assembly respecting an improved navigation. 316

F Table of distances from Montreal to Lake Huron by the route of the Ottawa. 320

August 6,
London.

Campbell to Hay. The Rev. Mr. Parkin has gone to America, but whether to Canada or no the (Campbell) cannot say. Parkin was informed he was to receive an annual pension of £100, half of which was paid in advance. His wife and family have just arrived and are in great distress in Bucks; they have been temporarily relieved. Their case is owing to the state of Parkin's mind. 370

August 7,
London.

Hobhouse to ———. Advantages to the Rideau canal of the proposed settlement. 322

August 12,
London.

Gould to Spring Rice. It has been decided by him and his associates, not at present to lay the petitions before the Imperial parliament, so that they may be presented in such a way as to draw the attention they deserve from the respectability and number of the signatures. 248

August 14,
London.

Campbell to Hay. Sends list of missionaries paid partly from public funds in 1832. The gross amount is stated so that, except from the total amount, the sum paid by the Society and by government cannot be distinguished. Apparently the Society paid £9,133 from its own resources out of £24,665. 371

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Enclosed. The list being a duplicate is not copied. For the list see page 360 of this volume.

Hay to Stewart. The complete reduction of the grant to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is dependent on the termination of existing interests. Page 373

Payments in 1832 to missionaries employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 383

Hay to Stewart. Parkin has established his right to a pension as a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How the obligation arises. 385

Lefevre to Stewart. The decision of the Treasury respecting pensions to missionaries has not been communicated to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel until the Treasury has had an opportunity of considering whether any stipulation should be made respecting missionaries whose stipends were to be henceforth made by the Society. 388

Most of the other correspondence on this subject has been already copied in this and other volumes.

August 15,
London.

Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Would an agent on behalf of the Ottawa Land Company be recognised by the Colonial Secretary? 325

August 29,
London.

Gould to Hay. Had communication from Canada respecting extracts from the books and documents in the Colonial Office, but was refused authority to have them made. Will look for Dr. McLaughlin's address among the old papers of the Literary Society and send the address if the letter is still in existence. 249

September 6,

Ravenshaw to Spring Rice. Sends a note and arguments in favour of the proposed Ottawa Association to be sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 326

September 8,
Dublin.

Alley to Hay. Only three or four of the committee of managers of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland have taken on themselves, contrary to the other members and to nine out of ten shareholders, to disavow the arrangement of the Irish noblemen and gentlemen in applying for land on the river Ottawa in Upper Canada. The Coalition is warmly approved of as shown by the extracts from a report laid before the directors. The real cause of the action of the four dissatisfied members is the want of confidence in the management. The Irish association with the exception of these four is determined to go hand in hand with those who addressed Spring Rice on the 24th of June. 262

Enclosed. Extract from report laid before the Board of directors of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. 265

September 8,
Dublin.

Hamilton (chairman) Singer (director) to Hay. As requested, send six additional copies of prospectus of the North American Colonial Association of Ireland. Refer to the prospectus for the grounds on which the association was formed. The directors have learned that the Huron tract had been sold to the Canada Company before their application and that it is designed to form a united company to colonise lands on the River Ottawa and Lake Huron, and that the proposal was to embrace the Irish association. The proposal was made without the concurrence of the directors and is a contemplated dissolution of the association whose functions were to be transferred to a provisional committee; no proposition has been made to the directors by the proposed society. Whilst willing to cooperate with any society having the same objects, they disclaim any proceedings hitherto taken. Information requested as to the intentions of Government many of their future proceedings depending on this. 270

Enclosed. List of officials with the principles and objects of the association. 276

Memorial of shareholders of the Wexford branch of the North American Colonial Association. 281

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1834.
September 8, O'Callaghan and Perrault. Send certified copy of the report of proceedings of the last meeting of the permanent and central committee of Montreal. Page 567
- Enclosed.* Report containing resolutions on various subjects. 568
- Permanent appointments to places of profit made by Lord Aylmer so far as can be correctly ascertained. 593
- September 12, Hickey to Spring Rice. Desires to know if the letter signed by a clerk Wexford. applies to the proposed Imperial Association or only to the Irish Company. 284
- September 26, Coghill to Hay. Meeting of the shareholders of the North American Colonial Association; its sentiments best shown by sending copy of the resolutions. Copies have been sent to others. Except for Singer, Hamilton and one or two personal friends no differences of opinion exist among those composing the association in London. The gentlemen who signed the letter to his department have not been returned as managers for the year. 285
- Enclosed.* Resolutions approving of coalition with the English and Scotch companies. 287
- Coghill to Ravenshaw. Similar to that written to Hay. 290
- October 13, Freeling to Hay. Transmits report of the deputy post master general at London. Quebec relative to the claim of the post office on the government. Formerly the amount was provided for by an annual vote of the legislature of Lower Canada but the Assembly has ceased to make such provision. 461
- Enclosed.* Stayner to Freeling. Stanley had intimated that government intended to relinquish the claims of the Post Office on Lower Canada. The amount now due for postage is £3,000, augmented at the rate of £1,500 or £2,000 a year, swelling the nominal balance against him. Asks for authority to take credit for the amounts. The other provinces still provide the money but as soon as they discover that Lower Canada does not pay and that the claim is not enforced, they also will refuse to pay. 463
- Memorandum on the nature of the correspondence on which postage is charged. 465
- October 29, Pelly to Spring Rice. In accordance with Act sends list of persons London. employed in the Hudsons Bay Company. 509
- Enclosed.* List. This does not vary greatly from the previous list, there being an increase of 13 to the list of engagés. 510
- November 15, Cooper to Hay. The Record Commissioners will supply for the use of London. the British possessions in North America five sets of the works presented to United States Libraries, and propose to add those printed in the last four years not yet given to any foreign library. 556
- No date. Regulations asked for to be employed to apprentice children sent out by the Children's Friends Society. 549
- Memorandum of James Stuart (late Attorney General) on the subject of apprenticeship. 551
- Lemon to Hay. The Children's Friends Society have an opportunity to send 10 boys to Upper Canada. Asks for a note to Colbune. 552

MISCELLANEOUS, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 260, part 2 page 261 to 479, par 3 page 480 to 648).

Q 220-1-2-3.

1823.
October 23,
Treasury. Approval of Greig's accounts. Enclosed in Greig to Spring Rice, 21st July, 1834.
1831.
October 6,
London. Viger to Papineau. Sends the observations he had laid before Goderich. Was obliged to leave the discussion of the grievances to consider Stuart's memorial. The difficulty of finding time to send copies of his observations, &c. Page 481
- Remarks on the state of education in Canada. 484
- Grants of the waste lands of the Crown. 509
- Viger to Goderich. Had communicated observations on the measures that might be taken respecting the commerce of the Empire. Had already sent remarks on two heads of grievances, now sends those relative to the third, even in their present state. 528
- Considerations respecting the third head of grievances contained in the Assembly's address of 16th March, 1831. 530
- The same document in French. 542 to 600
- (Mr. Viger's observations are of such a length that it is impossible to summarise them in any reasonable space.)
- October 14,
London. Viger to Papineau. Had already sent copy of observations on Stuart's case. Now sends part of the observations on his memorial and will send parts until the whole is completed. The difficulties of his labour. 602
- October 22,
London. The same to the same. Sends the first part of his observations on Stuart's memorial. It has been impossible to send information in detail on this as well as on other subjects, he being so busily employed had not time to give a daily account of his proceedings. Trusted the Assembly would see he had not failed to do all in his power to promote the interests confided to him. The petition relative to grievances had been presented to the House of Lords. Circumstances had prevented the presentation of the petition on grievances to the House of Commons. It was presented by Labouchere on the 14th, the same day Hume presented one from Upper Canada. Labouchere delivered an eloquent speech on the subject. The speeches were not reported but the tone of them was such as to give confidence to the people of Lower Canada as not only those of the members of the House but also those of the members of the Administration breathed the sentiment of benevolence and strict justice. The deep impression made on his mind, which he considers it a duty to communicate to the Assembly. 604
- October 29,
London. Same to the same. Has already sent part of remarks on Stuart's memorial. Regrets he cannot send the remarks completely finished but Garneau has been hindered from preparing them by other pressing occupations. Sends part and hopes to send more by next packet. Progress of his work; his occupations are both multiplied and continual. 608
- November 22,
London. Same to the same. Sends part of the sequel of observations on Stuart's memorial. The necessity of having translations made and printed. Apologises for the marks of hurry which appear in his letters. 612
- December 29,
London. The same to the same. As soon as copy can be prepared of the first part of his remarks on Stuart's letter, it shall be sent. Sends printed copy of the sequel of observations on the memorial. 614

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1831.
January 6,
London. Viger to Papineau. Lays today before the Colonial Office copy of part of his remarks on Stuart's letter of 8th October. Has not had time to send copy to him. Page 615
- January 14,
London. The same to the same. Sends for the Assembly, the remainder of his remarks on the first part of Stuart's letter to Goderich. He is now engaged on the second part. 616
- June 6,
London. The same to Papineau. Had been able to finish his remarks on Stuart's answers to the accusations against him made by the Assembly of Lower Canada; now adds the translation, the work on which is still going on. Asks the Assembly to pay some attention to the reflections contained in the remarks. Assures the House that he has spared no pains to perform his task. 617
1833.
March 15,
Restigouche. The letters in the original follow the translations. Certificate.
- May 15,
Quebec. Felton to Christie.
- September 21,
Restigouche. Christie to Felton.
- October 17,
Restigouche. The same to Craig.
- November 19,
Quebec. Felton to Christie.
- December 12,
Restigouche. Christie to Felton. This and the five preceding enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 15th March, 1834.
1834.
January 3,
London. Parkin to Stanley. Complains of his straitened circumstances, caused to some extent by the uncalled for though well meant influence of the Bishop. Applies for employment to relieve his necessities, otherwise he would be obliged to seek employment in the United States. 293
- February 8,
London. Macara to Hay. Desires to have access to the provincial laws of Lower Canada having given up his practice in Scotland to obtain one in Lower Canada, having been informed that all barristers and attorneys of the Supreme Courts of Great Britain were entitled to be admitted to the bar of the colony. Finds that the judges here interpreted the law differently. Learns that in Upper Canada the law to prevent attorneys &c. from practising has been found so irksome that it will be repealed. 270
- February 10,
Beauport. Ryland to ———. Sends publication giving an account of the Houses of Assembly in Lower Canada from 1792 to 1814, so that he could compare the course of Colonial politics for the last 20 years with that of the preceding period and estimate the advantages or disadvantages of a policy of concession to the Assembly. Things have now reached a crisis calling for the union of Upper and Lower Canada or the repeal of 1 and 2 William 4 cap. 23 to restore to the Crown the authority to appropriate the revenue arising from 14 George 3 to the expenses of the civil government of the province. The Speaker has threatened to impeach the Government so that nothing satisfactory can be expected from this session, but it is desirable to allow the members to manifest their inmost designs so as to strengthen the determination of government to convert Lower Canada into a truly English colony and to draw forth its vast resources. 307
- February 11,
London. Enclosed. Outline of the debate from the Quebec Gazette. 311
- February 11,
London. Macara to Hay. Repeats his request for access to the colonial laws of Lower Canada, not having had an answer to his first application. 272
- February 12,
Maidstone. Memorial of Rev. Edward Parkin, late missionary at Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. States the promises made on his accepting the appointment of missionary, the losses he met with in Canada in consequence of removing

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to various charges at the request of the Bishop. Prays for the pension promised. Page 296

February 15,
Quebec.

Felton to Christie. Enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 15th March, 1834.

February 19,
London.

Burton to Stanley. Had sent in memorial three months ago respecting retiring pension as a missionary to Canada. Asks for a reply. 11

February 21,
London.

Memorial of John George Irvine for payment of the expenses incurred by his father on his appointment as arbitrator to ascertain with the arbitrator from Upper Canada, the proportion of duties to go to the upper province, but which he was obliged to relinquish on account of ill health. 192

February 28,
New York.

Buchanan to Hay. Has received and forwarded dispatch to Sir Archibald Campbell, Fredericton. Sends Quebec papers. 32

Enclosed. Quebec Gazette. Extract from Lieut. Governor Campbell's speech at opening New Brunswick Legislature. 33

The 92 resolutions follow but are omitted having been already copied.

March 8,
Maidstone.

Parkin to ———. His adverse circumstances drive him to make another appeal, no answer having been returned to his application of 3rd January. 299

March 12,
London.

Kerr to Hay. The money that was the subject of conversation has been repaid. 210

March 12,
London.

The same to ———. Applies for an extension of leave. 211

March 15,
London.

Adams to Hay. Asks for letters of introduction for Ebenezer Birrell to Lord Aylmer and Sir John Colborne. 3

March 15,
Restigouche.

Christie to Stanley. It is with reluctance he submits correspondence with Aylmer respecting lands to be given him in payment of arrears of salary. Refers to letter from Howick to Aylmer respecting the grant of land in room of the arrears of salary to him (Christie). His Lordship had not treated him with the justice he had a right to expect. Sends correspondence respecting the transaction. Complains at some length of the manner in which his claim has been dealt with. 98

Enclosed. Certificate that the Indians had taken possession of land that had belonged to Man and now belongs to Christie, living on it and felling and destroying as well as disposing of the most valuable timber on it. 108

Felton to Christie. The complaints against encroachments by the Indians received. These encroachments and their claim, if any, to the land should be settled in the courts of law. 109

Christie to Felton. Accepts the offer of Aylmer to cancel the purchase of lands north of River du Loup. 111

Other enclosures on the subject of lands. 112 to 118

March 15,
London.

Viger to Stanley (in French). Refers to previous observations and comments on dispatches relative to the address of the Assembly for changes in the Legislative Council. Many of the most enlightened British statesmen object to the system adopted for the establishment of the Legislative Council. How it is proposed to form a national convention to discuss only one subject so as to dissipate the doubts as to the sentiments of the inhabitants of the country, but the expressions in the dispatch are more than unfavourable to the Assembly of the province and a feeling of justice would lead him (Stanley) to regret it. Calls attention to the severity of rule, to members of Assembly sent to prison, to the events at the election in Montreal in 1832, &c., to show that the conduct of the depositories of power is not always in accordance with the views of the members of His Majesty's Government. Comments also on another dispatch relative to the language of the Council against His Majesty's subjects in the province of whom he was the faithful interpreter in asking in their name for equal protection and laws for all and each without distinction. Remarks on the bill to provide for the expenses of the civil government which was rejected

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by the Council and which must be the object of particular attention, as the Assembly had the right to impose conditions on the amount granted. Remarks on the salaries of the officials and other subjects. Page 396

March 17,
Manchester.

Memorial of Thomas Shawcross, agent for Joseph Shawcross, in the case of the unclaimed property of Joseph Ogden. 337

March 18,
Norwick.

Marsham to Stanley. For information respecting the best means of conducting emigration. 274

March 19,
London.

Blume, Danish envoy, to Stanley. Transmits documents respecting the succession of one Meysenholder, besides a factum of the affair. Asks that they be sent to Montreal with a recommendation to the competent authorities. 12

March 24,
London.

William Abbott to Stanley. Directs attention to the distressed state of the Canadian clergy, in consequence of government withholding the salaries of £100 per annum. Takes the case of the Rev. J. Abbott missionary at Grenville, to illustrate the hardships of the act of government. His bargain with the society for the propagation of the gospel on which he gave up the situation he held in Norfolk. 4

March 25,
London.

Kerr to Hay. Having resigned his seat in the Executive Council for the public convenience and having been deprived of his salary, asks that it be restored as a pension for life and that he might receive a grant of land. 212

March 25,
London.

Barry to Stanley. Had applied in March last for the grant of land to Mrs. Campbell, in accordance with arrangement with Lord Goderich, and orders were at once sent to have the grant completed. Finds now that this has not been done. States the present position of Mrs. Campbell's claim. She has only received 55 acres of arable land, with some wild land of little or no value. She should have received 150 acres in 1822. If government cannot give the full quantity under agreement Mrs. Campbell is entitled to £529.10. Owing to the failure to redeem the pledge to Mrs. Campbell, she was compelled to sell, the price of which government agents contend should be deducted from the total value of the 150 acres of Mrs. Campbell's claim; simply asks that it be settled. 13

Enclosed. Government in account with Mrs. Campbell. 18

Certificate by farmers of the respective values of arable and wild lands. 19

Report by J. P. Bureau, surveyor, on Mrs. Campbell's property at Becancour. 20

(The name as written might be either Bureau or Bareau, but in the official list of surveyors, the name is Joseph Pierre Bureau.)

March 26,
Quebec.

Craig to Christie. Enclosed in Christie to Stanley, 23rd April, 1834.

March 28,
Plymouth.

Hamilton to Lefevre. Sends additional supply of Vittoria wheat for the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada. The fourth report of the Society will contain all the information he possesses on the subject. 184

Enclosed. Report on Vittoria wheat received from Caraccas. (In the letter the wheat is called Vittoria, in the report Vittoria which latter agrees with Humboldt). 185

March 28,
Liverpool.

Irvine to Hay. The vessel will not sail as soon as expected, so that he will have a day longer to write dispatches to Aylmer, which he will have much pleasure in taking. If there are no funds on that side of the Atlantic to meet the claim on account of his father, he will not press it further. 196

March 30,
Liverpool.

The same to the same. Is obliged for his trouble in laying petition before Stanley, and is satisfied with the answer, as from the length of time that had elapsed, had great doubts of receiving anything. Shall give his best care to the dispatch for Aylmer. 198

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1834.
March 31, Fullamore. Catherine Sheppard to Stanley. Her husband, a pensioner, received a grant of 100 acres in Cranbourne, and died of cholera. She took fright and returned to Ireland. Now wishes to go back to Canada and asks if she can have a free passage. Page 338 640
- March 31, Edinburgh. Watson to the same. Complains of the injustice he has suffered from the effects of the law in Canada, he having built a mill for two persons named Barrow and Brown for which he is unable to obtain a settlement or a judicial decision. 640
- April 1, Belfast. J. W. Shaw to Goderich. Has the tax of \$1 on each passenger landed at Quebec imposed in 1832 to continue for two years been renewed? It is a matter of importance to emigrants and to those sending out vessels. 339
- April 3, Kerr to Hay. In consequence of the legislature of Lower Canada having made no appropriation for civil government, he has written letter enclosed to be paid his salary in London. 215
- Enclosed. Kerr to Stanley. Applies for payment of his salary in London. 216
- April 3, London. Johnson to Stanley. Sends documents relating to the claims of himself and other members of the family of the late Sir John Johnson. It was supposed that the grant of £50,000 was an equivalent for his losses consequent on his loyalty, but that bore no proportion to the loss even of his property in New York, a small portion of which near Onondago Lake yields the state of New York an income of \$250,000. The inadequacy of the amounts to which grants were restricted. The reduced circumstances of the family. 199
- Enclosed. Johnson to Kempt. Calls attention to petition, which shows that in 1817 he and the other members of the family petitioned for a grant of land to each. The rapid change of governors prevented any result from being reached. Asks his influence to have the matter settled as he knew Sir John Johnson's services and sacrifices. 202
- Petition and other documents. 204 to 207
- April 5, London. Vigor to Stanley. Further remarks on the political state of affairs in Lower Canada. 415
- Ryan to Hay. He is the sergeant who lost his leg in the Peninsula and was recommended by Bathurst. His qualifications as a teacher. 334
- April 7, Inverness. Ward to Colonial Secretary. Had expected that his petition for the exchange to lot 8 in the sixth range of Inverness, for lot 18 in the 9th range of Halifax, would have been granted. Transmits letter to show that information of the decision cannot be obtained in Canada. 643
- Enclosed. Felton to Ward. A decision having been come to on the 6th March, 1833, Aylmer sees no reason to change the determination communicated to him. 644
- April 12, London. John Shaw to Colonial Secretary. Desires to know if the impost on emigrants at Quebec will be continued or if the Act will be allowed to expire. 341
- April 15, New York. Buchanan to Hay. Asks that attention should be paid to the state of his office so far as relates to emigration, as since the opening of government lands in the London district, the emigration for Canada has chiefly set in by way of New York, and the emigrants resort to his office for instructions as to route, passing of baggage, &c. Asks for more clerks. 37
- April 19, London. Vigor to Stanley. Corrects inaccuracies in a former letter. 438
- April 21, London. Sinclair to Stanley. Hopes that the representatives of Lieut.-General Sinclair will receive a grant of land in Canada on account of the services and losses of their late father. Recapitulates the services of the late Lieut. General, both in the army and navy, as well as in the surveying service.

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1834.

The embarrassment caused to his family by the Treasury refusing to repay disbursements. Reports also the services of himself and his brother as further reasons for granting his request. Page 383

April 23,
Restigouche.

Christie to Stanley. Sends copy of letter from Craig, civil secretary to Aylmer, with his (Stanley's) views regarding his claim from the loss of office of chairman of quarter sessions, and on the unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly. Sends additional observations respecting his claim. 119

Enclosed. Craig to Christie. The Colonial Secretary believes the claim for loss of office as chairman of quarter sessions to be untenable for reasons given. Copy of dispatch from the Earl of Ripon sent, explaining why no interference could take place on account of his expulsion from the Assembly. 123

May 4,
Outwell.

Timms to Colonial Secretary. Applies for employment, if the rumor is correct that it is intended to send men for "cutting navigation" in His Majesty's Dominions in America. 393

May 15,
London,

Memorial of D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin against granting a charter to a land company for Lower Canada. 440

May 16,
London.

Coffin to Hay. Refers to grants of land awarded to him and his brother in 1802. Prays for renewed grant, and as he cannot himself go to Canada asks that the grant may be made to his son. Sends copy of the report of 1802. 51

Enclosed. Copy of extract from report of a Committee of the Whole Council of Lower Canada, dated 3rd March, 1802, on the petition of William Coffin. 54

May 23,
New York.

Gourlay to Stanley. Observes that he has adopted Roebuck's motion for a committee on Canada. He had been urging such an inquiry for sixteen years. Commissioners should be sent to Montreal to investigate the whole question. 149

List of those to whom he had written on the subject. 150

May 28,
Hythe.

Sedgwick to——— Writes on behalf of a widow who, with her six children, desires to go to Canada to join the other branches of the family, and asks for a passage to Quebec for the family. Gives its history. 342

May —,
Belfast.

Statement and grounds of claim for Skinner family. Enclosed in Ellison, Bloxum and Ellison to Spring Rice, 31st July, 1834, D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin to Hay. Thanks for letter which requires some observations. 447

June 2,
London.

D. B. Viger and A. N. Morin to Stanley. The difficulties acknowledged in his letter are not equal to others mentioned in the petition and which included Acts passed on matters of internal legislation without the knowledge and participation of the legislature and the bill in question the Assembly had petitioned against. They refer particularly to the establishment of a land monopoly in the hands of private individuals to the exclusion of the mass of the people. 448

June 7,
Edinburgh.

Kerr to Hay. Has an instruction been sent since the close of the legislature of Lower Canada to the governor to pay the salaries of the judges? The hardships to which the judges and other officials are exposed by non payment. 218

June 10,
Salop.

Preston to Spring Rice. Inquires respecting land in Virginia the property of one of his kindred purchased when the United States were in allegiance to Great Britain. 303

June 10,
Stranraer.

Wallace to——— States that he is heir to his father and brothers being the only surviving son. He would go to America if grants of land were made to them and possession can be had as their heir, or if not the particular land granted if he could obtain an equivalent. States the case of Major William Ross who obtained the land granted to his uncle, Major John Ross. 646

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1834.
June 12,
Tralee.
Cotter to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice respecting a grant of land made to Major then Captain Cotter but which owing to his absence could not be held continuously. If the grant is otherwise held good asks for advice and protection. Page 56
- June 13,
London.
Mandelsloh to Spring Rice. Respecting the succession of Charles Maisenholder of Montreal. 276
- June 15,
Dundalk.
Monritz to the same. The destitution of himself and family ; applies for land or employment in any of the colonies. 277
Enclosed. Petition of Monritz. States the services of his uncle and his death. His own services. His inability to obtain permanent employment ; prays for a grant of land. 280
- Lefevre to Monritz. His petition will be laid before the King, but Stanley regrets he will not be able to recommend that he should receive a grant of land. 283
- June 16,
London.
Crawford to Spring Rice. Has been deputed to present the petitions of the inhabitants of Gaspé. Asks for an interview. 68
Enclosed. Petition to grant relief from duties on articles affecting the fisheries, to establish a custom house at Percé or Point St. Peter and to afford redress against the oppression of the Assembly. 69
Joint petition of the inhabitants on the Restigouche river and Bay of Chaleurs, dividing Gaspé in Lower Canada from New Brunswick. From the geographical position of the district pray that Gaspé may be disjoined from Lower Canada and added to New Brunswick. 76
- July 16,
London.
Crawford to Colonial Secretary. The sum of £750 is due to him as three year's salary as chairman of the quarter sessions of Gaspé from November, 1827, till November, 1830. Sends copy of memorial on the subject addressed to Goderich, and copy of letter which accompanied it addressed to Aylmer's secretary. Two years having passed without an answer, he is uncertain if the Governor forwarded the memorial ; now applies hoping his case will receive immediate attention and favourable consideration. 82
Enclosed. Crawford to Craig. Sends copy of his petition to the Colonial Secretary for the payment of arrears of salary whilst chairman of the quarter sessions for Gaspé. Asks that the memorial may be laid before Aylmer, and he be asked to report favourably on it. 85
The copy of the petition also enclosed has been here omitted, having been previously copied in Q. 205. Duplicate of other documents also omitted.
- July 21,
London.
Viger to Spring Rice. Calls attention to the delay in deciding on reserved bills which may have a most prejudicial effect ; asks for an interview. 452
- June 27,
London.
The same to the same. Acknowledges letters respecting reserved bills. There was one similar during last session and one or two more or less analogous to that of the College of St. Hyacinthe. 454
- July 2,
London.
Stuart to Spring Rice. Before leaving for Canada transmits printed copy of correspondence with the late Provincial Secretary. The only point unsettled is the question of reparation for the injury he has sustained. The injustice and hardship of the case. 356
- July 4,
Edinburgh.
Kerr to Hay. Applies for an extension of leave. 220
- July 11,
London.
Stuart to Spring Rice. Has received intimation that there is no reason to re-open and does not agree that the only point left undetermined is reparation for the injury. For the sake of his character solicits an explanation of the points other than that for reparation that are still undetermined. On the question of reconsideration of the case Stanley acted with the highest sense of justice. His letters can bear no other construction than that of acquittal from the charges brought by Ripon. The offer of the highest judicial position in one of the colonies is only compatible with this

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1834.

- so that it naturally resulted that only the question of reparation remained unsettled. Elaborates the arguments on that point. Page 358
- July 17, Christie to Colonial Secretary. Further arguments in support of his
Restigouche. claim to compensation for his loss of office. 131
- July 18, Stuart to Hay. As his departure for Canada is only delayed to enable
London. his late application to be brought to a close, requests an answer to his letter of the 11th. 364
- July 21, Grey to Spring Rice. On the formation of the military settlements
London. in Upper Canada he was commissariat officer attached to the quarter master general's department. The responsibilities of the duties. Captain Fowler, one of the officers connected with the duty, received a grant of land for his services. Applies for a similar grant. 151
- Enclosed.* Approval of Grey's accounts by the Treasury. 153
- July 21, Mrs. Ladd. Asks for a passage to Quebec, where all her relations are.
Sandgate. Death of her husband, services of her father. 262
- July 23, Kerr to Hay. Has heard that the public officers of Lower Canada are
Edinburgh. to be paid the arrears due. Applies to be paid in London. 221
- Enclosed.* Statement of the salary due him. 222
- July 28, Moylan to Colonial Secretary. Has sent different letters to the British
Clonmiell. Consul at Norfolk, Virginia, without receiving an answer. Sends a letter which he requests may be forwarded. 284
- July 28, Stuart to Spring Rice. Had hoped for a plain answer to a plain ques-
London. tion. Summarises the correspondence and points out that no answer was given to his question by Hay's letter. Charges Spring Rice with digressing into subjects connected no doubt with the case which do not warrant any conclusion adverse to his claim, but in reality fortify and confirm it. They might divert attention from the claim, but supply no answer to the question. Discusses and criticises consecutively the statements in Hay's letter. 365
- July 31, Ellison, Bloxam and Ellison to Spring Rice. Forward statement on
London. behalf of Skinner. Evidence in support will be sent if required. 144
- Enclosed.* Statement and grounds of claim to land in Canada by the family of the late Brigadier General Skinner. 145
- August 2, Crawford to Spring Rice. In the interview he had adverted to the case
London. of persons settled upon the Crown lands in Gaspé without titles who have lately been threatend with ejectment at the suit of the Crown. How they had been obliged to squat on the land. Proposed method of disposing of the land of these squatters by which they could obtain titles. The insecurity of all the land titles in Gaspé. Suggests that Aylmer might be desired to at least delay proceedings against the squatters. 91
- August 3, Preston to Spring Rice. Sends copy of his letter of 10th June to which
Salop. no answer had been returned and asks for a reply to it. 305
- August 4, Stuart to Spring Rice. Acknowledges receipt of Hay's letter and
London. declares it to be impracticable to expect justice from the Colonial Office. Criticises the conduct of the office as evasive and as refusing to carry out the legitimate conclusion of the correspondence. The refusal to grant reparation has been adopted in relation to a weak Governor and the grounds assigned were pretexts. The case will be made the subject for investigation in another department of government. 377
- August 7, Hume to Spring Rice. Hopes he will have no objection to the motion
London. he proposes to make for a return. His anxiety to see the unhappy differences settled that exist in the Canadas. 189
- August 8, Wall to Colonial Secretary. Writes on behalf of petitioner (name not
given) a native of Quebec who is destitute; he desires to return to his country and asks for a passage. 648

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1834.
August 9,
London. Viger to Spring Rice. Applies again for an interview. Page 456
- August 15,
London. The same to the same. Thanks for the promised interview. Shall be at the appointed place on Saturday. 457
- August 16,
London. Davis to Spring Rice. Introduces Greig, who has suggestions to make respecting the commissariat. If not promoted, asks that Greig's leave of absence may be extended. 142
- August 16,
London. Greig to Spring Rice. Urges his claim for a grant of land as remuneration for his services at the military settlements in Upper Canada. 154
- August 18,
Liverpool. Kerr to Hay. Has been requested by his brother judges to call the attention of government to the representation of facts in their case. As the report of the Committee of the House of Commons recommended that the judges should on leaving the Council be made independent, they expected that their salaries would be secured to them for life instead of which their salaries have not been regularly paid and are greatly in arrear, whilst their claims are again referred to the liberality of the House of Assembly which has always opposed the gracious intentions of His Majesty. The reduction of the travelling allowance of the judges which, whether adequate or not, form part of their stipulated income. Asks that the case of the judges be taken into favourable consideration. 223
- August 18,
Liverpool. Birnie to Hay. Reminds him of the promise to write to the Governor of Canada respecting a grant to Lieut. James McDonald when the date of the grant could be ascertained. Now sends the date. His object is to obtain a copy of the grant so as to enable him to obtain possession of the land. 22
- August 19,
Liverpool. Daniel Boyle to Colonial Secretary. For information respecting the value of his purchase of settlement ticket of Magee in Cranbourne, Canada, as he is informed Magee had no power to sell. Asks for advice. 24
- August 19,
London. Grant to Hay. Asks for a letter of introduction to the governors of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for Thomas Kinnear. 156
- August 26,
London. Crawford to Spring Rice. In reference to claim for payment of his arrears of salary, understands that orders are about to be sent to pay the arrears of the salaries due to the officers of the provincial government. Prays that similar instructions may be sent in his case. 95
- August 28,
Glasgow. Strang to Colonial Secretary. Inquires on behalf of Joseph Masson if a mandamus has been issued for him as a member of the legislative Council. If so, he will pay the fees and the commission may be sent to him or to the governor. 344
- September 4,
Ripley. Griffin to Earle. Sends copy of memorial to the King; would avail himself of any suggestions for its improvement. 159
- Enclosed.* Petition. Calls attention to his hard case and to the false reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting the state of ecclesiastical affairs in Canada. 160
- September 10,
Glasgow. Strang to Colonial Secretary. Sends a £10 Bank of England note in payment of the fees of Masson's mandamus. 345
- September 11,
Restigouche. Christie to Spring Rice. Requests his attention to the letter written to Stanley on 15th March relating to the arrears of salary due him. If the office is re-established asks that his claim to be reinstated may be favourably considered. 137
- September 16,
London. Barnard to Hay. Encloses extract from letter from Douglas, which is interesting. 27
- Enclosed.* Extract from David Douglas' letter on rivers, &c., in British Columbia and North. 28
- September 16,
London. Viger to Spring Rice. Had received a letter from Hay that pressure of business would not allow him (Spring Rice) to fix a day to receive him. He regrets this owing to the importance of the subjects to be discussed. The letter deals with these subjects at considerable length. 458

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1834.
September 24, Secretan to Colonial Secretary. As he intends to take proceedings against the Collector of Customs at Quebec, asks for papers which would support his case. Page 346
- Enclosed.* Secretan to Craig. Asks that Aylmer direct him to be made acquainted with proceedings wherein his conduct was implicated. 349
- Craig to Secretan. Aylmer cannot interfere in Secretan's matter. 350
- September 25, Leeds to Spring Rice. States his case by the reduction of his salary as a clergyman of the church of England and by the withdrawal of the government allowance. The inability to support the church in country places, but the clergy in large towns like Quebec, Montreal, &c., enjoy their salaries untouched. Complains of the nature of the memorial sent by the Bishop to be signed. 264
- Unsigned to Gosford. Cannot comply with request of Leeds for a pension an arrangement having been made with the Society for the propagation of the gospel to provide these. 268
- October 1, Astle to the Colonial Secretary. Complains of the state of affairs at Dublin. Grosse Isle so that ship masters report that they will refuse to take passengers to the St. Lawrence owing to the vexatious detention at quarantine, as the emigrants dread that more than a voyage across the Atlantic. Description of the buildings and the treatment, which are more likely to cause than to cure disease. 7
- October 2, Chisholm to Spring Rice. Urges his claims to consideration and redress Three Rivers. to prevent his ruin and disgrace. 59
- Enclosed.* Memorial of David Chisholm. Represents that for some years the Executive government has not paid him the fees to which he is entitled as clerk of the peace and prays that adequate means may be devised for relief. 61
- October 10, Kerr to Hay. Has received the advice of Spring Rice to resign his office Edinburgh. of puisné judge without assigning the grounds. The predicament in which this places him. Desirous to be favoured with the grounds of the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty and with copies of the documents referred to in dispatch. 227
- Enclosed.* Hay to Kerr. The Lords of the Admiralty have resolved not to call on him to resume his duties as judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. Spring Rice recommends that he should resign his office as puisné judge. 229
- October 11, Esther Hope to the Colonial Secretary. Desires to know when Sir Carlisle. Henry Hope was Governor of Canada and the exact time and place of his death, the settlement of a question of property depending on ascertaining correctly the facts. 190
- October 16, Muirson to Holland. Prays for his influence to obtain for him a grant Brighton. of land. 286
- October 24, Unsigned to Kerr. Sending list of documents on which his dismissal by Downing Street. the Lords of the Admiralty was grounded and repeats the recommendation to resign his office of puisné judge of King's Bench. 230
- October 28, Kerr to Stephen. Hopes that he will be allowed some delay before anything is done in his case. Had the Lords of the Admiralty given him a hearing he might have laid before them some documents that would have altered their decision. 233
- October 29, Christie to Spring Rice. Additional reasons in support of his claim to Restigouche. compensation for loss of office. 138
- October 30, Muirson to Spring Rice. Has received answer that he cannot receive a gratuitous grant of land. Asks to be informed of the conditions on which he could purchase. 290
- October 31, Buchanan to Spring Rice. The falling off in British shipping; no New York. improvement to be expected on the part of ship owners. The stream of

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1834. emigration turned from the St. Lawrence. Sends affidavit by Sullivan, surgeon on board the "Astrea" respecting the loss of that ship, Page 39
Enclosed. Affidavit of Sullivan as to the proceedings on board the passenger ship "Astrea" and the circumstances attending the loss of the vessel. 41
 Observations as to the loss of the "Astrea" arising from the affidavit of Surgeon Sullivan. 44
- November 1, Griffin to Spring Rice. Recapitulates the wrongs that have been inflicted on him as a missionary from the Society for the propagation of the Gospel. 167
 Rippley. *Enclosed.* Title of a work he is preparing called "A History of the Marvellous Doings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." 170
- November 1, Griffin to Spring Rice. Refers him to speech published in the *Morning Chronicle* of 29th October, which was to have been delivered at a meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel at Epsom had he not been assaulted by the Bishop of Winchester and others. Desires also to call attention to new falsehoods in the last report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Instances given. 171
 Rippley.
- November 8, Kerr to Spring Rice. Acknowledges his fault in retaining public money but explains the nature of the transaction and did not think the dismissal would have taken place without affording him an opportunity for defence. Owing to the situation of his family and his age which prevents him from earning a living otherwise than by his office hopes that he may meet with generous and merciful consideration. 234
 Edinburgh. *Enclosed.* Short view of his case. 238
 Brief memoir of the public situations in Lower Canada held by Mr. Kerr, with the date of his appointment and annotations. 242
 Appendix containing copies of the letters referred to. 248
- November 14, Vigor to Papineau. Sends copy of another part of his observations on Stuart's memorial. 611
 London.
- November 16, Buchanan to Spring Rice (private and separate). His belief that no concessions will avail to settle the discontent in Upper and Lower Canada so long as men are retained in the Council who are obnoxious as keeping in view their own supremacy. Offers to attempt to bring about a reconciliation which he believes could be accomplished without His Majesty yielding a single right of the Crown. 46
 New York.
- November 24, D—(Dalhousie) to Kerr. Sympathises in his troubles and recommends him to separate the complicated question which would render it easier of solution. It is hard that a long service of 37 years should be treated coldly by delays and vexations. 256
 D. (Dalhousie) Castle.
- December 18, Memorial of Thomas Cotter, late Greenwich pensioner. States that he commuted his pension on the promise of a grant of land in Canada; that promise not having been fulfilled asks that his pension be restored. 65
 London.
- December 30, Kerr to Aberdeen. Encloses copies of dispatches received from Spring Rice who informs him of his dismissal by the Lords of the Admiralty and recommends that he should resign his office of puisné judge of King's Bench. As the dispatches involve the honour and future of a public servant, is convinced that they will receive earnest attention to enable an impartial judgment to be formed. Spring Rice is satisfied with the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty but they had not his whole case before them and he cannot but think he has been treated with harshness and severity. Trusts that the result of a full investigation will be that he shall be permitted to return to Quebec to the full exercise of his judicial functions. 252
 Edinburgh.
- December 30, Kerr to Hay (private). Has written to Lord Aberdeen and asks his kind offices. Had the Lords of the Admiralty given him a hearing before their decision was arrived at believes the explanation made to Sir James

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1835.	Graham would have proved the acknowledgment made to him respecting the retention of the money.	Page 259
December— Quebec.	Memorial of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for a set of records of the United Kingdom printed under the directions of the commissioner of public records.	353
No date.	Memorial of Muirson. States his father's services and losses. For these memorialist and his sisters each received a pension of £50 a year. His was struck off, but those to his two surviving sisters are continued. Prays for a grant of land in Canada.	285
	Sundry memorialists to Colonial Secretary. They have plantations in Quebec and Jamaica and desire to be informed how they can obtain the effects.	352

GOV. LORD AYLMEY, 1835.

Q. 221-1.

1834.		
December 29, Quebec.	Routh to Airey. Enclosed in Aylmer to Spring Rice, 2nd January, 1835.	
1835.		
January 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 1). Transmits schedule of dispatches sent in 1834.	Page 1
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	2
January 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 2). Sends copy of a letter from Routh with return of Indian presents required for 1835, which he requests may be shipped.	18
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Routh to Airey. Sends requisition for Indian presents with explanations.	20
	Estimate of presents.	22
	Requisition.	23
January 6 Quebec.	Aylmer to Spring Rice (No. 3). Has received dispatches by the Halifax November mail, as by schedule.	24
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	26
January 19, Quebec.	Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 4). Has received dispatches by the Halifax December mail, according to schedule.	29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	30
January 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. The Legislature of Lower Canada which was to have assembled on the 26th, has been prorogued to the 21st of February.	32
January 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Colonial Secretary. Sends statement in detail of the receipts and expenditure of the land and timber fund for 1830, 1831 and 1832, which he hopes will enable him to comply with the address of the House of Commons. Has caused the statement to be continued for 1833 and 1834.	34
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of receipts for 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, on account of land and timber funds.	35
	The same of expenditure for the same years.	37
January 22, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay (private and confidential). In answer to the inquiry, marked private and confidential, in what estimation Primrose is held in the province, the intention being apparently, if favourable, to give him a seat on the bench, regrets that he cannot recommend him for that position.	46
January 22, Quebec.	The same to the same (private). Has received duplicate dispatch by special messenger from New York. To discontinue sending dispatches by way of Boston, and not to send any by special messenger owing to the cost.	47

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1835.
January 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to the Colonial Secretary. In dispatch from Spring Rice he objected to the appointment of Gale as puisné judge and desired that the names of six or more gentlemen should be sent, from whom a selection could be made to fill the important offices of judge of the Vice Admiralty Court and puisné judge of the district of Montreal. The same mail announced the change in His Majesty's Councils and the retirement of Spring Rice. He has therefore abstained from taking any steps in consequence of the instructions. If these are acted upon it will be a source of much embarrassment and the apparent want of confidence in the discretion of the governor in his selections for office, will cause the situation to be greatly lowered in the eyes of the public and if the selections are to be made as proposed the legal profession will be found peculiarly sensitive on the point owing to the uncertainty. Argues at length on the inexpediency of the mode of appointment. Page 49

January 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Discusses the question of the appointment of Judges in a similar tone as that in the letter to the Colonial Secretary. 56

January 23,
Quebec.

The same to the Colonial Secretary (No. 6). Sends return of Crown lands sold and granted from 31st December 1823 to the 31st December 1833, and of the clergy reserves sold under 7 and 8 George 4, to 31st December, 1833. 63

Enclosed. Return of Crown lands granted and sold as indicated in letter. 64

January 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 7). Sends return of the Executive and Legislative Councils to 1st January, 1835. 67

Enclosed. Return. 68

January 24,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 8). Sends certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council. 73

January 29,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 9). Sends half yearly return of the sales of clergy reserves to 31st December, 1834. 75

Enclosed. Return. 76

January 26,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 10). Transmits copy of loyal address from Three Rivers. 86

Enclosed. Address. 88

January 27,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 11). Transmits the address from Three Rivers on parchment. 91

January 27,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 12). Sends returns of receipts and expenditures on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber and on account of casual and territorial revenue. 93

Enclosed. Returns. 94, 97, 98

January 30,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Sent to Spring Rice copy of the "Declaration of the Quebec Constitutional Association;" now sends duplicates. Associations of a similar kind being formed at Montreal and Three Rivers, the object being to draw up and publish a statement of the grievances and disabilities under which the English speaking inhabitants of the province labour, to bring these before the King and Parliament and to employ agents to be sent to Britain to afford information of the state of the province. Recommends that if an agent be sent he should be received and his representations listened to, especially as it is reported that the agent of the other party were listened to with complacency. The character of the opposing parties. The more thoroughly the affairs of Lower Canada are known the more will be felt the necessity for adopting effectual measures for restoring the authority of the King's government. The province should be governed by uniting firmness with kind treatment. The Canadienne are a docile, well conditioned people, who trouble themselves little with abstract notions of politics, the reverse of their neighbours of the United States who are in a constant state of political fever. Has reason to believe that dissension has begun in the disaffected party and this would be increased by a show of

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determination on the part of government. Every sort of conciliation has been tried, but there is no better understanding with them than there was four years ago, in fact the breach is wider. A little more conciliation would throw the whole power into the hands of a few factious individuals, who have not the sense to wield that power were it given to them. Were the proper authority exercised Lower Canada would soon be tranquil. Page 99

January 31,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 13). Corrects an error in his dispatch of 28th April, 1834, respecting the estimated amount of compensation to the Ursuline nuns of Quebec for lands in their Seignory of St. Croix, of which they were deprived in consequence of erroneous survey. The amount should have been £3091 10s. instead of £3023 5s. Further investigation shows that the nuns are only entitled to £2246 14s. 9d, for which a warrant has been issued. 104

February 2,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 14). Sends answer from Reid, Commandant at Grosse Isle quarantine, which he hopes will be found satisfactory. The difficulty of dealing with complaints of misconduct, but had there been any real grounds, the commercial bodies so deeply interested would have complained. No representations of this kind have reached him, on the contrary he believes that the present regulations give general satisfaction. 107

Enclosed. Reid to Craig. Answer to complaint of Astle respecting detention at Grosse Isle. 110

February 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 15). Transmits copy of petition from inhabitants of Quebec. The original petition is receiving the signatures and will be transmitted with similar petitions. 114

Enclosed. Petition of the inhabitants of Lower Canada. 116

February 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Has sent a copy of a petition from the Constitutional Association and sends newspapers containing it and a curious petition from the disaffected party, which was to have been kept secret. In spite of all the efforts of the disaffected, the people cannot be made to believe that they are unhappy and oppressed, they are ready enough to vote for their leaders and to sign petitions but farther they are not prepared to go. 130

February 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 16). Transmits Quebec Almanac for 1835. 132

February 20,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 17). Sends statement of the expenditures incurred for the Indian department in Lower Canada and Upper Canada from 1st January to 30th September, 1834. 134

Enclosed. Statements for Lower Canada. 136; 140
For Upper Canada. 138, 142

February 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 18). Opening of the local legislature and election of Papineau to be Speaker. Sends copy of his speech. 144

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 145

February 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Colonial Secretary (No. 19). Had reported the opening of the local legislature and the allowance of the election of Papineau. His seditious language both within and without the House of Assembly has led the most respectable to ask if his election should not have been disallowed. Enters into details of his reasons for confirming so objectionable a person in the Speakership. The seditious character of his speeches outside of the Legislature; he has repeatedly violated the rules of the House established to preserve decorum in the debates, but as the House has taken no notice of these violations the head of the Executive Government cannot be supposed to know anything of the matter. Instead of his election to the Speakership being negatived, which would have appeared to have been directed against the House as well as against the individual, he should have been proceeded against according to law but for the excited state of public feeling and the existing jury law, which rendered hopeless the expectation of a verdict of

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	guilty against Papineau or one of his party. Additional reasons given at length for confirming Papineau's election.	Page 150
February 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 20). Sends schedule of dispatches received.	163
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	164
February 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 21). Has received dispatch that he (Aberdeen) has been appointed Colonial Secretary.	167
March 6, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 22). Transmits addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly, which latter does not confine itself to the topics in the speech from the Throne, to which the address is an answer, but introduced many extraneous subjects. How this irregularity was dealt with.	169
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council.	172
	Address from the Legislative Assembly.	177
March 6, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen. Has received circular, with copy of report and minutes of evidence before a select committee to inquire into the military establishments and expenditure in the colonies. Has directed the heads of each military department to prepare a distinct report. Now sends the reports from (1) the Commissary general; (2) the deputy Adjutant general; (3) the deputy Quarter Master General; (4) the Military Secretary; (5) the deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. These reports follow.	185
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Recapitulation of the annual pay, &c., namely:—	
	1. Commissariat £ 13,884 7 8	
	2. Adjutant General 3,099 11 3	
	3. Quarter Master General 1,612 1 4½	
	4. Military Secretary 4,519 18 5½	
	5. Medical 2,240 17 3½	
	6. Chaplains 853 11 11	
	7. Ordnance 11,841 3 11½	
	8. Engineer 4,211 15 4	
	9. Indian 3,912 11 10	
	£ 46,175 19 1	194
	Routh to Airey. Report on the reduction made on the expenditure for the Commissariat since he took charge.	195
	Statement showing the annual savings.	202
	Statement by the deputy adjutant general.	204
	Summary of the ordinary business of the Adjutant general's office.	208
	Statement of the deputy Quarter Master General.	211
	Return showing the duties, &c., of the clerks in the Quarter Master General's department.	214
	Explanation of the duties performed in the same department.	215
	Report of the duties of the military secretary's department, with an account of the expenditure.	220
	Report of the military medical department.	227
	Estimate of the medical staff.	230
	Various statements.	231 to 241

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Gov. LORD AYLMER, 1835.

Q. 221-2.

1834.
July 12,
Montreal.
July 12,
Montreal.

Viger (Mayor of Montreal) to Craig. Report of steps taken on the outbreak of cholera.

Meeting of the City Council of Montreal.

July 16,
Sorel.

Paynter for Aylmer to the Mayor of Montreal. This and the two preceding enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 18th March, 1835.

1835.
March 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Imprisonment of the collector of customs at Quebec for an alleged violation of the privileges of the House of Assembly; the determination of that body to assume control of every individual in the province. Will in a short time submit the affair officially for Aberdeen's consideration. Jessop (the collector) has submitted the case to the commissioners of Customs for instructions. Has postponed decision as to granting the amount asked for by the House of Assembly which assumes the right to an unlimited expenditure of the public money for its own purposes without check from the other branches. Had sent a message to the Assembly to provide for the repayment of £31,000 recently issued from the military chest. No effort has been made to consider the subject of the contingent expenses of the judges and public officers whilst the members of the Assembly are clamorous for an advance on account of their own expenses. The new House of Assembly in fact exceeds the old House in violence, but the people are perfectly tranquil, although the emissaries of the disaffected endeavour to create alarm in Britain of the most fatal consequences unless their grievances are redressed. A bill of supply for the present year is out of the question. Page 245

March 12,
Quebec.

The same to the same. The Session of the Legislature may be said to have closed, most of the members having quitted their posts, on the pretext that he had refused to grant their demand for £18,000 on account of their contingent expenses. Hopes to send an official account of the affair but meanwhile sends newspapers. Papineau takes a conspicuous part in the debates with, if possible, increased violence. The state of the province requires the interference of the Imperial Parliament. Is sending his aide de camp Capt. McKinnon to give the Colonial Secretary full information on the subject. 249

March 14,
Quebec.

The same to the same (private). When the Assembly passed the 92 resolutions it was supposed the affairs of the province had reached a crisis. The event has not justified the expectations, for the report of the committee of the House of Commons renders it doubtful how the question at issue will be disposed of. Fortunately the present Legislature not only adopted the 92 resolutions but added some still more pungent, so that doubts of their intentions might be removed from the mind of members of the House of Commons. Sends newspapers containing accounts of meetings. The Constitutional Associations proposed to send agents to represent the state of affairs. The public papers show that the members having abandoned their posts he was under the necessity to prorogue the Legislature. The ostensible motive was his alleged refusal to give an advance of £18,000, but it was well known that the majority came to Quebec determined not to apply themselves to the business of the country, their only object being to obtain money for contingencies and to adopt the 92 resolutions. It is almost useless to call together the present House of Assembly; even if the members obeyed it would only be to heap fresh insults on His Majesty's Government

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and on every public man or public body opposed to their views. Unless the Imperial Parliament interferes, he begins to fear that the English speaking portion of the population will take the law into their own hands.

Page 301

March 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 24). Substantially the same as the private letter to Hay of 12th March. 251

Enclosed. Schedule of documents in relation to the contingent accounts of the House of Assembly. 255

The documents enclosed included the contingent accounts of the Assembly. 257

March 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 25). Transmits address from the Assembly on the state of the province. 287

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly signed by Papineau, complaining of grievances and asking for redress. 289

March 16,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 26). Transmits memorial from Willan for remuneration for loss of his office as Law Clerk to the Assembly. 305

Enclosed. Memorial. 306

Documents in support of the memorial. 310

March 17,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 27) Transmits memorial from Charles Secretan. 315

Enclosed. Memorial complaining of the conduct of the collector of customs. 316

March 18,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 28). Sends remarks on address from the House of Assembly to the King in so far as it concerns his own administration. 324

Enclosed. Petition from Assembly, copied at page 289.

Statements of appointments to offices of emolument made by Aylmer from the beginning of his administration to 1st March, 1835. 346

Report of the steps taken by the Mayor of Montreal on the outbreak of cholera. 357

Meeting of the City Council of Montreal. 360

H. Paynter, for Aylmer, to the Mayor of Montreal in answer to his letter of 12th July, 1834. 365

March 19,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 29). Had prorogued the House and sends copy of speech. His desire to continue the session was defeated by the action of the members. 369

Enclosed. Speech on prorogation. 371

March 20,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay. Introduces Capt. Mackinnon who has been sent to furnish information. Affairs in the Legislature have been brought to such a condition as to require the interference of the Imperial Parliament, the constitution of Lower Canada being in abeyance. Sends copies of Neilson's *Gazette*. Neilson has been appointed to go to London to support the petition of the Constitutional Association. Will send by the New York packet a dispatch on the financial affairs of the province. 374

The same to Aberdeen. Introduces Capt. Mackinnon, who will supply information respecting the province. 376

March 23,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 30). Asks for authority to defray the expenses of Capt. Mackinnon (Mackinnon elsewhere) out of the land and timber fund. 378

March 30,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 31). Transmits financial returns of the province and certain public institutions. 380

Enclosed. Statement of the net revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada for 1834. 385

The statement is divided into various accounts from page 380 to 400

Receipts by the Trinity House, Quebec, for the decayed pilots' fund, Quebec. 401

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For the same fund, Montreal.
Local revenues levied and appropriated for Quebec.
The same for Montreal.

Page 402

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406

Gov. LORD AYLMER, 1835.

Q. 222—1.

1834.
October 24,
Quebec.

Respective Officers to Craig.

November 13,
Quebec.

Airey to Commissioner of Crown lands.

1835.
January 22,
Quebec.

Felton to Military Secretary.

February 4,
Quebec.

Respective Officers to the same.

February 5,
Quebec.

Airey to Felton. This and the four preceding are enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 9th April, 1835.

February 14.

Unsigned from the Colonial office to Aylmer giving an account of the anxious desire to ascertain the proper remedy for the state of political feeling in the lower province and notifying the fact of the probable arrival of the commissioner.

Page 118

February 23,
Quebec.

Order of the Assembly to Jessopp.

February 25,
Quebec.

Jessopp to the clerk of the Assembly.

February 28,
Quebec.

The same to Aylmer.

February 28,
Quebec.

Craig to Jessopp.

March 2,
Quebec.

Jessopp to Aylmer. This and the four preceding are enclosed in Aylmer to Aberdeen, 11th April, 1835.

April 3,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 32). From the state of the finances it will be impracticable to carry on the ordinary operations of government unless there is some efficacious measure of relief. The question of settlement discussed at some length.

1

Enclosed. Statement of revenue and expenditure for the administration of justice.

16

Revenue and expenditure of Lower Canada from 1825 to 1834.

18

Net public revenue of Lower Canada after deducting the proportion for Upper Canada.

20

Expenditure by Great Britain on account of military services in the Canadas.

22

Speech of the Speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills to the Lieut. Governor.

24

April 4,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 33). Has investigated the cause of the Board of Trade of Quebec petitioning against the order regulating the practice and fees of the Vice-Admiralty court. The Board still desires the change ; in preferring the petition they were not actuated by any political motive ; recommends the prayer of the petition.

29

April 6,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 34). Transmits statements of receipts and expenditures of the casual and territorial revenue and of the Crown Lands and licences to cut timber.

31

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Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue for three months to 31st March. Page 32

Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber. 33

April 6,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 35). Sends return of the average price of agricultural produce and wages during 1834. 34

Enclosed. Market prices in 1834. 35

Price of labour in 1834. 36

April 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 36). Transmits correspondence of the military secretary and the commissioner of Crown lands with the officers of Ordnance at Quebec with reference to a small portion of land near the fortress of Quebec, which the Board of Ordnance desires to have for military purposes. The sacrifice that this would involve owing to the value of the land. He questions the expediency of acquiring the land at the cost of £7,000. 37

Enclosed. Airey to the Commissioner of Crown lands. 40

Respective officers to Craig, civil secretary. 42

Plan of ground. 44

Felton to the Military Secretary. To obtain an account of the full value of the lands to be acquired. 45

Airey (Military Secretary) to Felton. The value of the lands, £6,850 sterling. 47

Respective officers to Military Secretary furnishing the alleged value of land near the fortress. 49

Plan of ground arbitrated on in 1831. 51

April 10,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay (private). Had suggested placing the judge of the St. Francis district on an equal footing as regards salary, with the other judges. The growing importance of the district; the services of the present judge. Asks him to use his influence to carry out his suggestion. 52

April 11,
Quebec.

The same to Aberdeen (No. 37). Gives a statement of the case of the Collector of Customs of Quebec, who declined to supply information to the Assembly except on the order of the Lieut. Governor; his imprisonment. Asks for instructions. 54

Enclosed. Order of the Assembly to the Collector of Customs to make a return of vessels entering the port of Quebec with passengers in 1834. 62

Jessopp, Collector of Customs, to Clerk of the Assembly. He is not authorised to furnish information except through the governor. 63

The same to Aylmer. Reports his having been served with a warrant to answer to the Assembly for declining to make the return asked for. 64

Craig to Jessopp. The Governor approves of his course. 66

Jessopp to Aylmer. Reports his imprisonment in the common gaol. 67

April 14,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 39). Transmits letter from the Chief Justice and puisné judges, complaining of the hardships suffered by them from the non-payment of their salaries. 77

Enclosed. Letter from the Chief Justice, &c. 78

April 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 38). Transmits memorial from the Attorney General complaining of the hardships to which he is exposed owing to non-payment of his account with Government. 68

Enclosed. Memorial of Ogden, Attorney General. 69

April 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 40). Transmits bill to authorise counsel to address jurors in behalf of prisoners in capital cases and report of the Attorney General by whose advice he had reserved the bill. 81

Attached. Remarks on the reservation of the bill, criticising unfavourably the course of the Attorney General. 82

Enclosed. Copy of the bill. 84

Report of the Attorney General. 86

April 15,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 41). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches of which he sends schedule. 93

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1835.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	Page 94
April 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 42). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the Halifax February mail.	95
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	96
April 27. Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 43). Sends schedule of dispatches received since the 20th.	98
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	99
April 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 44). Transmits memorial from Mdme. D'Eschambault for pension granted to her on 19th May, 1829. Applications already made have proved unfavourable owing to the fund on which it was charged being no longer available. Argues that this is an error.	102
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	106
	Correspondence previously copied.	
April 30, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Delayed writing till he could report what effect was produced by the appointment of a commission but it seemed to take the disaffected party by surprise, so that they had not time to mature their plans, believes they will throw every obstacle in the way. Does not see how they can do otherwise, for if they consent to an investigation their falsehoods and exaggerations must come to light. The result of a previous examination, under circumstances highly favourable to their cause, shows this and a close investigation on the spot will make manifest the absence of all real ground of complaint. It is probable they may seek to quarrel with the commissioner and their newspapers are already showing symptoms of this. The Constitutional party and moderate men French and English are much pleased and gratified at the appointment. Thanks for the approval given to his public conduct which may have the effect of stopping the abuse of the disaffected when they see that it has failed to draw on him the displeasure of His Majesty's Government. There is a degree of frivolity in the very rancour of the disaffected which renders it harmless if met with calmness.	113
April 30, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Received letter announcing the appointment of Gale to the Bench, and desiring that a French Canadian lawyer should succeed Kerr on the bench. Had made arrangements but could postpone them till further instructions without inconvenience to the public service. States the arrangement he had made which had given general satisfaction. The characters of the persons selected, the changes that could be made.	127
May 4, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 45). The cause of so many being settled at Gaspé without any legal title is that many could get no formal location and took unauthorized possession of land they are willing to pay for provided they were exempt from the payment of fees. Unauthorized occupation exists at Gaspé but not to the extent represented by Crawford and whatever its extent it grew to that during Crawford's own agency, not from his fault but as the result of legislative measures. The character of the occupants whose pursuits in the fisheries made the cultivation of the soil a subordinate occupation so that they did not attach so much importance to the permanent possession of the land. Criticism of Crawford's statements.	131
1835. Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. No land has been taken up for John Whitcher. A grant of 500 acres each was made to William Whitcher, senior, and Charles Whitcher by order of Bathurst in 1815.	137
May 6, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. There is no record of a grant of land to Lieut. James McDonald from 1762 to 1796 when the Crown lands were granted in free and common soccage nor is there any order or application in his favour in any other department.	139
May 7, Quebec.	The same to Aberdeen (No. 46). Has received dispatch approving of Gale's appointment to the Bench; in answer to Spring Rice's dispatch	

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1835.

was born in Florida when it was part of the British dominions, so that he is to all intents and purposes a British subject. His father rendered essential service and was civil secretary to Sir Robert Prescott. His anxiety to make recommendations of fitting subjects and to allow no circumstances to interfere with the fair pretensions of the French Canadian portion of the bar. Page 141

May 7,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 47). Dispatch received after long delay; laid it before the Executive Council, when it was decided to call the Legislature together as speedily as possible, in case the Royal Commissioner should arrive before the meeting. Shall arrange the meetings so that the Commissioner may have had time to acquire on the spot a knowledge of the concerns of the province before putting himself in communication with the House of Assembly. Thanks for the approbation of his official conduct. The foul attacks made on him in the House of Commons in support of the charges of the House of Assembly, whilst from his situation he is condemned to silence. Asks His Lordship's opinion as to the expediency of petitioning both Houses of Parliament for protection against the calumnies of the House of Assembly. 144

May 8,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 48). Sends remarks on Hay's letter to Reid respecting the British American Land Company. The proposed method of payment is not liable to serious objection. It appears just that the St. Francis block should be surveyed at the expense of government for reasons given so far as regards the exterior of boundaries, but it is different with the interior survey marking the land out in blocks to suit the company. The directors appear to take it for granted that government would assume the expense of the interior survey, but this is not shown in any official or other document which has reached the local government and this should be cleared up soon, as the expense must be considerable. In the meantime the commissioners have been recommended to proceed with the interior survey at their own convenience leaving the question as to who is to bear the expense to be settled hereafter. Transmits copies of communications which have taken place between the Commissioners of Crown Lands and Commissioners of the British American Land Company. Secretary Stanley does not appear to have considered the claim of the land company for five per cent additional to cover the deficiency in the superficies of the land. 148

Enclosed. Peter McGill Commissioner for the land company to Felton. Submits a plan for survey of the land in the district of St. Francis. 154

Davidson, Assistant Commissioner of Crown lands, to Peter McGill. Remarks of Aylmer on the plan for surveying the block of land in the district of St. Francis, acquired by the British American land Company. 158

May 13,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 49). In reference to two reserved bills, recommends that one respecting agricultural societies should be left to its own operation, the other for the trial of contested elections should be disallowed. 161

Enclosed. Report by Ogden, Attorney General, on the bill for the encouragement of agriculture. 163

Report by Ogden, Attorney General, on bill respecting contested elections. 165

May 16.
Quebec.

Aylmer to Hay. The inquiry of Michael Colletan for the papers necessary to obtain a sum of money in possession of his son who was drowned at Montreal has been attended to. 167

Enclosed. Report of Buchanan, emigration agent, on the application of Colletan (Colletan in letter; called also Collison). 168

Account of expenditure, &c. 170

May 19,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 50.) The amount of the stationer's bill has been paid to the Commissary general to be placed in the Military chest. Forwards requisition for stationery for the present year. 172

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1835.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition for stationery.	Page 174
	Memorandum to accompany the requisition for stationery.	177
May 26, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (No. 51). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the Halifax April mail.	179
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule.	180
May 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Aberdeen. No one of the officials is to blame in respect to the arrears due by Caldwell, as these had been regularly reported and Caldwell called upon for payment. The rent is payable yearly, not quarterly as fixed by Bathurst's dispatch. Caldwell is confident he can pay the arrears before the next meeting of the Provincial Legislature.	183
May 29, Sorel.	Aylmer to Aberdeen (private). Has received dispatch that Amherst is appointed Governor-in-chief of Lower and Upper Canada. His belief that such an appointment would be made. The attacks on his character rendered him (Aylmer) unwilling to give up the governorship until their truth was disproved; that having been done he is now at the disposal of the King.	186
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Aberdeen to Aylmer (private). It is decided that Amherst should go to Canada as Governor-in-chief; he is to sail probably in a fortnight. He will, it is hoped, be successful in settling differences, if there is any spirit of fairness in the discontented; if he fail, Government shall be acquitted before the whole world. The desire to make the appointment agreeable to his (Aylmer's) feelings. If he desire to make a change Spring Rice had intimated his disposition to transfer his services; if a change does not accord with his views he would be prepared to recommend his receiving a mark of His Majesty's favour.	190
	Aberdeen to Aylmer. Had addressed a dispatch to Amherst announcing his appointment to be Governor General of Upper and Lower Canada. The object of the appointment will be intelligible when the communication to Lord Amherst has been read and will explain the motives which at first sight might appear to reflect unfavourably on his (Aylmer's) administration.	193
June 5, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. Has sent copies of the journals of the Council and Assembly.	194
June 6, Quebec.	Aylmer to Grant (No. 53). Has received notice that he (Grant) has been appointed to the colonial office. Shall do all in his power to forward the object of Amherst's appointment.	195
June 8, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 54). Transmits certificate of the burial of Pierre LeVallée and his wife.	197
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate of the burial of Peter LeVallée.	198
	Certificate of the burial of the widow LeVallée.	199
June 15, Quebec.	Aylmer ? (to Aberdeen?) Discusses the question of the refusal of collector of Customs to furnish information to the House of Assembly except through the Governor.	58

GOV. LORD AYLMEY, 1835.

Q. 222-2.

1835.

January 21, Quebec.	Secretan to Civil Secretary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg 25th July, 1835.	
April 6, London.	Amherst to Hay. Sends list of persons going with him in the "Pique" frigate.	Page 367
April 6, London.	Amherst to Aberdeen. Asks for such a sum as may be thought fit for the furtherance of the object of his mission.	368

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1835.
April 18.
Montreal.

Moffatt to Felton.

May 6,
Quebec.

Ogden to Craig. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.

May 7,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Amherst giving a sketch of the advice submitted to the King. The nature of the commission; the gratification it would be to the writer and his colleagues if he (Amherst) would retain the office of Governor of Lower Canada, uniting it with that of Commissioner. Page 369

May 16,
London.

Amherst to Hay. Finding trouble about duties if he attempted to reland certain articles, he proposes to bring ashore only his own effects.

375

May 27,
Quebec.

Secretan to Military Secretary. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg 25th July, 1835.

June 9,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Grant (No. 55). In reference to letter from Brydore relating to the establishment at Grosse Isle, sends report from Reid commandant of the quarantine station there. The public authorities are fully impressed with a sense of the inconvenience and delay to which persons are unavoidably subjected on arrival and no avoidable restrictions are imposed on them, in fact the public authorities have had to contend against representations from Quebec for further restraint. Individual cases of hardship may occasionally occur but any partial relaxation of the regulations must be attended with weighty responsibility.

200

Enclosed. Reid to Craig Report on the cases of the "British Tar" detained at Grosse Isle with measles on board, in answer to Brydore's complaint.

203

June 11,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Grant (No. 56). Sends statement of receipts and expenditure of the clergy reserve commissioners.

207

Enclosed. Statement.

208

June 12,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Grant (No. 57). Transmits "Blue Book" for 1834.

209

June 13,
Quebec.

The same to Secretary of State (No. 58). Had intimated to Simon Fraser the decision of Stanley as to his remuneration for land resumed at the Chute à Blondeau.

210

June 16,
Quebec.

The same to Grant (No. 59). After negotiations with J. Bell Forsyth on behalf of associations an agreement has been entered into, subject to approval, for the purchase of waste lands. Description of the land and its situation relative to the St. Francis block as shown by the map.

212

Enclosed. Memorandum of a proposed arrangement between Aylmer and Bell Forsyth, acting for himself and others.

219

Plan.

226

June 19,
Quebec.

Felton to Commissioners of British American Land Company. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.

June 23,
Quebec.

Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 60). Has received notice that his administration of the affairs of Lower Canada is to be considered as terminated but with no instructions as to how the public service is to be carried on in consequence; will conduct the current business till he shall receive further instructions. Differs as to the interpretation of Aberdeen's dispatches from that of Glenelg, as he considered they contemplated his resuming the governorship after Amherst's mission was accomplished. This belief has been strengthened by a letter from Amherst in which he says that during the short duration of his mission he would endeavour to adjust differences so as to remove impediments to the satisfactory exercise of his (Aylmer's) government. This is to explain his surprise at being informed of his removal. Believes in the regret expressed by Glenelg for the removal and his disavowal of any design to convey censure on his public conduct. A letter to Aberdeen may remove from his (Glenelg's) mind any sentiment of regret for notifying the recall. The promise that he (Aylmer) was to

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1835.

	receive a mark of the King's favour ; will it be realized ? The propriety of fulfilling the promises for the vindication of his character.	Page 227
June 24, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 61). Sends for information of the Secretary at War, letter from the Respective Officers with two statements of the emoluments received by Elliot as arbitrator on the Rideau canal with the date of his appointment.	236
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Respective Officers to Airey. Respecting Elliot's services as arbitrator on the Rideau Canal.	237
	Statements showing the payments made to Elliott.	239
	Statement showing the sums due to Elliot.	240
June 25, Quebec.	Aylmer to Hay. Has sent the journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly from 1831 to 1834.	241
June 28, Quebec.	The same to Glenelg (No. 62). The question of the mode of paying for Crown lands having been referred to the Executive Council, it is recommended that no change be made in the existing system.	242
	<i>Enclosed</i> Report of a committee of the Executive Council on the disposal of Crown lands.	244
June 30, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 63). Sends copy of letter from the Commissioner of the British American Land Company that the agreement for the purchase was in Halifax currency. Asks that the pleasure of His Majesty's government be made known, there being no stipulation to that effect in any communication hitherto received.	247
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Moffat to Felton. The reason for holding that the Crown lands were to be paid for in currency.	251
July 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 64). Sends half-yearly return of the sales of the clergy reserves.	253
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account of clergy reserves sold from 1st January to 30th June.	254

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LOWER CANADA.

ACCOUNT of Clergy Reserves sold between the first day of January and the 30th day of June, 1835, inclusive.

Township.	Part of Lot.	Lot.	Range	Acres.	To whom sold.	Date of sale.	Price per acre.	Amount.
						1835.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Barnston	S $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1	109.2	James C. Peasley	Jan. 1	6 0	32 17 0
"	W $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	100	Hon. James Baxter	" 1	8 0	40 0 0
Bolton	W $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	100	George Geddings	" 1	7 6	37 10 0
Dunham	E $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5	150	Robt. Small	" 1	12 6	93 15 0
"	SW	14	5	25	Alex. Riddler	" 1	12 6	15 12 6
Eaton	S $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	100	Jos. Sawyer, Jr.	" 1	6 0	30 0 0
Granby	E $\frac{1}{2}$	9	3	50	James Barr	" 1	5 0	12 10 0
Grantham	NE $\frac{1}{2}$	19	4	100	John Locke	" 1	2 9	13 15 0
Kensley	NE $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4	50	Thomas Johnson	" 1	5 0	12 10 0
Shipton	SW end $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2	100	John Smith	" 1	5 0	25 0 0
"	NE $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3	100	Heman Bangs	" 1	5 0	25 0 0
"	NE $\frac{1}{2}$	25	4	177	Nathan Barlow	" 1	4 0	35 8 0
Simpson	NE $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5	50	James Williamson	" 1	7 0	17 10 0
Stanstead	E end $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	150	Horace Stewart	" 1	5 8	42 10 0
"	E $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10	100	Ebenezer Hutchens	" 1	6 0	30 0 0
"	W $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Curtess Barlow	" 1	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 15 0
Wickham		15	1	101	James McConnell	Feb. 6	5 0	37 17 6
Hull	E side	15	1	89	Chs. Duvey or Davey Day	" 6	7 6	33 7 6
Onslow	W side	16	7	100	Richard Davis	" 14	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 4 2
"		18	6	240	Philemon Wright	Mar. 12	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 10 0
Litchfield		3	4	163	Bap. Barnard	" 14	6 3	50 18 9
Grenville		1	9	100	Barney Notty	" 17	1 3	6 5 0
Hull	N $\frac{1}{2}$	28	5	200	James Hastings Kerr	" 17	5 0	50 0 0
Clarendon	N $\frac{1}{2}$	25	14	100	Robt. Dailey	April 15	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 4 2
"	N $\frac{1}{2}$	26	14	100	Owen Dailey	" 15	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 4 2
Bolton	W end of E $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	50	John Powell	" 18	5 6	13 15 0
"	S end of W $\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	100	John Taylor	" 18	5 6	13 15 0
Compton	E of S $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5	85	Alfred Carleton Parker	" 18	8 0	40 0 0
"	E $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8	100	Holles Smith	" 18	7 6	31 17 6
Shefford	N end $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	50	Jos. Baeley	" 18	7 6	37 10 0
Shipton	N end $\frac{1}{2}$	5	15	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	David E. Emery	" 18	5 0	12 10 0
Stanstead	N E $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7	50	Thomas Steel	" 18	5 3	33 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
					Francis House, Senr.	" 18	6 6	16 5 0

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Wickham	NW $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	100	Patrick Smith	" 18	2 6	12 10 0
"	SE $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	100	Matthew McAdams	" 18	2 6	12 10 0
Granby	"	11, 25	4	400	Charles R. Ogden	May 5	5 0	100 0 0
Stukeley	"	6, 13, 20, 27	7	1,600	Chs. R. Ogden	" 5	5 0	400 0 0
"	"	4, 11, 18, 25	8					
Newport	E $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1					
"	"	19, 20, 21, 22, 23	1					
"	"	24, 25, 26, 27, 28	1	4,400	Charles R. Ogden	" 5	4 0	880 0 0
"	E $\frac{1}{2}$	18	2					
"	"	17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	2					
"	"	24, 25, 26, 27, 28	2					
Sheffield	"	3, 10, 17, 24	1					
"	"	1, 8, 15, 22	2					
"	"	6, 13, 20, 27	3	3,200	Charles R. Ogden	" 5	3 0	480 0 0
"	"	4, 11, 18, 25	4					
Onslow	"	25	4					
Grenville	SA	5	8	200	Philemon Wright	June 12	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 8 4
"	N $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8	100	Adam Simmeton	" 12	1 3	6 5 0
Westbury	"	5	8	100	Oliver Moor	" 12	1 3	6 5 0
Bulstrode	See A	10	2	100	Dr. Joseph Skeay	" 12	4 0	40 0 0
"	B	10	1	39	Jos. Pellerin	" 24	4 0	7 16 0
"	C	10	1	27	Amable LeBlanc	" 24	4 0	5 8 0
"	D	10	1	44	Alexis LeBlanc	" 24	4 0	8 16 0
"	E	10	1	67	Charles Houle	" 24	4 0	13 8 0
"	F	10	1	47	Jean Tourigny	" 24	4 0	9 8 0
"	"	10	1	3	Lament Heon	" 24	4 0	0 12 0
				13,841	Acres.			£2,783 11 9

QUEBEC, July, 1835.

WILLIAM B. FELTON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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1835. July 1, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 65). Transmits half yearly return of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada. Page 257 <i>Enclosed.</i> Returns. 258 Executive Council. 260 Legislative Council.
July 2, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 66). Transmits detailed statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber; statement of receipts for the same and receipts for the casual and territorial revenue, all from 1st January to 30th June. 264 <i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of receipts and expenditure. 265 Statement of receipts on account of Crown lands and licenses to cut timber. 268 Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. 269
July 3, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 67). Sends schedule of dispatches received since 26th May. 270 <i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule. 271
July 4, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 68.) Reports the death of Dessaulles, a member of the Legislative Council 274
July 4, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 69). Sends copy of statement of the expenditure for the Indian Department. 275 <i>Enclosed.</i> Expenditure for the Indian Department. 276
July 6, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 70). Has appointed Hayne to conduct the business of the British American Land Company in the province. His qualifications and remuneration. 278
July 8, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 71). Refers to dispatch of the 18th of March, as an answer to the charge against him of culpable indifference towards the outbreak of cholera. Shall bring the whole subject personally before His Majesty's government. 281
July 11, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 72). In answer to questions respecting reserved bills, sends schedule of fees received by the Attorney General and Secretary of the province, which are not in excess of the duties performed. The objectionable principle involved in the bill affecting notaries and the fees to public officials. Suggests a fixed salary to be given to the Attorney General and Secretary of the province instead of fees. 284 <i>Enclosed.</i> Return of the gross and net amount of fees for the last three years to the Attorney General. 293 The same for the Secretary of the province. 294
July 13, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 73). Sends certified copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council from the 1st January to 30th June. 295
July 14, Quebec.	British American Land Company to Felton. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 22nd August, 1835.
July 20, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 74). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the "Halifax," June mail. 296 <i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule. 297
July 21, Quebec.	Civil Secretary to Secretan.
July 22, Quebec.	Secretan to Governor-in-chief. Both enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 25th July, 1835.
July 25, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 75). Cannot make a full report on Secretan's case as that individual refuses to furnish a copy of his letter to the Secretary of State. Sends copies of other documents from Secretan to show how little consideration need be given to his representations. 298 <i>Enclosed.</i> Documents relating to the case of Secretan. 300 to 304
July 27, Quebec.	Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 76). Sends copy of the will of the late Mr. Douglas and other documents relating to the estate. 305

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1835.

Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 77). Reports that of the two sets of the works of the Record Commission presented to Lower Canada a part is deficient and asks that the deficiency be supplied. Page 306

Enclosed. Mountain to Craig. Transmits letter from Montreal respecting deficiency in the set of works issued by the Record Commission, which had been received by the Montreal Library. 307

Holmes to Mountain. Gives list of the volumes deficient in the set of the Record Commission's publications as received by the Montreal Library. 308

Skey to Craig. The same deficiency has been found in Quebec as in Montreal. 310

August 5, Downing Street. Unsigned to Gosford that no new land company can be erected till a report on the state of the province is received. 217

August 15, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 78). Agrees with Aberdeen as to the steps to be taken to prevent injury to tenants on the land adjudged to His Majesty on condition that the censitaires entitled to receive free grants of their possessions in the hitherto disputed territory in free and common soccage shall renounce all claims on Chandler and Lozeau or any other person for defect of title. 312

August 17, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 79). Has received dispatches by Halifax July mail according to annexed schedule. 314

Enclosed. Schedule. 315

August 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 80). Transmits copy of correspondence between the Commissioner of the British American Land Company and the Commissioner of Crown lands with report of the Attorney General as involving one of the heads of the agreement with the land Company. The extent of the Company's claim. Aylmer's interpretation of the extent of their title; his objection to their claim which would invest them with power to eject all occupants of Crown lands. He holds the terms of the agreement to be clear as to the extent of the purchase. 317

Enclosed. Moffat to Felton. Asks that a supplementary list be prepared of lands in the counties of Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead in possession of the British American Land Company, so that they might state to persons seeking lands the extent of their possessions. 320

Felton to Commissioners of British American Land Company. Has referred the question to the law officers of the Crown. The agreement contains no expression of an intention to transfer to the company any conditional right possessed by the Crown. 322

Ogden, Attorney General, to Craig. Report on the claim of the British American Land Company. 326

August 22, Quebec. Aylmer to Glenelg (No. 81) Transmits letter from the Commissioner of the British American Land Company with a claim for interest on which he does not consider himself competent to decide. 333

Enclosed. British American Land Company to Felton. Progress of public works; hopes that there will be no objection to the company taking up the land according to the payment made for these works. Proposes, as Government makes a charge of five per cent for interest, that the company should make a similar charge for its disbursements for public works. Asks him to bring this before the governor. 337

August 28, Quebec. Aylmer to Gosford. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 13th November, 1835.

August 29, Knowsley. Stanley to Glenelg. Cannot speak positively but believes the Crown Lands were sold to the British American Land Company in sterling money. The price was founded on Aylmer's report and if his letter gave the value in currency the sale was in the same. 249

August 31, Quebec. Gosford to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 13th November, 1835.

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1835.
September 6, Argyll House. 1835. Aberdeen to Aylmer. Enclosed in Aylmer to Glenelg, 26th October, 1835. Page 287
- October 8, Unsigned to Gosford. On the reasons given by Aylmer for reserving the bill relating to Notaries as it appeared to infringe the rights of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Province. 340
- October 26, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Sends copy of letter addressed to him (Aylmer) by Aberdeen. 341
- Enclosed.* Aberdeen to Aylmer. Had no desire to recall him or to make Amherst governor, his wish being to make Amherst only commissioner, but he was afraid the factions might persuade the Assembly to hold no communication with the commissioner so that Amherst might find himself in the country without any constitutional authority; it was therefore considered prudent to invest him with the character of governor. Had he felt warranted in recalling him (Aylmer) he would never have appointed a commissioner but have instructed his successor. He (Aylmer) could not bring things to a satisfactory conclusion yet he was blameless and had been exposed to the most unmerited obloquy. His (Aberdeen's) course of conduct with relation to public officers. Although Amherst would only be a short time in Canada, yet he (Aylmer) would probably feel his situation so irksome as to desire to return home; it was under this persuasion that he obtained leave from Peel to submit his name to the King for some mark of favour. 341
- November 7, London. Aylmer to Glenelg. Submits observations on the conversation which took place at the interview. Takes up the report of the committee of the House of Commons and discusses it at some length. 345
- November 13, London. The same to the same. Had written to Gosford about arrears of salary due him but was informed that his instructions did not contemplate any steps respecting arrears before communicating with the Assembly. Transmits copies of his letter and of Gosford's answer and also statements by the Inspector General of arrears due to him as governor-in-chief and to his civil secretary. Has been compelled to draw on his private fortune to defray official expenses; the loss of interest on this is a hardship of which he would not have complained had he been continued in office, the other officials being in the same condition but his administration having closed he looks to the equity of government for payment of the arrears. 357
- No date Unsigned to Aylmer that the arrears cannot be promptly paid, the Treasury having no funds at their disposal for such payment. 360
- Aylmer to Gosford. Requests that steps may be taken for payment of the arrears due to himself and his civil secretary. 362
- Gosford to Aylmer. His inability to pay the arrears before he (Aylmer) leaves the province. 364
- Statement signed by the Inspector General of salary due Aylmer. 365
- Salary due Craig. 366
- December 24. Unsigned to Aylmer in answer to that of 7th November. 352

GOV. EARL OF GOSFORD, 1835.

1835.

Q. 223.—1.

January 30,
Indian
Stream.

Petition of the inhabitants of the township of Drayton or Indian Streams territory.

March 13,
Indian
Stream.

Memorial of the Council of the Indian Streams territory.

April 18,
Washington.

Vaughan to Forsyth.

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1835. April— June 8.	Report by Captain Hayne. Copy of Governor Badger's message. This and the four preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.	
June 29, London.	Gosford to Grey. Sends list of suite.	Page 1
July 1, Hereford.	Mittimus for committal of Luther Parker. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.	
July 13, London.	Gosford to Glenelg. Sends other names to be added to those of his suite already sent.	2
July 13.	Badger to Forsyth.	
July 22, Washington.	Forsyth to Vaughan.	
July 23, Indian Stream.	Petition of inhabitants of Indian Stream territory.	
July 26, Washington.	Vaughan to Forsyth.	
July 29, Washington.	The same to Aylmer.	
August 5, Indian Stream.	Inhabitants of Indian Stream territory to Fletcher.	
August 12, Sherbrooke.	Fletcher to Craig. This and six preceding enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.	
August 26, Quebec.	Gosford to Glenelg (No. 1). Had taken over the office of governor from Aylmer and been sworn in. An extraordinary <i>Gazette</i> contains the usual proclamation of the assumption of office and the commission to investigate grievances.	3
August 31, Quebec.	The same to Aylmer. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 3rd September, 1835.	
September 3, Quebec.	The same to Glenelg (No. 2). Transmits correspondence with Aylmer respecting the payment of the arrears of his salary and of that of his civil secretary. Dispatch received.	5
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Two enclosures previously copied.	
	Gosford to Aylmer. His instructions do not contemplate the paying of any arrears before communicating with the House of Assembly.	9
September 3, Quebec.	The same to Glenelg (No. 3). Has summoned the Legislature to meet on the 27th October. Did not call the Legislature earlier on account of the harvest.	11
September 12, Quebec.	Walcott to Moore. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 15th September, 1835.	
September 15, Quebec.	Gosford to Glenelg (No. 4). Transmits documents showing the impatience of the neighbouring States to settle the boundary in a manner as embarrassing as inconclusive. The attempt of New Hampshire to establish jurisdiction over a tract of country forming part of the disputed territory, always claimed by Great Britain, which he supports by quoting an Act passed in 1829, by which the portion of territory now in dispute was included in the county of Sherbrooke. The claim set up by New Hampshire. Sends a plan to show more clearly the position of the township of Drayton claimed by New Hampshire. Origin of the raising of the claim by New Hampshire.	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Plan of the territory in dispute.	22
	Petition of the inhabitants of the township of Drayton or Indian Stream settlement for protection against the encroachments of New Hampshire.	31
	Memorial of the Council of the Indian Stream Territory to John Moore, M.P.P.	34
	Report by Captain Hayne of the cause as given by himself why Luther Barker (Parker elsewhere) complained to the state of New Hampshire	

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against Enos Rowell, and the steps taken by New Hampshire in consequence. Page 36

Vaughan to Forsyth, United States Secretary of State. Calls attention to the conduct of New Hampshire in exercising jurisdiction in the disputed territory. 39

Copy of Governor Badger's message to the Legislature of New Hampshire respecting the Indian Stream Territory. 42

Badger to Forsyth. Sends on the part of New Hampshire statement respecting Indian Streams territory. 53

Forsyth to Vaughan. Sends statements of the alleged rights of New Hampshire to the possession of Indian Streams territory. 56

Vaughan to Forsyth. The unsatisfactory nature of the letter from Governor Badger. The decision of the King of the Netherlands was in favour of Great Britain. No mention is made of redress to be given to Rowell. 59

The same to Aylmer. Reports the state of the question of the disputed territory of Indian Streams. Instead of redress to Rowell the United States Secretary of State has requested the release of Parker. The impatience of Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire to obtain the construction they put on the terms of the treaty threatens to be productive of frequent causes of complaint. 64

Petition of the inhabitants of Indian Streams Territory. 67

Inhabitants of the Indian Streams Territory to Judge Fletcher, Sherbooke, respecting the encroachments of New Hampshire. 71

Mittimus for the committal of Luther Parker. 73

Walcott to Moore. Sherbrooke letter received; the case of the inhabitants of Indian Streams Territory has received attention. 75

Fletcher to Craig. Reports the circumstances connected with the arrest and detention of Luther Parker. 78

September 23, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg. Has not been able to see Caldwell who is absent. Nothing particular has occurred. Hopes the Legislature will meet in good humour. Admiral Cockburn sails for Halifax. Anxious for dispatches; is afraid the line pursued by the Lords will make a longer session than was calculated on. People appear to be satisfied with the period he has fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. 81

September 29, Quebec. The same to Grey. Introduces A. C. Buchanan to whom he has given six months leave of absence owing to his ill health. 82

October 3, Quebec. The same to Commissary General. Enclosed in Gosford to Glenelg, 17th October, 1835.

October 3, Quebec. The same to Glenelg (No. 5). Reports that leave of absence has been given to A. C. Buchanan on account of ill health. Under the peculiar circumstances a warrant for his salary was authorized to be issued, but the contingencies, payment for which was also asked, were not paid. Sends copy of his answer and asks instructions respecting the payment of only a moiety of the salary when absent, if that is to be enforced in Canada, as until now it had only been enforced in the case of the customs officers. 83

Enclosed. Walcott to Buchanan. The Governor-in-chief has granted him leave of absence on condition that he leaves on his return in March, unless he has obtained additional time from the Colonial Secretary. In several of the British dependencies by instructions from the Colonial Office, public officers on leave are only entitled to draw a moiety of their salary. 86

October 5, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 6). Sends schedule of dispatches received by the August Halifax mail. 91

Enclosed. Schedule. 92

October 6, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 7). Sends statements of receipts on account of the casual and territorial revenue and of sales of Crown lands and licences to cut timber. 94

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835.

Enclosed. Statement of receipts on account of casual and territorial revenue. Page 96

October 12,
Quebec.

The same on account of Crown lands and license to cut timber. 97

Gosford to Glenelg (confidential). Has sent, under another cover, memorial from W. L. Mackenzie. Sends copy of Mackenzie's letter to him and answer. Copy of letter to Colborne accompanies this. 98

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Gosford. Complains of delay of justice equivalent to a denial of it. Randall died, but could never obtain a fair trial. Had received a letter from Hume that he had handed to him (Gosford) a report of a Committee of Assembly; a copy of the appendix was sent to His Lordship at Quebec. The principal complaint of the people of Canada is that the Legislative Council prevents them from remedying grievances, that even handed justice cannot be obtained, and that the government is inefficient. All this the British Cabinet knew before appointing a commission which appears to be only to delay a remedy. His belief that no attention would be paid to the wrongs of Canada by any ministry, either Whig or Tory; will wait with patience for the remedy which no British ministry can prevent. Suggestions to the Assembly of Lower Canada. 100

Gosford to Mackenzie. Has received his letter and the papers respecting Randall, but must decline discussing the affairs of a province whose government he does not administer. Had a conversation with Hume, chiefly about Upper Canada. 105

The same to Colborne. Mackenzie has transmitted a memorial respecting the case of a Mr. Randall. He (Gosford) of course declined to enter into the affairs of a province he did not administer but to save delay he had forwarded it. 107

October 17,
Quebec.

The same to Glenelg (separate). Sends copy of communication to the Commissary General, respecting the supply of fuel, which owing to his late arrival is much more expensive than it would be at the summer rates. Has made an arrangement with the Commissary General which he wishes the Treasury to sanction. 109

Enclosed. Gosford to Commissary General. To supply wood, coal and sperm oil to Government House for which he would be responsible till the decision of the Treasury shall be received. 111

October 26,
Quebec.

Gosford to Glenelg (No. 8). Has received dispatches by the September Halifax mail according to annexed schedule. 112

Enclosed. Schedule. 113

October 27,
Quebec.

Gosford to Glenelg. Sends printed copy of speech at the opening of the Legislature. So many written copies are required for the Colony that he has not been able to get one for the Colonial Office previous to the departure of the mail. Had thought it most politic to offer to both Houses the contingencies rather than to wait for the Assembly to ask for them. There are other reasons which he will send in detail. 115

October 28,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 9). He is trying to ascertain if incongruous offices are held by one person and for this purpose has obtained a return which contains fewer cases than he had anticipated; shall give all of them full consideration. The steps he is taking to remedy the evil of members of the Executive Council holding offices incompatible with that position. Enters into details of the manner in which he dealt with members of the Council holding such offices. 117

Enclosed. Return of all persons holding more than one office under Government in Lower Canada. 123

November 12,
Quebec.

Gosford to Glenelg (No. 10). Transmits copy of the speech with which he opened the Legislature, the addresses in reply and his answers. 128

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 131

Address of the Legislative Council. 156

Answer. 162

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1835.	Address of the Legislative Assembly.	Page 163
	Answer.	183
November 13, Quebec.	Gosford to Grey. Calls attention to a deficiency in the public documents and asks that a full set of instructions should be sent.	185
November 14, Quebec.	The same to Glenelg (No. 11). Sends a return of the titles of the bills passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. The address of the House of Commons applies only to bills originating in the House of Assembly and rejected or altered by the Council. Has prepared in a similar manner those originating in the Council, which were rejected in the Assembly.	187
November 14, Downing Street.	Unsigned to Gosford. Regrets that the arrears should have been paid to Buchanan, as it was the painful duty of Government to refuse all such payments pending negotiation with the House of Assembly. The rule that only a moiety of their salary is to be made to officers absent from duty on leave is universal, and Buchanan will, therefore, be entitled to only one half of his salary until he shall resume his duties.	188
December 12.	Unsigned to Gosford. Has received information of the infringement by New Hampshire on the disputed territory between that state and Lower Canada. Summary of the state of affairs. The continuous occupation by the British of the territory in dispute; instructions given to protest against the proceedings of New Hampshire. His Majesty's Government are confident that this remonstrance will be effectual. But if New Hampshire persist it will be impossible to avoid a recurrence to the more vigorous measures which alone can preserve the integrity of the British territory. Anxious as His Majesty's ministers have been to avoid any step which might hazard the good understanding which happily exists between Great Britain and the United States, they cannot permit British subjects to be molested by the authorities of neighbouring states.	24
December 26.	Unsigned to the same. Has received returns of members of Council holding more than one office. It would be premature to express an opinion on the return, but approves of his course.	122
1836. February 7, Downing Street.	Unsigned to the same. Speech at opening of the Legislature received. Approval of his explanation to the Legislature and of the gratification at the spirit of the addresses.	129

GOV. EARL OF GOSFORD, 1835.

Q. 223.—2

1835. November 14, Quebec.	Gosford to Glenelg. Covering letter in Q 223-1.	
	Titles of bills passed by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada and rejected or altered by the Legislative Council.	Page 188
	Titles of bills passed by the Legislative Council and rejected or altered by the Assembly.	221
November 16, Quebec.	Gosford to Glenelg. Introduces the Bishop of Juliopolis who has lived for some time near the Red River.	228
November 16, Quebec.	The same to Grey. Introduces the Bishop of Juliopolis.	229
November 16, Quebec.	The same to Glenelg (No. 12). Sends return of the persons appointed and retired from the civil service between 20th November 1834, and 17th April, 1835.	230
	Enclosed. Return of pensions and retired allowances.	231
	Return of persons appointed to a salaried office during the same period.	233
November 17, Quebec.	Gosford to Glenelg (No. 13). Had assured the Assembly that the bill to enable counsel to address the Jury on behalf of prisoners charged with	

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- capital crimes would be confirmed as soon as possible. Asks that the order of confirmation may be forwarded without loss of time. Page 236
- November 17, Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 14). Transmits copy of resolutions on the
Quebec. subject of appointing an agent should the bill passed not become law. 239
Enclosed. Resolutions on the subject of an agent. 241
The same in French. 246
- November 21, Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 15.) Transmits copy of resolution on which
Quebec. an address was founded expressing the desire to know if any answer had been received to the address relative to the inexpediency of annexing the district of Gaspé to New Brunswick. 251
Enclosed. Address to know if any answer has been returned to the address on the inexpediency of uniting Gaspé to New Brunswick. 253
Message of Gosford to the Assembly. The address and documents were duly forwarded. 255
- November 27, Gosford to Glenelg. (No. 16). Has been unable as yet to get any
Quebec. information of the person mentioned in the French document and has at last had a notice inserted in the official gazette. 256
- November 28, The same to the same (No. 17). In accordance with order the appellant
Quebec. in the appeal case of Meiklejohn and Sir John Caldwell has paid the Attorney-General the sum of £318 17s 6d, the costs of the appeal, and that this has been paid into the hands of the Commissary General. 258
- November 30, The same to the same (No. 18). Transmits copy of statement by Doucet,
Quebec. a notary, of the affairs of the late Charles Maisenholder. Death of John Maisenholder. A new power of attorney required. How a settlement of the estate could be made. 260
Enclosed. Account by Doucet. 262
- December 5, Gosford to Glenelg (separate). Transmits letter from Goulburn to
Quebec. Besserer, which the latter thought contained an acknowledgment of a doubt as to the title to Grande Isle in the St. John River, which might have been the source of much inconvenient discussion with the United States, and which, therefore, Besserer had sent to him (Gosford). 264
Enclosed. Goulburn to Besserer. Grande Isle is not within the limits of New Brunswick; even if it were, parts of it have been occupied by Acadian settlers and Bathurst would not feel at liberty to make a grant prejudicial to their interests. 266
- December 7. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 19). Sends return of the comparative number
of emigrants arriving annually in the province since 1829. 268
(The return is in the printed correspondence, page 336 verso.)
- December 7, Gosford to Glenelg (No. 20). In reference to the resignation of Heney
Quebec. as law clerk of the Assembly, the House by a resolution of the 13th has appointed Etienne Parent to be his successor. In this case the forms of procedure have been disregarded. The Assembly has had the right to appoint all its own officers except the Sergeant-at-arms, the Clerk of the House and the law clerk. The first two were nominated by the Executive without reference to the House, in the case of the third a blank commission was sent and filled up with name of the man most acceptable to the House, so that the appointment is virtually in the Assembly, but by the appointment of the law clerk without reference to the Executive, the Assembly asserts its exclusive right to appoint that officer with the others. Having no desire to raise an unprofitable discussion, he had not interfered with the House. Asks for instructions should the House insist on the exclusive right to appoint the Sergeant-at-arms and the Clerk of the House. 271
- December 8, The same to the same (No. 21). Reports the cause of arrears on Crown
Quebec. lands arising from various reasons. The loss is not so much as appears as from the improvements the price has increased sufficiently to cover the arrears. 278

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December 12, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 22). A lot of land was entered on the land roll in name of Benjamin Harrison, a commuted pensioner who died before the settlement duties were performed, so that the land reverted to the Crown, although not actually resumed. There is no legal objection to His Lordship acceding to the application of Mrs. Harrison, and in the meantime nothing shall be done with the land in question. Page 281
Enclosed. Licence of occupations for services, to Private Benjamin Harrison. 283
- December 14, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 23). Has taken under his superintendence and control the Indian department in Lower Canada. Transmits an estimate of the probable expenditure of both provinces for next year. Only a small portion of the Indian presents was received this year when the transit was easier and the expense less than at the present time. The first instalment was forwarded at once but from the non-arrival of the remainder the Indians in Lower Canada suffered severe disappointment and in several instances distress. Many had come to Quebec and whilst waiting consumed the provision they had made for their return. So long as there was a prospect of receiving supplies he refrained from taking steps to purchase, but when there was no longer hope he ordered the Commissary General to purchase such articles as could be obtained in the province. Hopes this will be approved of. So long as the system of giving presents continues they should be sent earlier than has been the case. 287
Enclosed. Estimate of the probable expenditure for the Indian department in the Canadas from 1st April, 1836, to 31st March, 1837. 291
List of pensions in Lower and Upper Canada. 292
- December 15, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 24). Sends schedule of the dispatches received by the October Halifax mail. 293
Enclosed. Schedule. 294
- December 24, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (separate). Sends report from the Solicitor General respecting the property left by two individuals of the name of Haas. 296
Enclosed. O'Sullivan to Walcott. Report respecting the property of the brothers Haas with documents. 298
- December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 25). Transmits memorials from Mr. and Miss Heath, two of the children of the late William Heath, a lieutenant in the York Chasseurs. Mr. and Miss Heath believe they are entitled to a pension. 300
Enclosed. Memorial on behalf of John Heath respecting his late father's pension. 302
Memorial on behalf of Miss Mary Heath to have the commissariat instructed to pay the pension to which she is entitled as being on the compassionate list. 304
- December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 26). Transmits resolutions passed by the Legislative Council relative to the expediency of constructing a railway between Quebec and St. Andrews in the Bay of Passamaquoddy in New Brunswick. The project originated in that province; four deputies are in Lower Canada to engage support in which they have been successful. The advantages it would be to the provinces and to the West Indian Colonies and it would augment the trade with the Mother Country. The preliminary work that is being done; a petition in course of signature in its favour. The facilities that will be given by the Legislature of Lower Canada. 305
Enclosed. Resolutions of the Legislative Council respecting a railway to St. Andrews on the Bay of Fundy. 310
The same of the Legislative Assembly. 312
- December 28, Quebec. Gosford to Glenelg (No. 27). To anticipate exaggerated statements respecting occurrences in Montreal, sends copy of advertisement calling a meeting to raise a body of 800 volunteers. Believes it would not be prudent to make the matter of importance; it originated with Adam Thom,

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the object being to cause intimidation in Montreal and to create an impression on the commissioners and in Upper Canada. The meeting called for the 12th did not proceed to business on that evening; but on the 16th about 300 people met and passed resolutions that it was expedient to form a volunteer corps of 800 effective men. The Solicitor General advised that it should not be interfered with, so long as it did not infringe the law and that although the press was nourishing excitement the agitators had failed of their object. Transmits copy of address and of the answer expressing disapprobation of the measure and his determination to maintain the public tranquillity. Does not know the result, the answer being only sent off this day. (Dated 1838 through error). Page 314

Enclosed. Memorial of Dr. Arnoldi and others, of Montreal, asking that the Governor would sanction the formation of the British Rifle Corps. 320

Answer by Gosford that he cannot sanction the formation of the British Rifle Corps for reasons given. 323

December 29, Gosford to Glenelg (No. 28). Sends the annual report on emigration. 323
Quebec. Calls attention to the decrease during the year. 325

Enclosed. Report of the chief agent for emigration 326

Buchanan to Aylmer on the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 340

December 29, Gosford to Glenelg (No. 29). Forwards letter from Voyer to the Secretary at War to be transmitted to that department. 347
Quebec.

December 30, The same to the same (No. 30). Transmits memorial from the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Mackay for a pension. Although a decision has already been given, yet renews the application on the ground of Lieut.-Colonel Mackay's important services. 348
Quebec.

Enclosed. Memorial from Mrs. Mackay for a pension. 353

Extract from general order of Prevost on the services of Mackay. 356

1856.
February 10, Unsigned to Gosford. Under the circumstances Gosford's conduct is approved in the case of the appointment of the law clerk until the King's pleasure should be known, but the matter of form may become serious, and the Assembly make further encroachments on the King's prerogative; although there may be no means of enforcing the right, it is not probable the Assembly would avail itself of the powers derived from the constitution to defeat His Majesty's privileges conferred by the same constitution. He is to call the attention of the Assembly to the subject and ask the reason for the deviation in the case of Parent. He may suspend the apparent title to appoint a law clerk, but without waiving any right that may appear to be vested in His Majesty. Should a vacancy occur in either of the two offices, he is to adhere to the usages formerly observed, and if the Assembly should object, he is to ask for their reasons. 275
Downing Street.

February 20, Unsigned to the same.. Has received dispatch respecting the proposed railway to St. Andrews. It would be premature in the present state of information to express any opinion on the subject, but His Majesty's government will be anxious to assist any scheme which promises to benefit His Majesty's subjects on the North American continent. In respect to the passage of the railway over the disputed territory no steps should be taken without the previous concurrence of the States interested. 308
Downing Street.

March 1, Unsigned to Gosford. Correspondence has taken place between the Under Secretary for the colonies and the Treasury, the latter of which approves of his (Gosford's) purchases for the Indians in view of the peculiar circumstances. 290
Street.

March 2, Unsigned to the same. Transmits letters from the Secretary to the Paymaster General, by which it would seem that no arrears of pension were due to John Heath as son of the late Lieut. Heath, the pension having been transferred to other members of the Heath family. The necessary

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March 2,
Downing
Street.

directions have been given that Miss Heath's pension be paid in the colony as it becomes due. Page 301

Unsigned to Gosford. A pension cannot be paid to Mrs. Mackay from the Indian vote, and there is no other fund to which it can be charged. Is therefore obliged with regret to state that it is out of his power to depart from decision already adopted. 351

March 3,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to the same. Confirmation of the bill to enable counsel to address juries on behalf of prisoners in criminal cases. 238

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1835.

(Part 1 from page 1 to page 270 ; part 2 from page 271 to 543 ; part 3 from page 544 to 782.)

Q. 224.—1-2-3.

1834.
February 25,
Foreign office.

Palmerston to Vail. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

June 24,
London.

Application respecting colonization. Enclosed in Hamilton to Glenelg. 19th June, 1835.

September 17,
London.

Minutes of the Committee of the Ottawa Company. Enclosed in Ravenshaw to Hay, 29th January, 1835.

September 24,
Washington.

Mrs. St. Clair Clarke and Force to Rich.

September 24,
Washington.

The same to the same (a second letter). This and the preceding enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

October 18,
Quebec.

Routh to Coffin. Enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. A departmental order of the same date was also enclosed.

October 24,
Dublin.

Protest by the Board of the Association.

October 31,
Dublin.

Meeting of the Board. Both enclosed in Hamilton to Glenelg, 19th June, 1835.

November 26,
Quebec.

Extract from a letter dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Gould to Aberdeen, 16th January, 1835.

December 1,
London.

Rich to Vail.

December 2,
London.

Vail to Wellington. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 21st January, 1835.

December 8,
Montreal.

Extract from letter dated as in the margin.

December 9,
Sherbrooke.

Extract from report dated as in the margin. Both enclosed in Gould to Aberdeen, 16th January, 1835.

December 16,
Toronto.

Rowan to Coffin.

December 31,
Quebec.

Routh to Airey. Both enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. Account transmitted with this enclosure.

December 31,
Montreal.

Extract from a dispatch from the Commissioners of the British American Land Company. Enclosed in Reid to Hay, 9th February, 1835.

1835.
January 7,
Quebec.

Petition from James McClelland. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Hay, 16th March, 1835.

January 9,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in unsigned letter to Stewart, 29th October, 1835.

January 9,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Sends documents relating to the Indian department. Page 229

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Enclosed. Routh to Coffin. Sends order embodying the views of the Governor. Trusts it will have the effect intended. Gives details of the change in the method of keeping the accounts that he intends to make.

Page 232

Departmental order. A return to be filled up before the regular accounts can be completed to show Colborne the state of the stores. 235

Account of the Indian department. 239

Routh to Airey. Sends account of the expenditure of the Indian department to 31st March 1834. 242

Account. 245

Rowan to Coffin. Approves of the Commissary General's proposed system, and sends thanks to him for his suggestions. How the excess of issues of presents in response to requisitions is to be stopped. 247

Medals in store at Toronto. 251

January 10, Quebec. Account of the Indian department. Enclosed in Routh to Stewart, 9th January, 1835. (The date on the paper is that of the day following the letter). 4

January 12, London. Address from the House of Lords for a copy of the commission to Gosford to be Captain General and Governor-in-chief of Lower and Upper Canada. 4

January 16, London. Gould to Aberdeen. Sends extracts from letters received from Lower Canada, where affairs are approaching a crisis, Papineau playing there the part of O'Connell in Ireland. The mischief done by Hume and Roebuck and by the long correspondence held by the Colonial Office with Viger. Has a petition signed by 16,000 of the loyal inhabitants of Canada. Asks advice how most effectively to present it to the House of Commons. 333

Extract from a letter dated Quebec, 26th November, 1834. The return of an immense majority of men in favour of the notorious 92 resolutions. Reports the improper means resorted to and illegal practices in the west ward of Montreal for which the arch agitator Papineau was himself a candidate. Gives details of the elections for the city and county with descriptions. The attempt at the exclusive system has united all of British origin. English, Scotch and Irish, determined no longer to submit to the arrogant pretensions of egotistic demagogues. The use made by Mackenzie and Papineau of the assistance given by Hume and his satellite Roebuck. The effect on the writer of the attempts of the dominant party and the influence of Stuart's meetings and of the dinner given in his honour, with other dinners of the members of the constitutional party, of which a constitutional organization is about to be formed at Montreal and similar associations will be formed in every city and county in the province, so that equal rights may be secured. Strong measures demanded. 336

Extract from letter from Quebec dated 8th and 9th December, 1834, that an independent House of Assembly is being called. Attack by Papineau on the British American Land Company, but this may be the means of saving the country. 343

Extract from a letter dated 8th December, 1834, from Montreal. Reports the illegal proceedings at the polling in the West ward of Montreal. The views of the violent party are for revolution not reform. The provincial Executive is weak and unless the Imperial Government interpose with a strong and decided hand, it had better give up at once, so as to know the worst. They would then call on the neighbouring colonies for physical assistance. Papineau is as little of a man as of a gentleman as arrant a coward as he is a malignant libeller and traitor. The *Daily Advocate* has ceased to exist, all the mercantile community having withdrawn their support on its change of front; its staff has now joined the revolutionary journal the *Vindicator*. The destruction of the British American Land Company is one of their principal objects. 345

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1835.
January 19,
London. Gould to Aberdeen. Sends extract from a letter lately received from Montreal. Has left a newspaper at the Colonial Office with an address by Papineau to the electors of the West ward, Montreal. Page 348
Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated 8th December, 1834 at Montreal. On the unfortunate political position of Lower Canada and the influence of Papineau. 349
- January 20,
India House. Ravenshaw to Hay (private). Has learned that Colborne sent observations on the proposed Ottawa Company. Asks for an interview. 694
- January 21,
Whitehall. Lack to Hay. Sends remarks by the Lords of Trade on the complaints of the merchants of Gaspé. (1) Duties on goods for the fisheries, application must be made to the Legislature of Lower Canada. (2) The duty of 3d. a gallon on molasses imported has been already removed. (3) A Customs officer has been placed at Percé as an experiment, to find if that is more convenient than the situation complained of. 137
- January 21,
Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copy of note with other papers from Vail, United States chargé d'affaires on behalf of Rich who asks for official interposition to obtain permission to transcribe papers relating to the American Revolution. The papers to be laid before Aberdeen for his opinion. 142
Enclosed. Application by Vail to the Duke of Wellington. 144
Rich to Vail. Sends list of papers of which copies are asked. 147
Mrs. St. Clair Clarke and Force to Rich. A documentary history of the American revolution is in course of preparation. Papers in London asked for to be embodied in the work. 148
The same to the same. Further respecting the papers of which copies are asked. 149
Palmerston to Vail. With every desire to meet the wishes of the United States Government the events of the revolution are too recent to allow of confidential communications being subjected to unrestricted inspection. If Vail is instructed to apply for any definite information connected with the history of the States whilst Colonies of Great Britain, Palmerston, will do his best to furnish it. 151
- January 21,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury call attention to the delay by Caldwell in paying the £2,000 for which he was allowed to keep possession of Lauzon and ask that steps be taken to prevent delay in future. 207
- January 26,
London. Gillespie to Aberdeen. Anxiety about the political state of Lower Canada. Sends extract from a letter received that morning from a correspondent who may be trusted. 354
Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated Montreal, 26th December, 1834. The excitement subsiding in the city, but the clique are trying to rouse alarm on the part of the Irish Roman Catholics as well as in the minds of the French Canadian peasantry. Details of the political state of affairs and the statements by the *Vindicator* intended to rouse prejudices in the minds of the French Canadians. 356
- January 26,
London. Gould to Aberdeen. The mail from New York leaving 1st January, has brought additional news from Canada. The change of ministry was just known. Aylmer had called the Legislature to meet on 27th January, whilst the French members had called a meeting for 6th December to concert measures, but these had not become known. It is believed that the Assembly would refuse to transact business with Government. 353
- January 26,
Admiralty. Dawson to Hay. There is no ship of war preparing for North America and it is not possible to say how soon there will be one. 8
- January 27,
London. Carter to Aberdeen. Transmits copies of report of the North American Colonial Association, presented at the general meeting on the 14th instant. 364
Enclosed. Fifth report. Account of its proceedings in relation to different colonial subjects. 365

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1835.
January 29, India House. Ravenshaw to Hay. Sends paper to show what has passed between the proposed Ottawa Company and the Irish Association. Some agitation as is the fashion has been going on in Ireland on the subject. If he finds anything worth communicating he shall send it. Page 693
- Enclosed.* Minutes of the committee of the Ottawa Company. The proceedings as to amalgamation with the North American Colonial Association of Ireland with correspondence. 695
- January 29, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The value of the stationery supplied to the Colonial Government was £111. 17. 2, which the Lords of the Treasury requested be repaid, they having caused it to be paid to the Comptroller of stationery. 208
- January 30, London. Campbell to the same. There are two missionaries named Robertson employed by the Society, one at Bridgetown, N.S., the other at Stanbridge, Lower Canada, a letter was received from the former, dated 11th December and from the latter 5th November. Trusts it will prove that neither of these men was the person who behaved so infamously at Liverpool. 762
- January 30, London. The same to the same. Has received letter enclosing one from Leeds, missionary at Coteau du Lac, asking to retire on a pension of £100 a year. A letter of the same kind has been received by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society will communicate with the Bishop of Quebec who will be asked to advise it on the subject. 764
- January 30, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The sum of £31,000 having been paid from the military chest by order of Aylmer, on the ground of a dispatch from the Colonial Office the Lords of the Treasury request that a copy of the dispatch be furnished. 209
- February 2, Dublin. Code of rules.
- February 2, Dublin. Form of application. Both enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.
- February 2, London. Gould to Hay. Had called but had found him absent. The clique is evidently waiting to give an unexpected blow. They have advertised, warning emigrants that the British American Land Company has no title to the land, meaning no doubt that the House of Assembly will annul the agreement. The Company will require every assistance to force itself into operation. Has strong reason to believe that a secret mission has gone to the United States on behalf of the clique, namely, Chapman, former editor of the Montreal *Advertiser* and now Papineau's right hand man; he was patronised by Poulet Thomson and wrote on free trade in corn, his companion was Dr. Nelson, a regular Canadian radical. 375
- February 3, London. Reid to Hay. Asks on behalf of the British American Land Company an interview with Aberdeen. 666
- February 9, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Cannot find who is acting for Kerr. The Lords of the Admiralty will make no appointment without a communication from Aberdeen. 9
- February 9, London. Reid to the same. Sends note of the points to be brought before Aberdeen by the deputation, from the British American Land Company. 667
- Enclosed.* Points to be brought under the consideration of Aberdeen. 668
- Extract from a dispatch from the commissioners of the British American Land Company to Reid. Reports that the unsurveyed tract of land in the County of Sherbrooke, will fall very far short of estimated quantity stated in the agreement. The importance of the company having the full extent of the property to which it is entitled as the knowledge of this property and the relation of the different parts must regulate the proposed improvements. Statement of the number of acres to be sold to the Company by the agreement entered into. The defects in the maps attached to the agreement.

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- Calculations of the actual amount of land. Errors in the limits shown by the map and further calculations. Page 673
- February 10, London. Ravenshaw to Hay. Time presses; if the Ottawa scheme is to be sanctioned it should be settled soon. Will call to consult him. 704
- February 12, Dublin. Account current.
- February 13, Dublin. Resolutions passed by the directors of the North American Colonization Association. Both enclosed in circular by Frew of 31st March, 1835.
- February 13, War Office. Sullivan to Hay. Asks for a statement of the annual salary and emoluments of Colonel Elliott, arbitrator on the Rideau Canal, who has applied to receive his half pay with civil income. 322
- February 14, Dublin. Prospectus of the North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.
- February 19, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to the dispatch by Aberdeen to Aylmer to authorise the payment of £31,000 from the military chest, it does not appear that previous sanction was granted by the Lords of the Treasury. The Lords of the Treasury owing to the inconvenience which may arise request that no further advances may be authorised. 210
- February 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. The average spring passage to Quebec may be from 7 to 8 weeks and as the first traders leave the Thames in the beginning of March, they meet with no obstruction from ice in the St. Lawrence. 10
- February 20, London. Ravenshaw to the same. Infers that Colborne is favourable to the proposal to colonise the country between the Ottawa and Lake Huron. It is gratifying to find that Aberdeen is alive to the importance of forming a company with that object. Regrets that His Lordship before opening negotiations is inclined to refer to Canada for additional information. The favourable opinion of the company entertained in Canada. Sends printed paper of remarks on a plan of the same nature injurious to the interests of Canada. The disappointment to the people of Ireland who have long been looking for relief to this source. 705
- Enclosed.* Comparative remarks on two projected communications with Lake Huron, one in the direction of the Ottawa to Montreal, the other is by Lake Simcoe the shallow lakes and the River Trent to Lake Ontario. The advantages of the route by Lake Huron. 708
- February 21, London. Gould to Hay. Chapman and Nelson have brought from the meeting of the clique a memorial which has been given to Roebuck. The projected attack on the British American Land Company. The memorial is no doubt in the same position in the House as the numerously signed petition he holds. The history and career of Chapman who has left Canada again in debt and after acting as Secretary to the Convention comes as delegate to Roebuck and Hume. Thought it well to acquaint the Colonial office with the moral value of this specious quack. 378
- February 23, Dublin. Coghill to Aberdeen. A deputation from the North American Colonial Association intends to be in London by the 2nd of March. When can they have an interview? 476
- February 26, London. Gillespie to Hay. Sends to be laid before Aberdeen extracts from letter from his friend in Montreal. If considered intrusive he will not send more but if any value is set on these extracts he will continue to furnish them. 380
- February 26, London. The same to Aberdeen. Sends extract from letter on the state of public affairs received from Montreal, especially on the petition lately signed by the members of Assembly against the Land Company. The proceedings of the factious party were confirmatory of its intentions to overthrow the Colonial government, to unite the province to the United States or to declare its independence if aided by France which could be prevented had parliament time to inform itself of the manoeuvres of the party. 381

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- Enclosed.* Extract from letter dated 25th January, 1835, from Montreal. Representation of the political state of Lower Canada. Page 382
- February 27, Gould to Gladstone. His associates believe it would be better to postpone the presentation of the petitions, the House of Commons being in such a state of excitement. The existence of petitions signed by 12,000 people against the 92 resolutions might be mentioned when Roebuck presents his petition. 387
- February 28, Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gillespie to Aberdeen 6th April, 1835.
- February 28, Resolution of the House of Assembly that if the bill passed by the House does not become law, Roebuck be requested as agent to the Assembly to represent the interests and sentiments of the inhabitants of the province. 37
- February-- Dublin. Memorial of the directors of the North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Henchy to Hay, 2nd March, 1835.
- March 2, Henchy to Hay. Coghill and the rest of the deputation are expected in the course of the day, and will lay the letter from Hay before the board on their arrival. Sends memorial without waiting for the signatures of gentlemen who have not yet arrived. Regret at being obliged to send the petition in so soiled a state. 477
- Enclosed.* Memorial of the directors of the North American Colonial Association, stating its objects; in case of these being approved of, hopes that immediate measures will be taken to begin operations in the course of the present season. 479
- Prospectus of the association. 491
- Code of Rules. 502
- Form of application for shares. 511
- Another prospectus with plan of settlement and other information. 544
- Another form of application. 568
- March 10, Letter on the Canadian question addressed to the *Morning Advertiser*. Deals with the question of grievances and criticises Papineau's address at considerable length. 395
- March 10, Resolutions of the gentlemen proposing to establish a land company to be conveyed to the deputation of the Irish Association. The resolutions were to the effect that the entire control was to centre in the London Board, that no charge should be taken by the company, but their agents would be instructed to attend to public works for the employment of labourers; three gentlemen connected with Ireland to be admitted as directors of the London Company, and that the expenses of the Irish Association were not to exceed £200. 723
- March 11, Byham to Hay. Transmits circular which the Board of Ordnance wishes to be distributed to all governors of colonies. 190
- Ordnance. *Enclosed.* Circular respecting defences. 192
- March 12, Article in the *Morning Advertiser* on the Canadian question. Remarks on the letter on this question published by the *Advertiser* on the 10th March. 408
- March 12, Coghill to Hay. As suggested the Irish deputation had an interview with a deputation from the London gentlemen and they jointly applied for a large tract of land between the River Ottawa and Lake Huron. Their plans are so different from those of the London gentlemen that they cannot coalesce and have resolved to go on alone. The prospectus shows that the plan is to relieve the distresses of the poor differing from the Glasgow plan of 1821 and 1822 in not asking the land gratis. The London gentlemen are like other land companies who receive those only who can buy land from them. Sends letter to be submitted to Aberdeen 512
- Enclosed.* Coghill to Aberdeen. Official letter similar in its contents to the letter to Hay and of the same date. 514

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1835.
March 13,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the communication made by Aberdeen to Aylmer respecting the rent payable by Caldwell for Lauzon. Page 211
- March 13,
India House. Ravenshaw to the same (private). Sends copy of his ultimatum to the deputation from Ireland. Has an idea that they will agree to it. 721
- March 13,
London. ——— to the same. Had handed to the Irish deputation on Wednesday last, the ultimatum of the London company. Has no reason to hope the ultimatum will be assented to. Trusts that Aberdeen will give him another interview. 722
- March 16,
Quebec. Extract from a letter dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Gillespie to Glenelg, 9th May, 1835.
- March 16,
Horse Guards. Fitz Roy Somerset to Hay. Transmits petition from James McClelland, out pensioner from the North Mayo Militia, lately emigrated to Canada and found grants discontinued. He prays that his case may be considered, he having served 23 years. 108
Enclosed. Petition. 109
- March 16,
London. Gillespie to Gladstone. Asks that before the bill to alter the regulations of vessels conveying emigrants to the British North American provinces is introduced into the House of Commons, the nature of the proposals be communicated to the committee of the North American Colonial Association. 421.
- March 18,
London. The same to Aberdeen. Applies on behalf of the North American Colonial Association for an interview to present a petition relating to the court of Vice Admiralty, Quebec. Shall be glad to receive information on any change that may be proposed in the law regulating that court. 388
- March 18,
London. The same to Gladstone. Repeats the request that he would postpone the introduction of the bill to regulate passenger ships until there was an opportunity to consider the suggestions of the ship owners society and the North American Colonial Association. 422
- March 20,
Treasury. Brande to Hay. Has received dispatch respecting light houses in North America. The papers are before the Trinity House and the Ordnance for a report. The allowance to Sable Island will be renewed for two years, making £1,200 in all. 212
- March 20,
Admiralty. Dawson to Gladstone. As directed the Lords of the Admiralty will have a ship of war prepared to go to Quebec with Lord Canterbury. They desire to know the number of his suite. 11
- March 23,
London. Gould to Hay. Reports that Ripon will present the petition from Beauharnois, that signed by the smallest number but will not give notice till G. F. Young has presented his. The large petition from Montreal, signed by 11,171 persons, among whom are nearly 1,000 French names, has been left in the audit office for Aberdeen. Reminds Hay of the serious illness of Chief Justice Sewell. The situation is an important one and it is to be hoped that a briefless and almost beardless boy shall not be placed in so responsible a situation as was the case of Carter sent to Halifax. The late Attorney General, James Stuart, well deserves the appointment. 424
- March 23,
London. Bentham to Hay. Reports the death of D. Douglas, who fell into a pit for capturing wild bullocks. 765
- March 25,
Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to the same. Everything in the way of reduction in Nova Scotia has already been done. The two staff appointments in Canada should be maintained. 111
- March 27. Minutes of the Treasury respecting the Indian department. 253
- March 28,
London. Coghill to Aberdeen. The reluctance of the deputation to report to the Association the unwillingness of Government at present to entertain the proposal to purchase land in Upper Canada on which to settle emigrants, and has instructed him again to draw His Lordship's attention to this important subject. As there are objections to grant land in Upper Canada,

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1835.

asks that a grant be made in New Brunswick. Repeats what the objects of the Association are. Page 516

Enclosed. Abstract of the objects and plans of the British North American Colonial Association. 520

March 30,
London.

Gould to Gladstone. Notes that Roebuck is to move on Thursday to annul the Act of the British American Land Company, and to change the tenure of the land in Lower Canada, the seigniorial tenure being considered a grievance. The benefits conferred by the British American Land Company which had been formed at the urgent demand of the British population. 429

March 31,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. In respect to presents for the Indians for 1833, Parliament had only voted enough to enable them to send half of the requisition. The accumulations from former years enabled presents to be made up, the additions costing only £1,669 7. 6. A requisition has been received for 1835 and directions given for the distribution of the presents asked for. 214

March 31,
Dublin.

Circular by Frew, Secretary of the North American Colonization Association, defending the directors against the charge of forcibly retaining the funds. The desire of the directors for the dissolution of the Association in justice to the shareholders. 569

Enclosed. Resolutions passed by the directors on 13th February, 1835. 572

Account current of the directors with the shareholders. 577

March—
London.

Petition of merchants and others interested in the trade of British North America for a change in the regulations of the Vice Admiralty Court. 426

March (?)

Letter in the *Montreal Gazette* on the Eastern Townships, criticism of the men who are agitating for a change. 414

March (?)
London.

Gould to Aberdeen. Transmits copy of petition from the loyal inhabitants of Lower Canada which was in course of signature at Quebec with copy of letter which accompanied it. Constitutional associations have been formed throughout the whole province, the loyal inhabitants having been goaded into taking this means of making known their grievances. There is little doubt that many petitions will arrive within a fortnight and it is hoped that some means will be used to make them public. All the intelligent part of the population repudiate any desire for a change in the constitution and ask only to be free from a Legislature composed of bigotry, ignorance and intolerance. 390

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Quebec, 7th February, 1835. Copy of petition sent, the original of which will be forwarded when signed. Hopes Gould will direct attention to this as well as to petition in *L'Ami du Peuple*. The misrepresentations of the latter on which judgment should be suspended till they can be exposed. It is hard to advise what is best to be done, now that the Imperial Government had given up the permanent revenues of the Crown. 392

April 2,
Glasgow.

Stewart to Ravenshaw. *Enclosed* in Ravenshaw to Grant, 30th April, 1835.

April 2,
London.

Ravenshaw to Aberdeen. Sends copy of letter from Shirreff, who was one of those who induced him to form a company, for the settlement of lands on the Ottawa. The disappointment of all those who take an interest in the subject at Government's delay. 725

Enclosed. Shirreff to Ravenshaw. A long statement on the subject of the colonization of the Ottawa. 727

April 3,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends documents respecting the Indian Department in the Canadas. 216

April 6,
Admiralty.

Dawson to the same. The 'Pique' has been appropriated for the conveyance of Gosford and his suite to Quebec. 12

April 6,
Ordnance.

Byham to the same. Sends return of tolls taken on the Rideau canal for the year ending 31st December, 1834 amounting to £2,830 16. 199

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Enclosed. Account of tolls.

Page 200

April 6,
London.

Gillespie to Aberdeen. Sends extract from letter received from Quebec and asks for protection for the British population. Persons obnoxious to members of the House of Assembly dare not trust themselves abroad after dark or even in the daytime alone in by places. 433

Enclosed. Extract respecting the meeting of the Legislature, the choice of Papineau as speaker of the Assembly having been confirmed. Anxiety as to the instructions to be sent by the new ministry; the evils caused by the timidity and vacillation of the Colonial Office. Without firmness on the part of the Imperial government a collision cannot long be delayed. Order by the Assembly to produce papers made on the Adjutant General without the intervention of the Commander-in-Chief and now the speaker has issued his warrant to bring the Collector of Customs to the bar of the House because he declined to furnish statements without the authority of the Governor-in-chief. He will no doubt be arrested. 434

April 7,
Horse Guards.

Hill to Aberdeen. Had received letter and newspaper, the latter containing correspondence between Aylmer and Stuart, late Attorney general. The most positive injunctions sent to Aylmer to abstain from taking notice of any appeal from Stuart of a hostile nature. 112

April 7,
London.

Gould to Gladstone. Hale, a relative of Lord Amherst, is a most upright man, but although supposed to favour the clique, they have frequently sent to examine the public chest and always counted the cash on such occasions. Brougham in his speech, must have forgotten that Caldwell, late Receiver General, was nearly connected with him by marriage. In the city article of the *Herald* will be found the cause of Roebuck's zeal. 437

April 8,
Treasury.

Freemantle to Hay. The bills to be drawn by Amherst which Aberdeen asks to be honoured should be treated like those relating to other foreign missions and dealt with in the same way. 257

April 8,
London.

Ravenshaw to Aberdeen. The determination of government not to establish more land companies. The evil consequences of delay to the country, to the colony and to capitalists. 742

April 13,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Hay. Desires to know the rank of the person who goes as a clerk with Gosford, so that it may be determined in which mess he is to be placed. 13

April 13,
Admiralty.

Dawson to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Amherst, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas, and the person executing the duties of that office to be Vice Admiral. 14

April 18,
Montreal.

Extract from a letter, dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 16th June, 1835.

April 20,
Horse Guards.

Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. Transmits petition of John Lowrie, late troop sergeant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, for a grant of land in Canada, he having served 26 years in the Army. 113

Enclosed. Petition from John Lowrie. 114April 20,
London.

Reid to Hay. The agreement with the Colonial Secretary that the British American Land Company was not to pay the improvement moiety on the 20th March had not been advised and the commissioners had drawn for the amount and paid it over. Asks that the Receiver General be instructed to repay it. 682

April 21,
London.

Church to the same. Sends account for stationery to the Commissioner for which he asks payment. 766

Enclosed. Abstract of account of small stores. 767

The same of paper. 768

April 29,
London.

Baillie to Hay. Reports the steps he has taken to secure passages for the Indian chief and his companions. Asks that arrangements be made for the payment of the passages. 30

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Enclosed. Carter and Bonus send scales of victualling, &c. in answer to inquiry for Indians. Suggests a different system from that usually followed and offer to arrange it. Page 33

Scale A, of victualling for steerage passengers to North America. 35

Scale B, of victualling for second cabin passengers to New York. 36

Moore to Gay. Enclosed in Gay to Freeling, 9th June, 1835.

April 30,
Boston.

April 30,
London.

Ravenshaw to Grant. Asks for an audience to present a memorial from merchants and others of Upper Canada, complaining of delay to sanction a scheme for improving the navigation and settling the lands of the province. The memorial will put him in possession of the objects of the scheme in which he has taken a leading part for the last two years. 747

Enclosed. Memorial on the proposed Ottawa Association. 748

Stewart to Ravenshaw. Sends memorial to be presented to Aberdeen. The signers are men of the first standing and all are anxious his company should be established; hopes they will be able to go on next season. 754

Memorials from merchants of Bytown and others connected with the trade of Ottawa; copies of the signatures are attached. 756

April—
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Ravenshaw. He is mistaken in believing the establishment of land companies has been only deferred. There is no intention to establish land companies. 746

May 4,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Ordnance Respecting circular of March, relative to defences. 194

May 6,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits by orders of the Lords of the Treasury memorial from the Commissioners of Customs with papers respecting the committal to prison of the Collector of Customs, Quebec. Has any report been received? To be informed whether specific directions should be given in the case. Papers to be returned. 260

May 7,
War Office.

Sullivan to the same. Return wanted of the fees received by Lt.-Colonel Craig as civil secretary in 1832, 1833 and 1834. 323

May 8,
Admiralty.

Wood to the same. Transmits memorial from Kerr, late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court praying for a retiring allowance. 15

Enclosed. Extract from Kerr's memorial. 16

May 8,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. In accordance with recommendation, the Lords of the Treasury have requested the Ordnance to supply the presents for the Indian chief and his companions and have authorised the issue of £200 to pay for the passage of these Indians to New York. 261

May 9,
Québec.

Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 13th July, 1835.

May 9,
London.

Gellespie to Glenelg. Sends extract from a letter written by a correspondent in Canada on the subject of contingencies of the Assembly. The British population must be protected in person and property or they will be harder to deal with than the inhabitants of French descent, who have received concession after concession until they demand that government shall be in one branch of the Legislature, only the House of Assembly, in which the Anglo-Canadian is not represented. The Legislative Council is the only branch in which the British population has any confidence and should that be made elective they would not submit to it. The British part of the population has more to complain of than the French Canadian, although it has some grievances also to complain of. 439

Enclosed. Extract from letter dated Québec, 16th March, 1835. The dispersion of the Assembly on receiving Aylmer's message respecting the £18,000. Doubts if the painful situation of the officials would have been relieved even if the Assembly had received the amount. Spring Rice will have to receive authority from Parliament to replace the advance. Had he gone to the House in the first place he would not have added strength to

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the wild pretensions of the Assembly. What Aylmer should have omitted and what he should have said in his message respecting the £18,000. Enters into details as to the origin of the discussion respecting the contingencies. The average decennial amount of these from 1793 to 1832. How the deficiencies arose; other details and criticism of the governor's message, extending to a considerable length. Page 441

May 9,
London.

Gould to Glenelg. Has advices from Montreal to the 9th of April. Does not know if Messrs Neilson and Walker have arrived. Neilson left Quebec on the 3rd. 453

May 11,
Ordnance.

Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay 14th May, 1835.

May 12,
War Office.

Sullivan to Grey. Sends copy of letter from Lt. Colonel McDougall, 79th Foot, respecting two commuted pensioners in Canada who from wounds and injuries received in the service are unfit for work. Nothing can be done for them in the War Office, but suggests that Glenelg write on their behalf to the Governor to do what he can for them. 324

Enclosed. Information respecting privates Richard Power and Robert Hudson, commuted pensioners. 325

May 13,
Admiralty.

Wood to Grey. The Lords of the Admiralty consider that the question of a pension to Kerr rests altogether with the Colonial Secretary, but Kerr's services do not entitle him to a pension. 17

May 13,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from the solicitor to the Treasury and Order-in-Council dismissing the appeal of desRivières against the Royal Institution in respect to the sum of £10,000; instructions should be sent to the Governor of Lower Canada to collect the sums of £130 12. 7. and £11 1. 4. from the parties severally liable. 263

Enclosed. Bouchier (solicitor of the Treasury) to Stewart. Report of the decision in the appeal case of desRivières vs. the Royal Institution with the apportionment of the costs. 264

May 13,
Treasury.

Baring to Hay. Has been directed by the Lords of the Treasury to make a special communication on the subject of the advance from the military chest for civil purposes made by order of Aberdeen. The Treasury must exercise a direct and undeviating control over the expenditure whether domestic or colonial. To maintain this just authority, it must be assumed that correspondence passed on the subject, otherwise a very dangerous precedent might be created. Gives a history of the case to show that this had been done although it was stated that no official record of this existed in the colonial office. 266

May 14,
Lochrin.

Haig to Company of Merchants. Enclosed in Maule to Hay, 8th July, 1835.

May 14,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends letter from the Ordnance that orders had been given to issue the presents directed to be made to the Indians. 269

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance had received letter of 9th May and ordered the presents to be prepared for the Indians. 270

May 15,
Montreal.

Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 16th June, 1835.

May 15,
London.

Address of the House of Commons for copy of a dispatch from Spring Rice to Aylmer authorising him to pay officers of Canada out of money not appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature of Canada. 3

May 15,
London.

Carter to Glenelg. In accordance with request of the signers of the petition put into His Lordship's hands by Walker and Neilson, Alexander Gillespie, junior, has been appointed to cooperate with them. 454

May 18
Sydney C.B.

Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Manners.

May 18,
Pictou.

Voonan, Collector of Customs, to Manners. Both enclosed in Strangways to Hay, 5th December, 1835.

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1835.
May 20,
London. Roebuck to Glenelg. Has been appointed agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada: asks for an interview. Page 32
- May 23,
Treasury. Baring to Grey. Jessop, Collector of Customs at Quebec, having been released from prison by the prorogation of the Legislature, has resumed his duties. The Lords of the Treasury desire to obtain Glenelg's opinion as to the directions they should give to the officers under their orders; they have no objections to the Legislature at Quebec receiving any information they want respecting the revenue collected in the port. 271
- May 26,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have received letter respecting fees charged in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. The evil complained of will be remedied should the bill pass that is now before Parliament. 18
- Enclosed. Opinion of counsel on the effect of the bill now before Parliament. 19
- May 27,
Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Were the instructions to transfer to the Ordnance naval buildings and storehouses now held by the Admiralty not intended to be limited to stations where Ordnance establishments existed? 201
- June 5. Roebuck to Glenelg. Sends statement, as nearly as his memory enabled him, of what he said at their meeting. 38
- June 6,
Dublin. Coghill to Glenelg. Has been informed that government is unwilling to grant a charter for the incorporation of the North American Colonial Association to the surprise and disappointment of the directors. The work they have been engaged in to perfect a plan of emigration which they confidently hoped would have the support of the government. How emigration has hitherto been conducted the evils arising from which the Association could remedy and asks His Lordship's serious attention to the subject. 522
- June 9,
Falmouth. Gay to Freeling. A box addressed to Hay has been forwarded to the customs warehouse, London, which it will reach in about nine days. 770
- Enclosed. T. W. Moore to Gay. Forwards box addressed to Hay to be forwarded and receipt acknowledged. 771
- June 11.
London. Bentham, Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London, to Hay. Three cases containing objects left by D. Douglas have arrived, John Douglas, his brother, is to attend and open the cases. Thinks it proper to inform him, in case he might wish to send anyone to be present. 772
- June 15,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Gosford, as Governor, &c., over the Canadas and maritime provinces appointed to be Vice-Admiral of the same. 21
- June 15,
London. List of articles received from the Horticultural Society. 773
- June 16,
London. Gould to Glenelg. Sends extracts from a letter dated 15th May received from Montreal. 455
- Enclosed. Extract from a letter dated Montreal 18th April, 1835. It would be premature to criticise the policy of appointing a commission but the people would be agreeably disappointed if it should be productive of the good anticipated. The contest is between those who desire to sever the connection between Canada and the Empire and those who are determined to maintain it, so that no practical benefit is to be looked for. 456
- Extract from a letter dated Montreal, 15th May, 1835. Conjectures as to the course that may be followed by Stuart, late Attorney General, after Aylmer leaves and on the reception given to Amherst by the Clique. Nothing short of a French Republic or the mere semblance of authority would satisfy the few noisy egotists who call themselves "la nation Canadienne." These few noisy men must not be considered when doing justice to the province. The danger of admitting the clique into the Legislative Council; it would be like the fox getting his nose in. Viger and Morin gave Spring Rice a list of those to be placed in the Council who were the most violent and reckless men in the province. Neilson and Walker now in London can give every information required. As Viger and Morin had

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the ear of the House of Commons, does not see the good of a commission. A governor of sound sense, a statesman rather than a lawyer, a man of decision rather than of talk is what is required. Arrival of ships and bustle beginning; agitation respecting the timber duties. The demands of the leaders of the Clique. Page 458

June 19,
London.

Roebuck to Glenelg. Regrets that his (Glenelg's) objections did not suggest themselves whilst they were conversing, as they might have been answered at once. Represents the views of the Assembly, which he has been authorised to do. The bearing which the petition from the Assembly had on the commission on grievances. How the commission would be received. State of parties in Canada. Complains that private agents unaccredited are to be listened to, whilst he is to be put off on a point of form. Private agents may say or do what they please but the House of Assembly are forbidden to give their agent any discretion and use him as a mere channel of communication. This will not conciliate the already excited people. 39

Enclosed. Note of the statement made by Roebuck to Glenelg. 47

Petition from members of Assembly with explanatory remarks. 59

Explanatory remarks. 71

(The petition and remarks are of such length as to prevent a proper summary.)

June 19,
Dublin.

Hamilton to Glenelg. Gives account of the origin of the North American Colonial Association and encloses documents to show its objects. The writer enters into minute details. 525

Enclosed. Application respecting the colonization of lands on the Ottawa, with proposals for the formation of plans for carrying out the object of the promoters. 533

June 21,
Limerick.

Edward Sabine to Hay. He shall be happy to receive Douglas's papers. Is informed that there is also at the Horticultural society a packet of papers which he asks to be sent also. 776

June 22,
Admiralty.

Wood to the same. The "Pique" has been ordered to be fitted up for the conveyance to Quebec of Gosford, Grey and Gipps, proceeding on a special mission to Lower Canada. 22

June 22,
Admiralty.

The same to the same. Desires to be furnished with a list of persons by whom the commissioners to Quebec are to be accompanied. 24

June 23,
Treasury.

Stewart to Grey. Transmits copy of Rothery's report on the table of fees of the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. Their Lordships desire Glenelg's opinion. 273

Enclosed. Report by Rothery on the table of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. 274

June 25,
London.

John Sabine to Hay. Is sending a parcel of papers addressed by Douglas to his brother's care. Expects that a will of Douglas may be found among them which it is of importance should see the light, as property is turning up. 777

June 26.

Unsigned to Wood. It is considered advisable that the vessel to carry Gosford to Quebec should bring back Aylmer. 26

June 29,
Admiralty.

Wood to Grey. In accordance with his letter; written by desire of Glenelg, that the "Pique" should bring back Aylmer after conveying the commissioners to Quebec, orders have been given to that effect. 25

June 30,
Limerick.

Edward Sabine to Mayer. Box received containing books and papers of the late David Douglas, with remarks. The carriage not paid although so marked. Paid the amount charged according to receipt. 778

June—

Mayer to Edward Sabine. Sends a box containing the books and papers of the late Mr. Douglas and a brown paper parcel addressed to him (Sabine). 774

Enclosed. List of the books, &c. 775

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1835. June— Downing Street.	Unsigned to the Lord President of the Council. Sends proposed commission and instructions for Gosford to be submitted to the King in Council.	Page 135
July 4, Edinburgh.	Memorial from the Company of Merchants.	
July 4, Edinburgh.	Lauder to Russell. Both enclosed in Maule to Hay, 8th July, 1835.	
July 6, Leith.	Memorial of the Company of Merchants of Leith. Enclosed in Maule to Hay, 9th July, 1835.	
July 7, Treasury.	Stewart to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the recommendation for the payment of the expenses of Gosford and the other members of the commission. The full rate of £2,000 to each of the two commissioners and £1,500 to the secretary should only take effect from their arrival at Quebec but as they receive no outfit, their Lordships will not object to grant a moiety on their embarkation and to the secretary from the time Glenelg considers it necessary for the transaction of business to withdraw him from duty in His Lordship's department. Bills for expenses of the chief commissioner should be drawn on the person appointed by Glenelg to receive advances. All other expenses should be drawn with the sanction of the three commissioners. Other arrangements. If Glenelg agrees he should furnish instructions to the parties interested.	283
July 8, Whitehall.	Maule to Hay. Transmits copy of a letter from the Master of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh with a memorial on the subject of fraudulent debtors to the United States and the British possessions. Can Lord Glenelg suggest a remedy?	173
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Lauder to Russell. Transmits memorial from the company of Merchants.	174
	Memorial on the subject of the emigration clandestinely beyond seas of fraudulent dealers, praying for a remedy.	175
	Haig and Son to the Company of Merchants. Report the case of John Morrison, who absconded with debts to the amount of £4,000 to £5,000 and has been arrested and imprisoned at New York.	178
July 9, London.	Address of the House of Commons for a return of the titles of the bills passed by the House of Assembly of Lower and Upper Canada, sent to the Legislative Council with the dates, &c.	5
July 9, Whitehall.	Maule to Hay. Further on the subject of the emigration of fraudulent debtors.	180
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Haig and Sons, already copied.	
	Memorial from the Company of Merchants of Leith.	183
July 10, London.	Reid to Hay. The directors of the British American Land Company wish that a deputation may have an interview with Glenelg.	684
July 11, Treasury.	Baring to Grey. Under the peculiar circumstances, the Lords of the Treasury will not withhold their assent to the payment of Madame D'Eschambault's pension from the Indian fund.	286
July 11, Treasury.	The same to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury desire to call the earnest attention of Glenelg to the subject of the repayment of the sum advanced in Lower Canada from the military chest. How the money was advanced.	287
July 13, London.	Gould to Glenelg. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec.	463
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter dated Quebec, 9th May, 1835. The agitation over the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons on the timber duties. The French party are waiting orders from Papineau though many show a disposition to secede from the clique. Firmness is wanted, but if there is any show of weakness or talk of conciliation the British people are lost; such men do not appreciate liberal or generous conduct but think it is weakness.	464

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Extract from a second letter dated Quebec, 9th May, 1835; Commercial news. The French Canadian party still determined, they are persecuting the Irish Catholic clergy for not joining them. House breaking and robberies still continue in Quebec; no trace of the Church plate stolen at Quebec, the Treasury at Chateau Richer was robbed of all it contained.

Page 466

- July 14. Grey to Maule. Enclosed in Maule to Grey 22nd July, 1835.
- July 16, London. Address from the House of Commons for copy of dispatch from Aylmer in answer to dispatch from Spring Rice of 27th September, 1834. 6
- July 17, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. Transmits copy of reply from Aylmer to letter sent as advised in letter of 7th April. 116
- Enclosed.* Aylmer to Hill. The commands of the King and of His Lordship (Hill) would be obeyed implicitly. The correspondence with Stuart found its way into the press by means unknown to him (Aylmer). 117
- July 17, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Sends extract from a report of the commissioners of audit relative to the arrears of rent &c. due on account of Crown Lands on the 31st December 1834 with statement. 289
- Enclosed.* Report of auditors respecting arrears of rent the accumulation of 21 years amounting to £2,918.15.0. Recommend that it should be ascertained if the whole or any part is irrecoverable and that the best means be taken to recover any part that is not desperate, that those considered desperate should be struck out so as to limit the head of arrears of rent. 290
- Statement of arrears. 292
- July 20, London. Gould to Grey. Points out that if the amendment clause B of the merchant's bill be carried, all control, either internal or external, of the colonies will cease. Is not aware that any party in Lower Canada ever ventured to suggest such a freedom. 468
- July 22, Whitehall. Maule to the same. Has laid before Russell Glenelg's observations on the memorial and petitions from Edinburgh and Leith respecting the emigration of fraudulent debtors. Russell agrees with Glenelg, but is of opinion it will be advisable to await the course taken by Parliament in regard to the imprisonment for debt bill. 184
- Enclosed.* Grey to Maule. Sends observations of Glenelg on the memorial and petition which are returned. The crime being committed in the realm can only be tried there, and the remedy is to arrest the absconder before he could succeed in escaping, or to take means to have him returned for trial. 185
- July 24, Ordnance. Byham to Grey. The Master General and Board of Ordnance concur in Glenelg's objections to the purchase of land for the defence of Quebec, owing to the quantity of waste land it would be necessary to give in exchange, or to dispose of. 202
- July 25, Dublin. Alley to Glenelg. Desires to know if government will grant the North American Colonization Association land in Upper Canada at a reasonable rate; if a charter of incorporation would be granted, or would any obstacle be thrown in the way by the Colonial Government in regard to the formation of a land company in Upper Canada, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, if land can be bought from private individuals, the purchase being for the purposes already detailed. A bill entitled the North American Association bill has been read a second time and committed. Is it likely to become law this session? Asks for immediate attention, as a considerable part of the money of the shareholders is locked up in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stocks. 578
- July 27, London. Robinson to the same. Sends a minute of the conversation which passed at the interview in the colonial office. 685

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1835.
July 29,
Ramsgate. Stephen to O'Hanlon. Remarks on the Act to incorporate the North American Colonial Association, recommending leaving out all the clauses relating to the operations of the Association in the Colonies. Alternative proposal if that plan is not approved of. Page 585
- July 30,
Treasury. Act for incorporating and granting powers to the General Colonial Association of Ireland. 589
- July 30,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to appeal by Caldwell, late Receiver General, sends copy of letter from the solicitor to the Treasury. 293
- July 30,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Bourchier, Solicitor of the Treasury, to Stewart. The appeal of Caldwell having been dismissed recommends that the order for the costs should be sent to the Colonial department to be sent to the colony for their recovery. 294
- July 30.
Opinion by O'Hanlan respecting the "North American Colonial Association" and the application of the Act of incorporation. 583
- July 31,
London. Reid to Hay. Sends two points raised by the deputation at the interview which Glenelg asked to be submitted in writing. The existence of a party in Canada which has been trying and, to some extent, successfully to prevent emigrants from settling on the British American lands. In consequence there will be many difficulties to contend with and a considerable time must elapse before there can be a return for their large expenditure for improvements. His Lordship might relieve them by remitting the interest on the purchase money. There are certain surveyed Crown lands to which the Company believe they have a claim. The negotiations stated in detail to give a better understanding of the claim, including a description of the Crown reserves and surveyed lands in the counties of Sherbrooke, Shefford and Stanstead. The surveyed lands which have reverted to the Crown are intercalated among the other lands of the company, and the directors are afraid that if sold in detail they might present impediments to the company's plans of improvement. 686
- August 7,
London. Mahoney to Grey. Sends copy of the Colonial Association bill as he proposes to alter it in the Lord's committee. If approved he would pass the bill in that shape or he would make such changes as were directed. 581
- August 24,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Applications received from Glenelg for the payment to his senior clerk of £79 10. 8. and £1,170 16. 8. to defray certain expenses. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have a specific statement of how these sums are to be appropriated. 296
- August 27,
Downing Street. Unsigned to Stewart? Directions have been given to Wilder, senior clerk in the department, to draw up a detailed statement of the expenditure of the amounts mentioned in letter of 24th instant, showing what, if any, balance shall revert to the public. 298
- August 28,
Quebec. Extract from letter dated as in margin. Enclosed in Gould to Glenelg, 21st September, 1835.
- August 28,
Quebec. Clemens to Airey.
- August 29,
Quebec. Airey to Clements. Both enclosed in Unsigned to Hill, 5th November, 1835.
- August—
Downing Street. Unsigned to Mahoney. Government cannot accede to the clause at page 37 proposed to be inserted in the bill for incorporating the "North American Colonial Association." The alterations now sent, if adopted, appear to obviate the objections to the bill. 582
- September 7,
Quebec. Aylmer to the Adjutant General. Enclosed in Unsigned to Hill, 5th November, 1835.
- September 12,
Treasury. Stewart to Grey. Sends copy of Treasury minute on letter of 27th August. 300
- September 12,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Minute of the Lords of the Treasury on the report of Wilder. How the fee fund account should be kept so as to show its exact condition. 301

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1835.
September 21, Wood to Grey. The directors of the British American Land Company
London. recognise the error of the commissioners in Canada in considering that pay-
ment for the land is to be made in Halifax currency and have instructed
the commissioners to that effect. Page 690
- September 21, Gould to Glenelg. Has received letters from friends in Montreal and
London. Quebec. Sends extract. Americans from the United States purchasing
territory largely in the provinces. In a short time the French Canadians
will be invoking the aid of the Mother Country against American aggran-
disement. The clique will find more innovation by the introduction of
Americans than of British. Twelve months fraternization with the States
will destroy the integrity and existence of the "Nation Canadienne" more
than twelve years domination of Great Britain. Thinks it proper to bring
the subject before His Lordship, as no one can dispute the propriety of pre-
serving lands in the British American Colonies for the British Government
and British subjects. If purchases by the people of the United States con-
tinue as they have done, they will in a short time, without treaty or con-
quest become the owners of Canada. 470
- Enclosed.* Extract from a letter dated Quebec, 28th August, 1835.
Arrival of the "Pique" with Gosford and suite. Report of her sailing, but it
is likely to be delayed. British interests reported to be sacrificed to the
egotists here and to Roebuck, Hume, O'Connell & Co on the other side. It
would be a most unfortunate time to sacrifice British interests when they
could be so easily upheld. Extensive purchase of lands by the people of
the United States. Determination of the State of Maine to take possession
of New Brunswick. 472
- September 30, Cooper to Grey. The volumes of the Record publications not sent to the
London. five public libraries in the North American provinces are out of print, but
Eyre and Spotiswood have been directed to obtain them from the book-
sellers and place them at his (Grey's) disposal. At the same time the
volumes, recently published shall be sent, none of which have yet been pre-
sented to any library in the United States. 779
- October 14, Manners to Bidwell. *Enclosed in Strangways to Hay.* 5th December,
Boston. 1835.
- October 24, Strangways to Hay. Sends copy of a dispatch from the Consul at New
Foreign office. York respecting the increasing demand in the United States for timber the
produce of British North America. 154
- Enclosed.* Buchanan, Consul, to Palmerston. Respecting the demand
for lumber from British North America in the United States. 155
- October 28, Eyre and Spottiswoode to Grey. As instructed they send supply of
London. record works. 780
- October 29, Hill to Glenelg. Sends copy of dispatch from Aylmer conveying request
Horse guards. from Gosford for servants from the ranks. Not being in the military
service, the regulations do not provide for his being thus accommodated.
Asks for instructions. 119
- October 29. Unsigned to Stewart. In reference to the report of the Committee of
Parliament that the Indian department must be greatly reduced if not abo-
lished, states that the time has not come when it would be either expedient
or just to abolish the department. Except in the case of payments for
land, no solemn obligations can be cited for the issues, yet in every case of
war in North America the co-operation of the Indians has been anxiously
sought. Glenelg believes the practice of giving supplies was begun in 1777
and 1812 and has been in existence during a long series of years; a pre-
scriptive right has thus been created, a title admitted by all who were
officially cognizant of the matter, and its sudden abrogation would lead to
great discontent and perhaps to consequences of a serious nature. But a
reduction may be effected. The strong reasons given by Dalhousie against
commuting the presents for money confirmed by Kempt. The objections

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that had forced them had lost their strength from changed circumstances and the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada might be allowed to commute at their discretion, but this should be restricted to the Indians who have settled on the land. Reports the points on which reductions might be made but as the information is incomplete, desires first to obtain a report from the colony. Page 217

October 31,
St. Peters-
burgh.

Blyth to Palmerston. Enclosed in Strangways to Hay, 12th November, 1835.

October—
Downing
Street.

Glenelg to Stewart. (The letter is signed "Glenelg," but is apparently from its style written by the undersecretary in his own person). In relation to the fees in the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec, the bill consolidating the laws relating to Merchant seamen was before the House of Commons, and it was Rothery's opinion that that bill would remedy the evils complained of. He therefore proposed that the fees established in 1832 should be revoked and a new table of fees established. Glenelg will adhere to Grey's letter of 16th May last that the order of 27th June, 1832, should be revoked entirely the faith of Government having been pledged that Parliament would not interfere to regulate internal affairs of Lower Canada, except in deference to some evident necessity. If complaint was made of interference it would be difficult to answer and Glenelg desires the entire repeal of the Order-in-Council of June, 1832. 279

November 2,
London.

Higham to Stephens. Death of Charles J. Peshall, one of the Government nominees to the Tontine of 29 George 3. The exact date of his death is requested. 781

November 5,

Unsigned to Hill. His Majesty's ministers are very unwilling to adopt any course inconsistent with the service, but in this case, the assistance Gosford has asked cannot be refused without exposing His Lordship to extreme inconvenience. The requisite authority is to be continued to allow the same number of soldiers to Gosford as would be allowed to a Lieutenant General. 120

Enclosed. Aylmer to Adjutant General. Has authorised soldiers to be employed as servants by Gosford, although he can find no rule to that effect. 122

Clements to Airey. Applies on behalf of Gosford for soldiers to act as servants. 123

Airey to Clements. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining servants, Aylmer will give orders to furnish soldiers to Gosford but must report for the King's decision. 125

November 11,
Treasury.

Stewart to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury have directed the Admiralty to take the necessary steps to obtain an order-in-council revoking that part of the order of 27th June, 1832, which established a table of fees for the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 305

November 12,
Foreign office.

Strangways to Hay. Palmerston desires to have the opinion of Glenelg respecting the efforts of the United States to renew the treaty of 1824 with Russia. 158

Enclosed. Bligh to Palmerston. Reports the efforts made by the United States to renew the treaty of 1824 with Russia. 159

November 13,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Grey. Directions have been given for the next North American packet to receive on board five cases at Falmouth to be conveyed free to Halifax. 27

November 18,
Treasury.

Stewart to Stephen. Sends copy of letters respecting pay and allowances to two aides de camp to Gosford; not holding rank in the army the pay and allowances of aides de camp cannot be charged to the army ordinaries or extraordinaries. If Glenelg approved of these appointments they should be considered as colonial and the expense charged out of the special grant for Gosford's mission. 306

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Enclosed. Aylmer to Stewart. Sends copy of letter sent by desire of Gosford with an enclosure from the commander-in-chief sanctioning the employment of two aides-de-camp. Has issued pay and allowances to the aides-de-camp. Page 308

Clements to Airey. Transmits letter from the commander-in-chief sanctioning his appointment as aide de camp. His Lordship verbally sanctioned that also of Moreton. 310

Hill to Gosford. Has no objection to the appointment of Clements as one of his aides de camp. 311

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of order from Aylmer to issue staff pay and allowances to Captains Clements and Moreton as aides de camp to Gosford. 312

Airey to the Commissary General. Aylmer authorises the issue of staff pay and allowances to Captains Clements and Moreton. 313

November 19, Buchanan to ———. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th December, New York. 1835.

November 25, Barrow to Grey. A modification has been made in the Order in Council Admiralty. relative to fees charged in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 28

November 26, Fitz Roy Somerset to Stephen. Although the work at St. Johns is now Horse Guards. dismantled yet as it would be advisable hereafter to reoccupy it, the ground should not on any account be disposed of, but as in event of reoccupation the barracks being of timber would be out of character with the rest there would be no objection to them being broken up. The post at Three Rivers being the only station between Quebec and Montreal, at which troops could be lodged conveniently, it is essential even during peace that the barracks should be maintained. 127

December 4, Hill to Secretary at War. Enclosed in Howick to Glenelg, 10th December, Horse Guards. 1835,

December 5, Strangways to Hay. Sends copy of dispatch from the consul at Boston, Foreign office. suggesting that consular certificates should be required to prevent smuggling from the United States into British North America. 161

Enclosed. Manners to Bidwell, respecting the issue of consular certificates to prevent smuggling. 162

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Sydney, C.B., to Manners. By verifying manifests before a British consul much smuggling would be prevented. 166

Voonan, Collector of Customs, Pictou, to Manners. Approves of his proposal to have consular certificates to manifests as a means of preventing smuggling. 167

December 5, Stewart to Grey. Transmits copy of letter with enclosures from the Treasury. Admiralty on the subject of fees in the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec. 314

Enclosed. Barrow to Stewart. Transmits Order-in-Council of 20th June last to annul the order establishing fees in the Vice Admiralty Court. 315

Order-in-Council. 316

December 9, Byham to Hay. The officers of Ordnance in Canada report that the Ordnance. large arch of the bridge over the Ottawa at the Chaudiere Falls is in a dangerous state. The expense of keeping the bridges in repair is likely now and for some years to exceed the tolls collected. It has been decided, therefore, to transfer them to the Governor General to be disposed of as he shall see fit. Asks that a communication to that effect be made to Gosford. 204

December 10, Howick to Glenelg. Lord Aylmer having communicated that he had War Office. authorised the issue of pay and allowances to two aides de camp to Gosford, had written to Hill for an explanation and sends copy of the answer. Are there special reasons for allowing Gosford aides de camp? 326

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Enclosed. Hill to the Secretary at War. When he allowed Captains Clements and Moreton to accompany Gosford to Canada, he had no idea that it would be expected they would be paid from the military chest or that his consent to their leaving should be construed as a sanction of Gosford having a military staff. Page 327

December 10, Hill to Glenelg. Sir Francis Bond-Head having been appointed Lieut. Horse Guards. Governor of Upper Canada to succeed Colborne, the necessary steps must be taken to provide for the command of the troops in the event of the immediate return of Colborne. How the staff in North America stood at the beginning of the year, but by the withdrawal of Lieut. General Lord Aylmer and Major General Colborne, the staff will be reduced to the Major Generals in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and when Colborne leaves the troops will be under the command of the senior regimental officer. Recommends that a Lieut. General should be named for the General commanding the troops in North America. 129

December 17, Lack to Grey. The Lords of Trade do not agree with the proposal by Whitehall. the consuls as to the verification of manifests of goods for British North America. 139

December 19, Backhouse to Hay. Sends copy of dispatch from the consul at New Foreign office. York respecting the proposed transport of British goods to the British North American Colonies through the United States in United States vessels. 169

Enclosed. Buchanan to——— Sends extract to show the steps taken to bring British goods from Canada through the United States. The injurious effects on British Ships. 170

Utica Convention. The Members of Congress of the State of New York to be requested to urge the passing of a law to authorise the importation and transit of British goods through the United States. The benefit this would be to the carrying trade. 171

December 23, Stanley to Stephen. The Lords of the Treasury concur generally with Treasury. Glenelg's views on the management of the Indian department. Their Lordships see no objection to commuting the usual presents for money, especially where people are engaged in agriculture or other settled pursuit and that no stock of articles provided for distribution remains. Their Lordships are fully prepared to sanction any commutation which might make the value of the presents available for the diffusion of moral and religious instruction and when that is the case they would not have the commutation deferred. Other inducements should be held out to the Indians to engage in agriculture or other settled pursuit. They approve of investigation into the claims of Indians visiting Canada periodically from the United States. A further reduction suggested. Resident ministers or schoolmasters should be substituted for persons employed in the custody or distribution of presents. 318

December 26, Marshall to Grey. The appointment of aides de camp to governors not War Office. holding military command cannot be allowed as a permanent measure, but may be allowed as a temporary arrangement. Will, therefore, recommend the Treasury to authorise the payment of aide-de-camp to Head and also to Gosford, as a temporary arrangement. 328

December 30, Unsigned to Gosford. Sends correspondence respecting aides de camp, Downing Street. showing that under the exceptional circumstances Howick has for the present applied to the Treasury for leave to issue pay to the aides de camp but he must select only one to be retained, the other to be relieved as speedily as possible. 330

December 31. Unsigned to Hill. Hesitates to differ from him on military affairs, but does not agree with the proposal to appoint two general officers to succeed Aylmer and Colborne for reasons given. 131

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1835.
No date.

Unsigned to Aylmer. Gosford appointed to relieve him, sails in the "Pique" which has been ordered to take him (Aylmer) back who is to return with his suite. Page 23

MISCELLANEOUS, 1835.

(Part 1 page 1 to 210 ; part 2 page 211 to 434 ; part 3 page 435 to 616 ; part 4, page 617 to 782.)

Q-225-1-2-3-4.

1821.
July 27,
Downing
Street.

Goulburn to Maitland. Enclosed in Martin to Grant, 26th September, 1835.

October 19,
Quebec.

George to Dalhousie. Enclosed in George to Colonial Secretary, 31st March, 1835.

1827.
June 2,
London.

Extract from the evidence of Stanley.

1829.
October—

Extract from a paper read before the Society of Arts. Both enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

1832.
March 29,
Quebec.

George to Aylmer. Enclosed in George to Colonial Secretary 31st March 1835.

1833.
August 6,
Downing
Street.

Stanley to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in the Bishop of Quebec to Colonial Secretary 28th February, 1835.

December 24,
Quebec.

Petition from the Scotch Church in Lower Canada. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford &c., 17th July, 1835.

1834.
September 12,
Bytown.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting.

September 18,
Bytown.

Extract from unsigned letter.

September 18,
Bytown.

Memorial by settlers. This and the two preceding enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen 17th February, 1835.

November 15,
Lincoln's Inn. 1835.

Collyer to Spring Rice. Enclosed in Collyer to Aberdeen, 2nd March, 1835.

December—
Quebec.

Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional Association. Page 764

(Title only, the declaration is in volume Q. 217).

The same in French.

765

December—
Lower
Canada.

Petition of members of the Assembly and of the minority in the Council. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

December—
Quebec.

Declaration of the causes which led to the formation of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, and of the objects for which it was formed. 566

Rules and regulations for the government of the Constitutional Association of Quebec. 577

Blank form of petition. 585

Circular from the Constitutional Association. 590

Members of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association. 595

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1835.
January 10,
London. Petition by K. C. Chandler and of Joseph Lozeau, presented by Trigge, states the cause of the dispute respecting the seigniority of Nicolet and the augmentation to the township of Aston. Pray for a free grant to them of the portion of land in the seigniority of Nicolet, in so far as that is not granted. Page 658
- Enclosed.* Proceedings in the case of the appeal to the Privy Council of K. C. Chandler and Joseph Lozeau, appellants, and the Attorney General and J. B. Gauvin, respondents, in the case of the seigniority of Nicolet. 662
- January 10. Index to appendix. Page 678
- Trigge to Aberdeen. Sends petition for a portion of Nicolet, on behalf of Lozeau and Chandler, the part asked for not interfering with those portions which belong to others. 653
- January 12, Secretary of the Nenagh branch. Circular. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835, undated, and 15th January. Other circulars enclosed in same letter.
- January 13, Buchanan to Hay. Dispatch for Aylmer received and forwarded. Suggestions for lessening the delay in the forwarding of dispatches. 82
- January 15, Dalhousie to Aberdeen. Represents the unmerited and cruel case of Judge Kerr. His character was honoured and esteemed during all the time His Lordship knew him and he does not hesitate to recommend him as a man who has ably and faithfully served his King and country. 212
- January 16, Kerr to Hay. Regrets that Aberdeen cannot arrive at a more favourable conclusion on his case than his predecessor. Has, therefore, resigned his office of puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec. Asks His Lordship's consideration to the memorial and Dalhousie's letter. 383
- Enclosed.* Petition of Kerr. Stating his losses and services and praying for a retiring allowance. 384
- January 19, Stuart de Rothesay to Hay. Are there any documents in the Colonial or Council Office respecting grants of land to loyalists or British officers in Florida or the southern part of the United States? 618
- January 19, Coghill to Hardinge. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen 17th February, 1835.
- January 20, Memorandum by Trigge on the unsettled boundary between Nicolet and the Crown Lands. Asks that this be treated as in the similar case of the censitaires and seignior of La Salle by Bathurst. 656
- January 22, Weir to Aberdeen. Addresses His Lordship on the ravages of cholera in Canada in 1832 and 1834. His anxiety to prevent its reintroduction. The importance of the subject to the colony. One point is agreed on, that the overcrowding of emigrant ships has led to the spread of the disease. The unfavourable circumstances of emigrant ships encourage the outbreak. The great number of deaths on board ships in 1832 and 1834, whereas no cholera was introduced into New York owing to better regulations. Recommends that children of any age should be counted as adults, as children from their helplessness are more apt to generate miasma than adults, a principal cause of disease on board emigrant ships. Vessels with nominally 200 passengers have in reality nearly 300 from this absurd law. A liberal supply of water should be set apart for every passenger. The necessity for an efficient quarantine establishment. The mockery of the present establishment, of which an account is given. Should cholera break out in Canada during the present or next year it will not only prevent emigration but all the merchants who are not obliged to remain will leave. 704
- January 23, Berkeley to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice as to his course as a magistrate in regard to a man giving his name Robinson and passing himself off as a clergyman of the Established Church. He has taken in clergymen and others, has seduced three young ladies by promise of marriage and is in debt to a great amount—has completely disgraced his profession; doubts if

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he is a clergyman at all. To whom shall he apply for information and what is the proper course to take?

Page 8

January 26,
Dublin.

Coghill to Hardinge.

January 26,
Waterford.

Unsigned to various M.P.'s. Both enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

January 26,
Temple.

Bliss to Aberdeen. Asks for an interview on behalf of the puisné judges of Nova Scotia respecting their salaries, and on behalf of the Board of Trade at Quebec, on the subject of their petition. 34

January 29,
London.

Wood to Aberdeen. Has been charged by the Bishop of Quebec to represent the distressed state of the Church in his diocese in present provision and in the means of extending its ministrations to the poor emigrants. Sends copy of the Bishop's address. Complains that the Clergy reserves are sacrificed by premature sales, so that the royal bounty is being frittered away. 711

January 30,
Quebec.

Poole to Aberdeen. Congratulates him on appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship. Sends printed papers showing the real grievances under which the province labours and which it is probable will not be remedied by the local Legislature until a fair representation is secured by Act of the Imperial Parliament. He has for two seasons held the office of superintendent at Grosse Isle, but this is only an annual appointment. Asks His Lordship to write a few lines that may again obtain him the position. Sends return of the work done at the quarantine station of Grosse Isle. 563

Enclosed. Return. 565

January—
Quebec
February 2,
Newtown
Barry.

Circular from the Constitutional Association. 596

Other lists, circular, &c. 599

Petition of Serah (*sic*) Roberts for a passage for herself and children. 610

February 5,
Lower
Canada.

Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.

Petition from inhabitants, resident in the district of Montreal, undated, follows.

February 6,
Dungarvan.

Farmer to Dare. Enclosed in Dare to Aberdeen, 3rd March, 1835.

February 7,
Edinburgh.

Kerr to Hay. Has received dispatch that Aberdeen had accepted his resignation but could not recommend him for a pension. His Lordship had misunderstood as the resignation was not absolute but conditional. His Lordship could only grant the condition or decline to accept the resignation. 391

February 9,
London.

Chandos to Aberdeen. Recommends Haskyns who is anxious to go to Canada in some minor official situation. His mother was an old friend of the Duchess of Buckingham so he has ventured to name him. 189

Enclosed. Mrs. Haskyns to Aberdeen for a government situation. Encloses testimonials. 190

February 9,
Chelsea.

Womersley to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Asks what quantity of land was taken up for John Whiteher in 1817. 713

February (?)
Bryansford.

Fairfield to North American Colonial Association. Enclosed in Haddington to Aberdeen, 17th February, 1835.

February 14,
London.

Trigge to Aberdeen. Thanks for the information that he would communicate with the Governor in regard to the Nicolet seigniory and be disposed to do everything reasonable on behalf of the occupants. Arrangements in favour of the occupants might be unfair to the seigniors at whose sole expense the land was made available for settlement and it was they who paid the duty of quint. This payment should be taken into account in the question of granting the lands as it is equivalent to purchase money and has been refunded to individuals to an amount exceeding the purchase money of the land in question, showing an equitable consideration

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on the part of the King's government. Chandler has passed the greater part of his life in military service from which he retired in consequence of ill-health. Lozeau has long held commissions in the militia of Lower Canada. Under these circumstances, hopes some of them may warrant an expression of his Lordship's favour. Page 683

Enclosed. List of grants of waste lands. 686

Plan of the Seigniori of Nicolet. 689a

Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, Three Rivers, in the case of the Seigniori of Nicolet, with grant to Douglas. 690

February 17,
Dublin.

Haddington to Aberdeen. Transmits documents from the North American Colonial Association to which he calls attention and enlarges on the benefits that would attend an extensive emigration of the excessive population of Ireland. 339

Enclosed. Coghill to Hardinge. A deputation has been appointed to wait on him to explain the objects of the North American Colonial Association. The deplorable situation of the emigrants who sail under ordinary conditions; the facilities which the Association can afford, supported as it is, by gentlemen of rank, fortune and influence in various counties of Ireland. Other considerations in favour of the Association. 341

The same to the same. Transmits prospectus in accordance with the suggestion by Hardinge that the plans for facilitating emigration on a large scale might be submitted for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant. The object of the Association is to purchase a large tract which has been fixed on between the Ottawa and Lake Huron part of the emigrants to be settled and part to open the navigation of the Ottawa and carry it to Lake Huron by Lake Nipissing and the French River and to bring the land into proper cultivation. The conditions on which alone the enterprise could be undertaken. 346

Extract from a paper read before the Society of Arts and Sciences in Canada, October, 1829. The advantage of facilitating the acquisition of land by the removal of unnecessary impediments. 350

Extract from the evidence of Stanley before a committee (on emigration) of the House of Commons, 2nd June, 1827. 352

Memorial by settlers on the Ottawa for improvements. 355

Extract from an unsigned letter stating that whilst Colborne was favourable to improvements on the Ottawa the Council would oppose the proposition. 359

Extracts from the proceedings of a meeting at Bytown to promote local improvements. 363

Fairfield to North American Colonial Association. Has the association yet begun its operations? 365

Secretary of the Nenagh Branch of the North American Colonial Association. Circular sending prospectus. 367

Similar circular from other branches not copied.

Unsigned, addressed to various M. Ps. Proposed address to the candidate for Waterford on the scheme for improving by emigration the condition of the people of Ireland. 371

February 18,
London.

Glossop to Aberdeen. The distressed state of the Indian chief and his companions. Now that Government has taken charge of them, urges that they may have their departure hastened as much as possible. 259

February 18.

Whalley to Under Secretary for the Colonies. What is the regulation respecting attorneys or advocates at Quebec? 714

February 19,
Carrickmacross.

Colletan to Colonial Secretary. Death of his son James Colletan drowned at Montreal about 1st of last June, leaving a small sum of money which was put into the hands of government. He is the next relative and if documents are necessary to obtain the money he will sign them, if sent. 192

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1835.
February 24,
London. Draper to Aberdeen. Has only learned now of the allowance of an Act to impose a tax on passengers arriving in Lower Canada by sea from the United Kingdom. Refers to the sentiments of the Legislature of Upper Canada when a similar measure was proposed in 1831-32 that has remained unanswered. Summary of the objection to the principle of the measure as the amount is immaterial, for if the principle be admitted the tax might be made prohibitory to any British subject entering Lower Canada. Extends argument in opposition to the bill. Page 214
- February 24,
Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Proposes to leave for London by the earliest conveyance and hopes that delay in answering will not inconvenience Aberdeen. 393
- February 24,
Quebec. Secretan to Aberdeen. His situation in the Customs abolished on the secret report of the Collector. The machinations of the Collector to injure his private as well as public character and to prevent him obtaining reparation. Transmits papers which will explain the case. Had the Collector only attacked him in relation to his emoluments from the Customs he would not have taken any notice but when his private character was attacked he would use every legal means to defend it. 619
- February 25,
Temple. Bliss to Hay. Sends letter to Aberdeen on the question of the Court of Vice Admiralty of Quebec and the petition of the committee of trade of that port for the reduction of fees. His letter contains the whole case of the petitioners. Hopes its length will be no obstacle to the full consideration of the subject. Hands in petition from Glasgow on the same subject; other petitions to follow. Trusts that Aberdeen will recommend as a remedy the issue of a new order-in-Council to reform the practice and reduce the fees of the Vice Admiralty Court. 35
- Enclosed.* Bliss to Aberdeen. Statement of the case respecting the complaints against the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec. 37
- Two petitions previously copied. Titles only given. 53
- Petition of Merchants forming the Committee of the North American Colonial Association in London. 54
- Table of fees. 56
- Order-in-Council restricting the fees authorised by the order of 27th June, 1832, to two-thirds of the amount therein authorised. 71
- February 26,
Edinburgh. Kerr to Hay. Writes privately to obtain Hay's good offices respecting depriving him of office. The prejudicial effect it would have on his character to resign office without compensation, such resignation would in his apprehension and in that of his friends be to make himself the instrument of his own ruin. Points out a course by which he might resign without disparagement. How his losses might be compensated. Argument at length on this point. 394
- February 26,
Enniscorthy. Neville to Aberdeen. In reference to the tax on emigrants landing at Quebec; are children exempt, and if so, under what age? 518
- February 28,
Toronto. Bishop of Quebec to Colonial Secretary. Sends letter from Stanley that the only obstacle to the appointment of a suffragan bishop arose from the want of an endowment. By the plan of endowment by which the Archdeacon and Rector of Quebec is to be appointed suffragan, receiving one-third of his (the Bishop's) salary, and retaining his other offices, this obstacle would be removed. Trusts to receive the Colonial Secretary's consent to this. 604
- Enclosed.* Stanley to Lord Bishop of Quebec. Has received application for the appointment of a suffragan Bishop and laments the considerations which compel him to withhold his assent to the arrangement. 606
- March 2,
Lincoln's Inn. Collyer to Aberdeen. Sends letter written to his predecessor but which his retirement prevented him receiving at the proper time. It refers to a proposed division by the Bishop of Quebec of his clerical duties. 193

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1835.

- Enclosed.* Collyer to Spring Rice. Extracts suggesting the appointment of a suffragan for Lower Canada, the two provinces being now too much for one man. Page 194
- March 2, Dunchattan. Macintosh to Aberdeen. Sends papers relative to the proceedings of the coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives in the election riots at Montreal in 1832. 453
- (The papers were copied in Volumes 202 and 211 and are now omitted.)
- March 2, London. Whitley to Aberdeen. States his unfortunate speculation with the Indians, whom he engaged to exhibit their customs, &c., he having been cheated by Gale and Glossop. 715
- March 3, London. Dare to Aberdeen. Sends application from Sir George Farmer (who, with a wife and family is reduced to an income of £50 a year) for a situation in British North America or Australia. Services of Farmer. 219
- Enclosed.* Farmer to Dare. States the cause of his reduced income. His services; is anxious to obtain employment in Nova Scotia if possible. 220
- March 4, London. Trigge to Hay. Besides his former observations, states that when the legal decision was given the system of free grants was in full force and in the court he heard Ogden, Attorney General, say that for what he knew the seigniors of Nicolet might obtain a grant of the land in question. The petition does not go to that extent, but is limited to the portion joining the non-established side line as far as its rear line. There exists the strongest reason for giving effect to Aberdeen's disposition. 701
- March 5, Dublin. Bowen to Aberdeen. Had gone to Canada as an agriculturist and intends to return there but wishes for employment as he has always been accustomed to lead an active life. 10
- March 5, London. Glossop to Boulton. It is difficult to decide whether Whitley or the Indian Chief's statement is correct, but the fact of the Chief being trusted with the treaty and other marks of confidence support his statements. The losses were sustained by Sutton having carried off all the proceeds of the exhibitions and in the great expense for the maintenance of the Indians. 261
- March 6, London. Whitley to Aberdeen. Having been informed that his letter to Aberdeen had been sent to Glossop offers full proof of his rectitude. 717
- March 8, London. Wortley to ———. Encloses a note he has received from Bell, member for Northumberland. 718
- Enclosed.* Bell to Wortley. Applies for information respecting the contents of letter. 719
- March 9, New York. Buchanan to Hay. As no packet has sailed since the enclosed was received forwards it as he believes it may reach before the official document. Dispatches for him may reach 24 hours earlier if given to the master of the packet to be handed to the pilot. 83
- Enclosed.* Proceedings of the Legislature of Lower Canada at its opening 23rd February, 1835. 84
- March 10, New York. Buchanan to Hay. States his services and the cost. Asks for his actual expenditure and sends notice to quit he has received on account of the number of emigrants visiting his office. 87
- Enclosed.* Notice that from the inconvenience caused by the numerous callers especially during the arrival of emigrants he could not be accommodated in the building. 89
- Directions for passengers to Upper Canada. 90
- March 13, New York. Barclay to Aberdeen. States his services and the promise made to him of employment. Asks to be appointed consul at New York. 13
- March 13, London. Stevenson to Gladstone. Submits a plan for clearing wild lands for which he would take the whole risk, the work to be paid for with wild lands; shows the saving he expects to obtain for Government. 623

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Enclosed. Dalhousie to Stevenson. Forwards him two letters. He will find in the Governors every disposition to encourage his plans.

Page 626

March 14,
London.

Kerr to Hay. Sends a letter of a public nature to be laid before Aberdeen. 400

March 14,
Eyrecourt.

Montgomery to Under Colonial Secretary. Can he have a man arrested for forgery committed at Eyre Court, who is now living in one of the British Colonies in North America. 451

March 14,
London.

Kerr to Hay. Aberdeen says the only alternative proposed is for him to resign or to be removed by an act of authority. He will not resign as that might be regarded as an admission of the justice of the decision of the Lords of the Admiralty. Had His Lordship held office when the documents of the Admiralty were laid before the Colonial Office is convinced that he would have been of opinion that it should be submitted to the Privy Council. 401

March 16,
Liverpool.

Baring Bros & Co to Hay. Have received and forwarded two enclosures addressed to Aylmer. 16

March 16,
Ballymena.

Dempsey to Colonial Secretary. Applies to have the British Consul in Virginia instructed to make inquiry respecting his uncle's property there. 225

March 18,
London.

Stevenson to Gladstone. Asks nothing from Government but a tract of land for a greater equivalent than they now procure or if this is not compatible with the rules, asks for a letter to the Governor saying that if his plans are found to be of essential service he may enter into his (Stevenson's) views. If this is given he would at once proceed to Canada. 627

March 19,
Ardrahan.

Rev. T. B. Ring to Aberdeen. In May next Dwyer the rector of Ardrahan will resume his duties, so that he (Ring) will lose his curacy and in the state of the Irish Church it is impossible to get another. Applies to obtain an appointment in Canada. 611

March 21,
Dublin.

Ryan to Hay. Offers to carry dispatches as he sails on the 5th of April. If the Governor of Canada would give contingencies to the House of Assembly before it passed a bill of supply, it might proceed to business, but that was doubtful. The publication of private letter between him and Aylmer by James Stewart was regarded unfavourably. Stewart had also suffered in public estimation by withdrawing from the constitutional Association, because it would not busy itself with his personal concerns. 613

March 24,
London.

Kerr to Hay. Intends to apply to the Admiralty to review his case and will transmit from Scotland a memorial to that effect. 403

March 27,
Downing
Street.

Hay to Dempsey. Aberdeen regrets he cannot assist him (Dempsey) respecting his uncle's estates, as his uncle is residing in the United States. 226

March 27,
Lambeth.

Bowden to Hay. The brief in defence of Muk Coonse, the Indian chief, is completed and will be presented to Adolphus immediately. Will be obliged if Hay can inform him if government is to afford Muk Coonse pecuniary assistance. 17

March 28,
Valentia.

Browne to Neilson. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, 17th July, 1835.

March 28,
Washington.

Vaughan to Hay. Has sent 19 volumes of Congressional papers, for which he has paid. 720

March 29,
London.

Stevenson to Gladstone. Thanks for interview with Hay. The effect of his plan will be as beneficial to Canada as the steam engine to the United Kingdom. 628

Another letter to Gladstone of the same date was substantially to the same effect. 629

March 30,
Clonniell.

Alice Butler to the Colonial Secretary. Hopes letter enclosed will be sent as directed, and that an answer will be sent as soon as the case is examined. 18

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1835.
March 30. Memorandum by Demfsey that his uncle made purchases of property in Virginia and he wishes that the British Consul there be allowed to make inquiry respecting it. Page 226
- March 31,
Quebec. George to Colonial Secretary. Renews his application for support, having previously sent a memorial by Captain Alexander of the 42nd Highlanders. Besides other objects successfully brought forward for the benefit of his country, is one that makes the British Cavalry almost invincible against infantry or cavalry in the open field; applies for an office to enable him to prosecute his experiments. 264
- Enclosed.* Schedule of documents enclosed. 266
- George to Dalhousie. Sends particulars respecting the operations of the land office and the machinations which prevented its establishment. 267
- The same to Aylmer. Complaints of not being received in his turn. States the services he has rendered his country. 271
- How difficulties with the House of Assembly could be obviated. 275
- Projects proposed. 278
- Remarks on internal improvements. 281
- March 31,
Eyrecourt. Montgomery to ——. Sends particulars of the forgery committed by Henry Lawler (see 14th March page 451 of this volume). Lawler is now in Canada, the post town being Barry. Apparently he was living at Orillia (Aurelia in letter). He (Montgomery) is waiting for instructions how to act. 455
- March—
London. St. André to Hay. Asks for certificates of the burials of Pierre Levalée and his wife who died in St. Roch, Quebec, 4 or 5 years ago and of Boland, who died in Dominica on the 19th October last. 3
- April 2,
London. Hanmer to ——. Recommends Stopford Jones to be appointed stipendiary magistrate in Canada. 323
- Enclosed.* Application from Stopford Jones to be appointed stipendiary magistrate. 324
- April 4,
Carlisle. Esther Hope to ——. Applies to know if she can ascertain the time and place where Henry Hope, Lieut. Governor of Canada at one time, died, as her family are next of kin and it is understood he left property. 325
- (Hope resigned his office of Lieut. Governor in favour of Dorchester, (Guy Carleton) who became Governor General on the 3rd October, 1786.)
- April 6,
New York. Buchanan to Hay. Has received letter of 14th February advising that three dispatches were sent. Had found only one to Aylmer, but presume three have been sent under one cover. Had sent the dispatch by special messenger. Repeats his desire that letters for him might be sent so that they could be landed with the pilot. 92
- April 6,
London. Ivers to Hay. Has sent his address in accordance with desire of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. 378
- April 6,
Gullow. Whelan to ——. Applies for information respecting his brother William Whelan. 721
- April 7,
London. Amyot to Aberdeen. Calls attention to the arrears now due on his pension and states the nature of his claim. 4
- April 8,
London. Weir to Gladstone. Encloses memorial to Aberdeen, asking to be appointed King's printer in Montreal, with letter from Ewing and copy of the Glasgow *Courier* containing an article by him. 722
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Robert Weir junr. editor and proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*. 723
- April 23,
Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. The dispatch for Buchanan will be forwarded by the New York packet *Napoleon*. 19
- April 26,
Devonport. Rapson to Grey. He is a labourer in compound machinery and at present out of employment. Is anxious to go to Canada and applies for a passage. 614
- April 28,
Rome. Letter from the Propaganda to Bramston. Enclosed in Bramston to Hay, 28th May, 1835.

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1835.
April 28,
Rome. Propaganda to Bramston. Enclosed in Memorandum by Bramston,
not dated.
- April 29,
London. Kerr to Grant. Aberdeen having given him time to memorialise the
Admiralty before he removes him (Kerr) from his office of puisné judge,
sends copy of memorial he has laid before the Admiralty. Has sent facts
which would remove the charges of concealment or improper dealing. Page 404
- Enclosed.* Memorial to the Admiralty, stating the facts of his removal
from the Vice Admiralty Court and praying that he would either be restored
or that he receive an annual sum for life as a retiring allowance. 406
- Brief view of Kerr's claim for compensation for the loss he has sustained
by the abolition of the prize jurisdiction at Quebec in the year 1801. 415
- April 29,
London. Kerr to Hay. Not having had an answer from the Admiralty, has
thought it his duty to send Secretary Grant a copy of the memorial he has
submitted. 421
- May 5,
London. Mandelsloh to Grant. For information respecting the property of Jacob
Frederick and John Conrad Haas, established at Montreal. 456
- Enclosed.* Case of the two brothers Haas who died in Montreal, one on
the 26th July, 1828, and the other 13th June, 1832. 457
- May 9,
Devonport. Banks to Grey. Certificate of the abilities and industrious habits of
Rapson. 615
- May 9,
London. MacKinnon to Glenelg. In reference to the statement that he (Glenelg)
does not feel called upon to express an opinion on the charges brought
against Aylmer unless he required it, so long as he (Aylmer) remained in office
it was a tacit admission that the charges were without foundation. But
now that it had been intimated that his services were no longer required
circumstances had altered and Aylmer required an explicit opinion. 470
- May 10,
Wheatley. Ashurst to Glenelg. Applies on behalf of two men, surveyors and
carpenters, for a free passage they understood they would receive for them-
selves and their families, by them providing their own stock of food and
carrying enough money to provide for themselves on landing. Asks if
there is such an offer. 6
- May 15,
London. Neilson to Grey. Thanks Glenelg for his trouble in having the petitions
and documents released from the Custom House. To save further trouble
has paid the duty on the others. When can he have an interview?
Sends printed copies of documents 520
- Enclosed.* Circular respecting the Constitutional Association of Lower
Canada. 521
- List of counties, towns and boroughs sending members to the House of
Assembly, under the Representation Act, sanctioned 17th August, 1829,
with population of French origin and of British origin, deduced from the
census of 1830. 528
- Explanation of the table which states: "If all Roman Catholics returned
"were of French origin the population in 1831 would stand
- "Of French origin. 403,472
"Not of French origin. 108,445
- "But it is certain that a great many of the Irish Catholics have been
"included in the returns of the Catholic population and ought to be de-
"ducted and added to the population not of French origin." 529
- List of the committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec. 531
- May 16,
London. Kerr to Glenelg. Sends extract from a dispatch from the Admiralty.
Requests that when he resigns his judgeship he may receive a retiring
allowance. 422
- Enclosed.* Extract from the Lords of the Admiralty. They have sent
the application for a retiring allowance to the Colonial Office. 423

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1835. May 19, London.	MacNeill to Glenelg. Applies to be appointed as clerk to any commission that might be appointed to arrange the questions pending between Canada and the mother country. His qualifications.	Page 459
May 19, Temple.	Bliss to Grey. The report of Aylmer respecting the Vice Admiralty fees at Quebec he is informed has been received and that Glenelg had felt bound to recommend that no time should be lost in procuring an Order-in-Council for a return to the old fees. To return to the old scale of fees would not be to remedy the grievance complained of, the old scale having been long a cause of dissatisfaction and it was to remedy this the order of the 27th June, 1832, was introduced, which only made bad worse. The simple repealing of this order would only be a return to the original cause of grievance. How the grievance could be removed as shown in his letter of 24th February. Hopes that Glenelg will consider the best remedy for the abuse complained of.	74
May 27, New York.	Buchanan to Grey. Has received dispatch which has been forwarded to Aylmer as desired.	93
May 27, London.	Kerr to Grey. Regrets that after all his services the Lords of the Admiralty do not feel disposed to submit his name for a retiring allowance. He therefore applies for leave to resume his duties at Quebec.	424
May 28, London.	Bramston to Hay. Sends document respecting Montreal to be laid before the Colonial Secretary.	20
May 28, London.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Letter from the Propaganda at Rome to Bramston. Heger to Glenelg. Thomas Douglas, who died in Montreal left property disposed of by will and there being no nearer relatives than first cousins it is not unreasonable to suppose he may have considered them in the will. Can ascertain nothing about it at Doctor's Commons and asks if information could be obtained respecting it from the Governor of Lower Canada.	21 326
May 29, London.	Kerr to Grey. He will submit observations on the injury he has sustained by the course of proceedings adopted towards him.	426
May 29, London.	Neilson, Walker and Gillespie to Glenelg. The unfortunate position of Canada when Neilson and Walker left and the anxiety of people with large interests there is their apology for again troubling His Lordship. They are anxious to let the petitioners know the views of His Majesty's Government on subjects brought before him (Glenelg) and what is likely to be the course for ensuring the efficiency of the executive authority and extending to the petitioners the full protection of the laws and their just rights as British subjects.	534
May—	Memorandum of how the principal chief of the Chippewas was entrapped into coming to Britain and what he suffered there. Application made on his behalf for relief.	227
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of assistance solicited from the Colonial Office on behalf of the Indian Chief.	229
June 1, London.	Kerr to Grey. Asks him to lay observations before Glenelg.	427
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Observations on the course of proceedings which has been followed in the case of Judge Kerr.	428
June 1.	D'Este to Hay. The amount for the Indians may be forwarded to him. It is intended to distribute it as follows :	
	Passage to Detroit of party	£70
	To be paid to party at Detroit	55
	To be paid to Dr. Hodgkin for the law expenses	75
		<hr/> £200 231
June 4, Ipswich.	Dillon to Glenelg. Thanks for obliging communications, sends note on Canadian complaints on judicature and a small volume, not generally	

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published, to a part of which he calls attention. The object of the work was to produce an impression in high quarters on the Church question. 232
Enclosed. Note on the complaints of the Canadians concerning judicature by Sir J. Dillon. Page 234

June 5,
Ipswich.

Additional remarks by Dillon respecting complaints by Canadians respecting judicature. 247

June 5,
London.

Neilson, Walker and Gillespie to Glenelg. As the Government's determination was to be communicated by him (Glenelg) they express their continued anxiety to transmit some certain information to their constituents. 536

Other correspondence noted is in the printed return. The letters are calendered at their respective dates.

June 5,
Dublin.

Petition of Catherine Shepherd for the 100 acres granted to her husband who died of cholera before taking possession. 630

June 12,
New York.

Buchanan to Grey. Dispatches received; how time might be saved in the delivery of dispatches. 94

June 15,
Quebec.

Secretan to Colonial Secretary. Asks to be furnished with the Attorney General's reasons for not prosecuting a person accused for an indictable offence, so that if the reasons are not sufficient, he may take measures to obtain justice. Had written to the Attorney General and Governor. The latter on *ex parte* evidence had expressed himself satisfied with the Attorney General's decision. Complains of the contempt with which he has been treated. 634

June 17,
London.

Walker to Glenelg. Calls attention to the leading points in the resolutions of the Montreal Association. The points are to the number of ten and each of them is discussed at some length. The whole forms a complaint against the proceedings of the House of Assembly and its assumption of unlimited authority. 540

June 20,
London.

Walker to Grey. Calls attention to the official announcement that Gosford and his colleagues have been appointed a commission to investigate grievances affecting British subjects in Lower Canada in what relates to the administration of Government. Many subjects brought by him (Walker) before the ministry and Parliament have little connection with abuses of the administration being fiscal and judicial questions; which he (Walker) was led to suppose would be investigated. 556

June 22,
London.

Mackinnon to Glenelg. Sends account of expenses incurred by him in the public service. Aylmer requests authority to repay this amount. 472

Unsigned and undated to MacKinnon. That authority cannot now be granted to pay MacKinnon; when the time comes for reimbursing the arrears due for civil services MacKinnon's claims shall be considered. 473

Enclosed. Account of expenses incurred in 1834 and 1835. 474

June 23,
London.

Kerr to Glenelg. Having been informed that before he (Glenelg) took office, instructions had been sent to Aylmer to select a successor to him as puisné judge, he intends to lay a petition before the King, his removal without trial affecting the independence of the Bench in Lower Canada. 434

June 24,
Dublin.

Catherine Shepherd to ——. Applies for an allowance instead of the 100 acres of land granted to her husband. 632

June 25,
Quebec.

Clapham to Glenelg. Appeals on behalf of the settlers at Megantic. 196

Enclosed. Clapham to Aylmer. Presents the case of the settlers at Megantic and asks for means of relief to their distress. 203

Craig to Clapham. Aylmer is unable from circumstances over which he has no control to assist the settlers at Megantic. 208

June 26.

Unsigned to Walker. The terms in the Royal Gazette were transcribed from the corresponding notice of Amherst's appointment and were not intended to receive the narrow interpretation he (Walker) apprehends. 558

June 27,
London.

Mackinnon to ——. Learning that doubts existed as to whether Aylmer would remain till Gosford's arrival in Quebec, reports that he would do so

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1835. and will expect that arrangements shall have been made to convey himself and family in the vessel which takes Gosford to Canada. Page 475
- July 1, Buchanan to Glenelg. In consequence of the increased number of emigrants for Upper Canada passing by way of New York his labours have greatly increased. Prays for the appointment of his son as agent with a proper remuneration. 95
- July 10, Neilson to ———. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, London. 1835.
- July 11, Baring to Hay. Enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford 18th July, 1835. Treasury. Walker to Glenelg. Report of committee of instruction relative to petitions from Lower Canada. Both enclosed in Glenelg to Gosford, &c., 17th July, 1835.
- July 17, Glenelg to Gosford, Grey and Gipps, Commissioners of inquiry in Lower Downing Street. Canada. Sends instructions. 727
- Enclosed. Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. 734
- Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada, resident in the district of Montreal. 735
- Petition of members of Assembly and of the minority in the Council. 736 verso
- Neilson to Glenelg. Transmits petition of the Scotch church in Lower Canada and letter from one of the elders. 737
- Petitions. 737 verso
- Browne to Neilson. Sends petition and represents the state of the Scotch church in Lower Canada. 738 verso
- Neilson to ———. Points out the amendments that are desirable to be made to provide for the welfare and security of the North American provinces. 739
- Report of the Committee of instruction relative to petitions from Lower Canada. 739 verso
- Walker to Glenelg. Relative to petitions from Lower Canada. 741 verso
- Minute by Aberdeen showing how the recommendations by the committee of 1828 on Canada were carried out. 743 verso
- Glenelg to Commissioners. To lay down rules for the mode in which the duties should be performed. 747
- The same to Gosford. Commissions have been sent to him for his respective offices and to the commissioners. How he is to endeavour to reconcile past differences. Nothing has been done by the British Government except for the good of the Canadian people. 748
- The same to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Treasury respecting the repayment of £31,000 advanced by Aylmer to the province on the 27th November last. He concurs in the views of the Treasury. 752
- Enclosed. Baring to Hay. The confidence the Lords of the Treasury have that the advance made to prevent any interruption to the civil business will be repaid by the Assembly. 752 verso
- Chandler to Fox Maule. Represents that on account of the ambiguity of the titles the boundary between the Crown lands and seignior of Nicolet was left unsettled. In the action at law to settle this, the decision of the Privy Council operated unfavourably on his interests. A petition was presented on behalf of himself and co-seigniors, to make a grant of part of the tract taken from them by the judgment. Is afraid of delay and therefore appeals for his and Dalhousie's influence. 209
- Secretan to Glenelg. Has received no acknowledgment of his complaint of 12th February last. Asks to be informed if the complaint was received. Has no knowledge of the substance of the representations made to Glenelg or his predecessors by Aylmer, he having refused access to correspondence respecting his complaints; still hopes to meet with justice from him (Glenelg). 637

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1835.
July 24,
Rathmore. Brophy to Colonial Secretary. Is William Brophy alive? He served in Canada during the war of 1812 and was afterwards a sergeant school master. He wrote that he was to get 200 acres of land. Did he get the land? Is he still in the Army? Page 22
- July 30,
London. Hicks & Morris to Colonial Secretary. Asks that the signatures of Lord Aylmer, governor, and Daly, secretary, may be proved on the documents in the case of Christopher Yarrow, living near Odelltown, who has presented a petition to obtain a sum of £379 4. 1. out of court. 328
- August 4,
Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Sends papers respecting a grant of land to her husband who died on the 18th July, 1834. Prays that the grant may be extended to her and her children. 252
- August 6,
Quebec. Secretan to the same. Sends certified copies of communication between Aylmer and himself. Aylmer has thought proper to say that it is his pleasure to put an end to all further proceedings respecting the complaint, the pretext being the refusal to send a copy to His Lordship of a private letter to Aberdeen. The reason apparently for Aylmer's course is to seek such provocation as would enable him to throw additional obstacles in the way of the complaint. Complains of the treatment to which his complaints were subjected. Sends copies of correspondence. 639
- Enclosed Secretan to Aylmer. Fourteen days have passed since he (Aylmer) received a dispatch from the Colonial Secretary respecting his (Secretan's) representation. Does His Lordship intend to communicate any information on the subject? 644
- Civil Secretary to Secretan. His refusal to furnish a copy of the documents called for in the Civil Secretary's letter of the 21st ulto necessarily puts an end to all further proceedings in relation to Secretan's complaint. 645
- August 10,
Three Rivers. Memorial of Moses Hart. To have the decision of the Court of Appeal set aside in the case in which Chandler and others were plaintiffs and petitioner and another defendants. 331
- August 14,
Toronto. Bishop of Quebec to Glenelg. The proposal respecting the payment for a suffragan Bishop is not to take effect till his death. 608
- August 21,
London. Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Not having received an answer to application to Spring Rice respecting the property of Charles Maisenhoelder, deceased, at Montreal, asks that the Governor of Canada be directed to obtain and remit half of the amount asked for by Maisenhoelder's two daughters. 461
- August 24,
New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has received and forwarded dispatch to Aylmer. 97
- August 26,
Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Her disappointment at finding it is not in His Lordship's power to grant her request. The distress which this has caused herself and family. Can the grant be extended to her eldest son when he is old enough. 254
- September 4,
London. Memorial of Le Lievre for his salary as assistant civil secretary, he having been ordered to Sierra Leone. 436
- Enclosed. Certificate by Inspector General of Accounts that the sum of £54.4.10 is due Le Lievre for salary. 438
- Certificate by Aylmer of the appointment of Le Lievre and his resignation on his appointment to a situation in the commissariat. 439
- Craig to Lelievre. Aylmer regrets he is unable to issue a warrant for his salary. 440
- September 8,
Broughshane. Catherine Sayers to Colonial Secretary. How is she to inquire respecting a brother? 646
- September 12,
Salterton. Mrs. Foley to Glenelg. Has no hopes of benefit from the grant in Canada. Will apply to the King, her husband having been His Majesty's aide de camp, when he was at sea as the Duke of Clarence. Asks that the papers sent may be returned. 255

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1835.
September 19, Catherine Sayers to the United States Ambassador. Inquiries respect-
Broughshane. ing her brother James Sayers. Page 647
- September 25, McDougall to Glenelg. Calls attention to the discontinuance of the
London. grants of land to discharged soldiers which bears hardly on many highly
respectable non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th lately under his
command, and asks that the soldiers (of whom he sends a list) may receive
the grants they believed they were entitled to. The list contains the
names of the oldest and most meritorious non-commissioned officers and
men of the regiment. The great disappointment of the men if they do not
receive the grants. 504
Names of the men. 507
- September 26, Major Martin to Grant. His services with the 99th regiment. The loss
London. of health in consequence prevents him from fulfilling the conditions of the
grant of land. Asks that it be transferred to his son. 462
Enclosed. Goulburn to Maitland. To make a grant to Maitland equal
to what he would have received had he remained in Canada with his regi-
ment. 464
- October 1, Memorandum of Somerville. Gives an account of the causes which led to
Chelsea. his purchasing land in Barnston; the danger of his losing it by fraudulent
practices and asks for protection. 648
- October 2, Leeds to Glenelg. Reminds him of application made for retiring allow-
Coteau du Lac. ance and reports the favourable letter from the society for the propagation
of the Gospel. Calls attention to the reduced stipend, and asks if he
should visit a distant parish at his own expense. 441
Enclosed. Leeds to Campbell. On the subject of the retiring allowance
and complains of the expense he incurs in visiting a distant congreg-
ation. 443
- October 5, Major Martin to Glenelg. Recalls his letter of 26th September and
London. renews his request that his grant of land in Canada may be transferred to
his son. 465
- October 6, Stephen to McDougall. Glenelg regrets that he cannot violate the rule
Downing preventing grants of land in Canada in favour of the men of the 79th regi-
Street. ment. 512
- October 9. Unsigned to McDougall. In considering his representation in respect
to the men of the 79th regiment orders have been given by Glenelg that they
are to receive land in Canada. 511
- October 9, McDougall to Stephen. Returns letter which he had forgotten to enclose.
London. Corrects the number of non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th
regiment given in Stephens letter in error. Suggests that they be allowed
to apply to the Governor of Lower Canada or the Lieut. Governor of Upper
Canada for their land. 515
- October 10. Unsigned to Somerville. Glenelg regrets he cannot give the protection
for the lands asked for, the only constitutional method of obtaining this is
through the legal tribunals. 650
- October 15, Ferguson to Glenelg. Sends a letter from his brother, merchant at Dur-
Irvine. ham, on the St. Francis, Lower Canada, on the political discontent that
exists. The letter was written as a private communication, but he sends
it as it may be of use. 256
- October 21, Archdeacon Mountain to the same. Statement of the position of the
London. church of England in Canada and proposals for the appointment of a
suffragan bishop to lighten the burden of episcopal superintendence. 477
- October 23, Handley & Durrant to the same. Apply for leave to examine the records
London. in the Colonial Office relative to the original settlement of New England in
a case in which the Dowager Marchioness of Devonshire is interested. 336
- October 29, Archdeacon Mountain to Stephen. Is afraid that he made some erroneous
Addington. statements in his letter to Glenelg, not being able to consult the necessary
documents 486

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1835.
October 31, Liverpool. Baring Bro. & Co. to Stephen. Will forward packet to Buchanan, consul at New York, and instruct the master of the vessel to deliver it as early as possible. Page 23
- October 31, Dublin. Hughes to Colonial Secretary. Desires that a letter he sends may be forwarded to Aylmer. 337
- November 2. Unsigned to Gosford and Colborne. Has received an application on behalf of men of the 79th regiment from Colonel McDougall praying that they be exempted from the rule for the discontinuance of free grants to discharged soldiers. The men had their names registered for discharge prior to the promulgation of the order. Believing that the public faith was committed to those men he felt bound to recur to the system under which the obligation was contracted. 509
- November 2, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded a report which he thinks has not yet reached the Colonial Office. 98
Enclosed. Speech of Gosford on opening the Legislature omitted, having been copied in Vol. 223. 99
- November 6, London. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. Calls attention to the case of R. R. Burrage, master of the Royal Grammar School, Quebec, which is one of peculiar hardship. 488
- November 6, London. The same to the same. Sends memorial from Rev. J. Bethune. His disappointed expectations have been productive of inconvenience. 489
Enclosed. Memorial from Rev. J. Bethune for arrears of salary. 490
- November 9, Temple. Bliss to Grey. Has an order to return to the old scale of fees been procured, or have circumstances arisen to change the intentions of His Majesty's government? 78
- November 10, Downing Street. Unsigned to Archdeacon Mountain. The subject of the Church of England has occupied much of Glenelg's attention, but as it is involved in the inquiries to be made by the commission he cannot give any definite answer. 485
- November 11, Brighton. Reid to Hay. Returns papers which were sent to him by mistake. 616
- November 15, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Sends copy of answer by the Assembly to the Governor's speech. 100
Enclosed. Omitted, being already copied in volume 223.
Answer of the Assembly. 101
Editorial remarks by the *Irish Advocate* (published in Montreal) on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. 102
- November 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. to Grey. Forwards packet to Buchanan by the *Europe*. 24
- November 17, Southampton. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. As the answer to his memorial depends on the report of the commissioners respecting the Church of England in Canada hopes that the instructions will direct their attention to this important subject. The commissioners being in communication with the bishop he may rest satisfied. Renews his application for the appointment of a suffragan bishop. 493
- November 25, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. Are dispatching the *Columbus* on the 1st of next month, and the *South American* on the 16th, both for New York, and both first-class American packets. Another sails on the 8th of December, not under their management, but which is likewise a desirable conveyance. 25
- December 2, Brownham. Strachey to Grey. Asks him to forward a letter to Gosford. 651
- December 2, Temple. Bliss to Grey. Has received copy of Order-in-Council for revoking so much of the order of 27th June, 1832, as relates to fees in the Vice-Admiralty Court. Shall send copies to the committees of trade at Quebec and Montreal. Calls attention to the effect of the clause in the Merchant

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

- Seamen's Bill which prevents its application in a colony having a Legislative Assembly. Has cut out a paragraph from the *Montreal Gazette* respecting the schooner *Bear* to which he calls attention. Page 79
- Enclosed.* Extract from the *Montreal Gazette* respecting the case of the *Bear*, the master of which, thanks to Roebuck, Chapman & Co., had to pay £13.15s. in costs, instead of 40s, in consequence of the vessel belonging to a colony having a House of Assembly, being excluded from the benefit of the Merchant Seamen's Act. 80
- December 4, London. James to Murdoch. Applies for the name of an official who can authenticate the service of a legal paper on Donald Borgie. 379
- December 5, Downing Street. Glenelg to Sir F. B. Head. Sends his commission as Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada with instructions and pointing out the chief sources of the information he should seek to obtain on the conditions of Upper Canada. The letter of instruction takes up so many topics that it is impossible to give a satisfactory summary in the space available. 752 verso
- December 9, New York. Buchanan to Grey. Sends copy of President's speech, brought over 244 miles in 12 hours from Washington. 108
- December 11, Carrick. *Enclosed.* Message from the President of the United States. 109
- O'Cavanagh to Colonial Office. Is O'Meara who was employed in the Sydney mines in North America, still alive and there, as his friends have been alarmed by rumours of his death. 561
- December 16, Liverpool. Baring Bros. & Co. to Grey. Are forwarding dispatch to Buchanan by the *South America*. 26
- December 21, Montrose. Kidd to Colonial Secretary. Asks for information respecting David Spark reported to have died at Quebec or Montreal. 381
- December 23, Chantilly. Laurat to the same. Is a teacher, as is also his wife, but owing to the little reward in France for such a profession, he wishes to go to Canada or the British West Indies, and applies for a free passage or one at a reduced rate for himself, his wife and a child, three years old. 448
- December 23, St. Saviours. Brooks to the same. Applies to be informed respecting part of the property of his brother who received 800 acres in Canada for his services. He took Holy Orders in 1824 and died in Sierra Leone in 1825. 27
- December 24, Liverpool. Barrington Bros. & Co. to Grey. Forwards by the *Napoleon* dispatch to Buchanan, consul at New York. 28
- December 24, London. Archdeacon Mountain to Stephen. Asks him to have the letter offering him the office of suffragan prepared as soon as possible. 499
- December 26, Downing Street. Glenelg to Archdeacon Mountain. After the pledge given to Parliament to discontinue the annual vote towards the maintenance of the clergy in North America, the only way that aid can be given to the appointment of a suffragan to the Bishop of Quebec is to sanction the appointment of a clergyman to the office without any additional salary, for he could not hold out any secular inducement to any one to assume the labour and responsibility of the office. Under the circumstances offers him (Mountain) the office, knowing his disinterested anxiety to promote the interests of the church. 495
- December 28, Fulham. Archdeacon Mountain to Glenelg. Accepts the offer to be suffragan Bishop and desires to call the attention of the commissioners to the statement respecting the Clergy Reserves in his letter of 21st October. 500
- December 31, New York. Buchanan to the same. Had received dispatch for Colborne. As the passage was long and that the letter from Stephen had stated that any delay would cause inconvenience he had sent it by special messenger to Queenston, the first post office on the Canadian side. 175
- No date. Bramston, memorandum that he left copies of letters; the Propaganda will expect some information respecting them. 29
- Enclosed.* Letters from the Propaganda to Bramston. 30, 31
- No date. Statement of the case of the Michigan Chief Muk Coonee giving an account of his being induced to go to London by false statements that the

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1835.

King wished to see him. ^{and} How the Indians supported themselves. The immediate object of the Indian chief was to see the King for the purpose of seeking a modification of a treaty made with Government. Page 177

Remarks on the treaty with Muk Coonee and copy of the treaty. 181

No date.

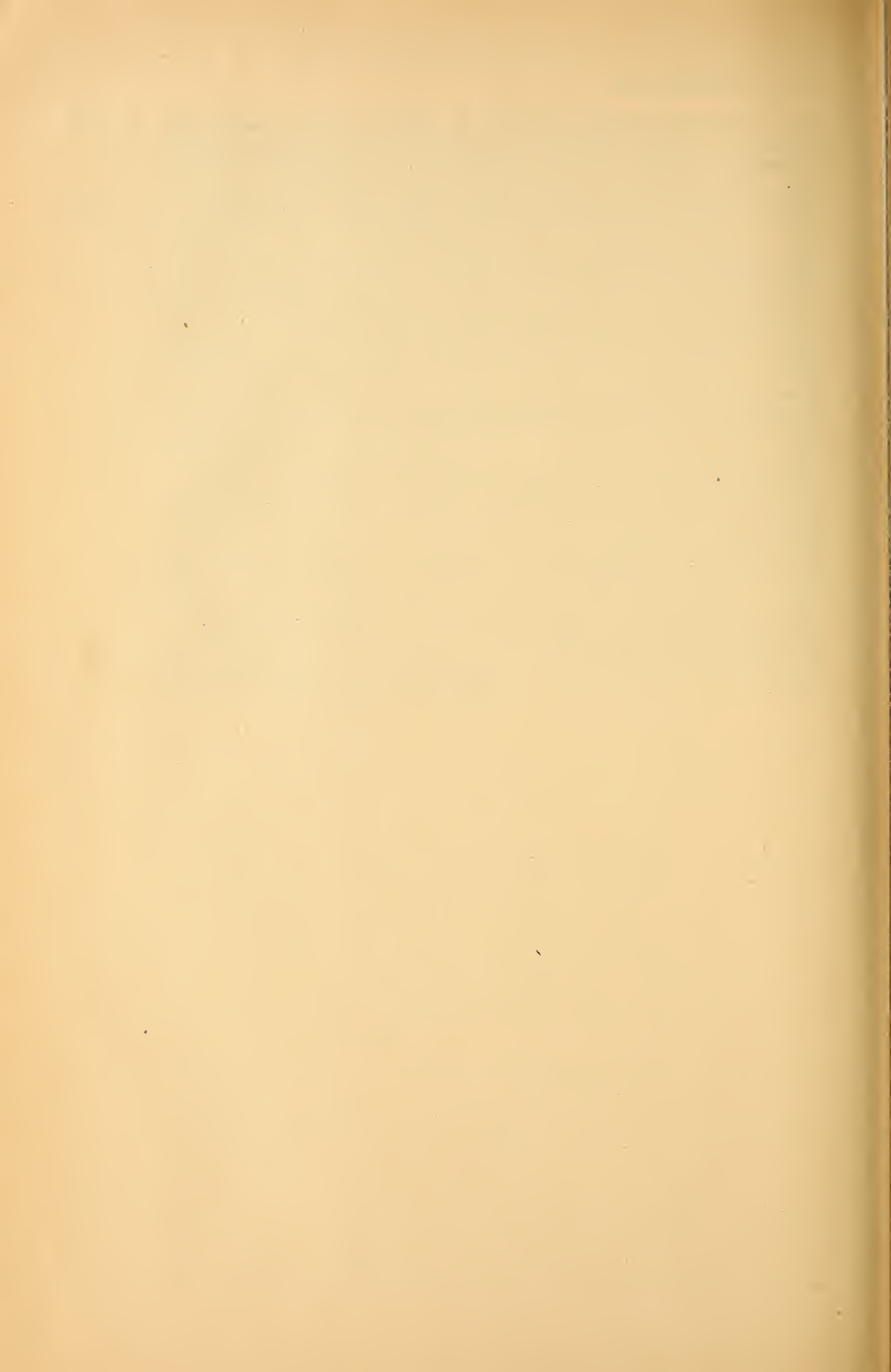
Murray to Hay. Had called regarding the grant to Wyld in Canada. Asks that he may mention an hour when he (Hay) may be seen. 452

Mosley to ———. Proposals sent for the establishment of a land company. Asks if Government will give encouragement to the scheme; will it grant a charter or by grant, or low purchase money, offer a tract of land of an extent of from 500,000 to a million acres either in Canada, Guiana or the Cape of Good Hope affording favourable prospects to emigrants. If Government will not grant lands in its new colonies will it give a charter to the company to hold lands in some of the States of America. 466

Memorial of Sarah Harrison that her late husband died of cholera in Inverness, Lower Canada, possessed of property which cannot be transferred except by order from the Colonial Office. He left one son by the memorialist and the land is wanted for him. 329

Petition of merchants of Glasgsw interested in the trade and prosperity of the provinces of North America pointing out the bad effects of the table of fees established for the Vice Admiralty Courts contrary to the King's intentions. The fees are so large and the delay by the rules so considerable that a suit has become a terror and a mere instrument of extortion as the expenses of defending are more injurious than submitting to unjust demands. Instances given. Asks that the rules and fees be reconsidered. 760

Petition of inhabitants of Montreal of Irish origin praying that means be taken for the speedy settlement of the waste lands of Lower Canada. Pray that letters patent be granted to stock holders under the name of "The North America Land Company." 777



STATE PAPERS, UPPER CANADA.

Correspondence, Minutes, Charter, &c., of the Upper Canada Company from 1824 to 1831 contained in Volumes Q. 359 to Q. 373.

LIEUT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1832.

Q. 374—1.

1832.

January 31,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No 1). The address to the King from the Assembly expressing their attachment has been probably called forth by the conduct of Mackenzie, editor of the Colonial Advocate. Mackenzie's character; twice expelled from the Assembly; his constant agitation and attempt to raise a clamour against the Executive government. Documents enclosed. Page 1

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly to the King. 5

Petition of inhabitants and freeholders of Upper Canada for a dissolution of the Legislature owing to the useless and unprofitable manner in which the House of Assembly have spent the greater part of last and so far of the present session. 7

Chairman and secretary of the meeting send copy of petition to McMahon, governor's secretary. Those favourable to the object will proceed in a body to government house to present the petition. 9

Meeting of the Home and adjoining districts. Address of W. Lyon Mackenzie urging those present to go in a body to York to show their numbers and to vindicate their rights. 10

Appeal to the people by W. L. McKenzie. 24

Notice to the people of the Home and neighbouring districts to come in a body to York on the 19th of January, 1832, to wait on the Lieut. Governor and request him to dissolve the Assembly. 31

Articles of impeachment against the Lieut. Governor of the province and address by Mackenzie which extends to 40 pages. 33

Substance of defence made by Mackenzie. 73

Opinions of the press. 75

Extract from the Colonial Advocate. 80

Proceedings on the re-expulsion of Mackenzie. 82

Other papers, press opinions &c. 82 to 176

February 3,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No 2). Bill introduced to authorise His Majesty to resume possession of the clergy reserves, but there was no inclination on the part of the House to take up the subject till next session. Had received dispatches on the subject which he promised to transmit to the Assembly. Closed the session on the 28th, a majority being opposed to taking the subject of clergy reserves into immediate consideration. The corporation for managing the clergy reserves will be glad to be released from granting leases; their duties. There are now several hundred applications for leases which have been acted upon and parties promised leases as soon as they can be completed, the applicants having taken possession in faith of the Government's promise. The clergy reserve leases having given great facilities to emigrants for establishing themselves and families at the easy rate of \$7 a year, a number of families has settled. Persons who have already applied are to have communications forwarded but

1818.

notice is to be given that no more leases will be granted. The discontent that would be caused by the rejection of an application for the purchase or lease of about 150,000 acres. Page 177

Enclosed. Motion of the Attorney General for leave to bring in a bill to revest the clergy reserves in His Majesty. The bill read a first time but the second reading postponed. 182

February 8,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 3). The bona fide settler is subject to no delay in obtaining his land. How the business of settling is managed. Sends forms and regulations. In the early settlements large grants were made to individuals but since 1827 no free grants have been made except to United Empire loyalists and to men of the army, navy and incorporated militia who served during the late war, all others obtain by purchase. The settlement duties mentioned as a grievance are only required from persons entitled to free grants. The Crown and clergy reserves did increase the difficulties of the early settlers, but the former being sold to the Canada Company are rapidly settling and the latter offer no obstacle to improvement. Leasing is the most profitable system in remote districts. Considerations of the systems of settling. Sends report on grievances containing some useful remarks on Crown lands. 184

Enclosed. Copies of documents on settling. 190

Report of the Committee on grievances. 194

February 9,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 4). Closed the session on the 28th of January. Sends copy of his speech. 197

Enclosed. Speech at closing. 198

Report of the select committee on grievances. 200

Statement of the public debt created for certain purposes which are given in the table. 214

This statement forms part of the report which is continued to page 229

Second report on grievances. 230

February 10,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 5). Forwards address from the Assembly praying that the charter of King's College may be cancelled and another granted with no exclusive provisions. Sends his answer to the request that the address might be forwarded. 236

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly. 237

Answer by Colborne that he will forward the address. 239

February 11,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 6). Transmits address from the Assembly praying that the King would recommend that the clergy reserves be sold and the proceeds be transferred to the legislature to be applied for the purposes of education. 240

Enclosed. Address. 242

February 13,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 7). Sends address from the Assembly that the lands set apart for schools may be applied to that purpose and the proceeds of the sales placed at the disposal of the Legislature. By dispatch of 25th October last, it will be seen that the greater part of the lands applied for in the address have already been appropriated in accordance with instructions. 245

Enclosed. Address. 247

February 14,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 8.) Transmits address from the Assembly respecting the valuation and disposal of Crown Lands. 250

Enclosed. Address. 252

February 15,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 9). Sends address praying that Upper Canada may participate in the revenues from the Jesuit estates. 256

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

LIEUT. GOV. SIR. J. COLBORNE, 1832.

Q. 374-2.

1818.
July 18,
Quebec.
1832.
February 16,
York.
- Memorandum. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 24th February, 1832.
- Colborne to Hay. (private). Account of Mackenzie; all the provincial papers against him except those influenced by the Ryersons. He is a dangerous demagogue. Suggests that the salary of the Bishop of Quebec be not paid from the territorial revenue but from rents of the leased clergy reserves. Page 260
- Enclosed.* Extracts from the *Canadian Freeman*, condemnatory of Mackenzie's course, in which the Scarborough resolutions are quoted. 265
- Continuation. 276
- Remarks on Medical Board. Another grievance, defending the appointments made by Colborne. 283
- February—
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 10). Sends address from the Assembly, praying for the dismissal of the chaplain and that no other be appointed. Believing that the salary of the chaplain was fixed by a permanent Act and that the appointment is vested in the Crown does not consider himself authorised to discontinue the office. 286
- Enclosed.* Address. 288
- February 17,
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 11). Sends a sketch and remarks of Shirreff on the increase of the timber trade and Crown revenue that would follow the construction of timber slides at the rapids of the Chats and the Chaudiere. Recommends that this be done by taking a portion of the proceeds of the timber licences. 289
- Enclosed.* Remarks on the delays to timber at the Chats and Chaudiere causing an increase to the cost. How communication could be established from above the Chaudiere falls to the Rideau Canal. 291
- February 18,
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 12). Sends petition from Presbyterian ministers in Upper Canada not in connection with the Kirk of Scotland. 295
- Enclosed.* Petition from the United Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada for a pecuniary allowance. 296
- February 20,
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 13). Transmits memorial from Lieut Edward O'Brien who cannot receive his half pay because he was employed to settle emigrants in the townships on Lake Simcoe. As he was only employed for a few months trusts that the memorial may have favourable consideration. 301
- Enclosed.* Memorial, 303
- February 22,
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 14). Sends memorial from the Welland Canal Company that they can make an advantageous arrangement by disposing of the water privileges, but as some doubt exists as to the power of Government over the hydraulic power; they ask that the mortgage be relinquished and it be declared that the only claim is over the tolls. 304
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 306
- February 24,
York.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 15). Forwards petition from emigrants and discharged soldiers settled at Perth in which it is stated they were led to believe their children would be recommended for a grant of lands when they were able to cultivate their allotments. A copy of the document of July 1818 is sent. The case has been several times before the Executive Council but as the indulgence is not mentioned in any correspondence the applications have been refused—The emigrants settled in Perth are loyal

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and industrious but to grant the indulgence would form an inconvenient precedent. Most of them are able to purchase land for their children. Page 308

Enclosed. Memorial. 310

Memorandum. That the sons of emigrants are to receive the usual indulgence of land as they come of age. 313

March 23,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 16). The amount of revenue arising from rents, tolls and dues on the Rideau canal should be collected and ascertained by the officers of the Ordnance before any final arrangement is made as to the mode of defraying the contingent expenses. The Assembly will not provide for repairs to bridges, &c., but judging from the produce which passed from Lake Erie to Ontario as shown in report of the Welland canal, a proposal to that effect will be unnecessary. Sends copy of reply to the Respective officers at Quebec. 314

Enclosed. McMahon to Respective officers. Delay in answering owing to the illness of the Attorney General. The Governor has not yet received statement of the rates and dues established by the Welland canal, but sends copy of opinion by Attorney General, so that measures may be taken to report on the validity of titles of land purchased by By. The Governor thinks that even if tolls be established at a low rate, the proceeds should be sufficient for repairs. The collection of tolls, &c., should be entrusted to the Ordnance department until the extent of the commercial intercourse by the Ottawa and Rideau can be ascertained. 316

Boulton to McMahon. Has not heard from By for some time on the subject of the impediments placed by Merrick on the navigation of the Rideau, so presumes they have been discontinued. If resumed he shall take such prompt measures as may be required, but does not apprehend any difficulty on the subject. The lands and works of the Rideau canal cannot be vested in the Ordnance, the officers may have charge of the works, but the property must be vested in the Crown. The necessity to have the titles examined of all land bought by By or his predecessors. 318

McMahon to Respective Officers. Sends report from the Welland canal which may be useful. 321

Welland Canal Company to ———. Sends rates of toll and method of collecting. 322

Remarks accompanying rates of toll on the Welland canal and proposed rates on the Rideau. 325

Rates of toll on the Welland canal for 1831. 331

March 24,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 17). Send addresses from various districts to counteract those circulated for signature by Mackenzie to foster agitation. The addresses and resolutions show the good spirit and loyalty prevailing in the province. 332

Enclosed. Addresses.

Kingston. 334

Hallowell. 349

Carleton Place. 355

Kingston. 358, 385

Hastings. 390

Perth. 392

Grimsby. 393

Adjalo, Albion, &c. 395

Other meetings, editorial remarks, &c. 334 to 454

March 25,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No 18). In reference to the suspension of Hurd he reported that he was prepared to sail from St John, New Brunswick, on 18th November last but was detained by sickness. He arrived in the United States on the 3rd of January but has been prevented from reaching Upper Canada by severe illness in his family. Is at Utica and has forwarded certificate. 455

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Enclosed. Hurd to——. His arrival at St John after detention at Fredericton. The "Julia" in which he had taken his passage had sailed before he arrived at St John and he must wait her return. Page 456

Medical certificate at Utica. 457

March 29,
York.

Colborne to Hay. Meetings to check the progress of the demagogue. Mackenzie; the advantages to be derived from them. The Ryersons have unwisely taken an active political part with Mackenzie who knows he must fail if he does not keep up an excitement. Has not yet received the decision of the college council on the surrender of the charter. There is still a sum of about £20,000 of territorial revenue remaining. The emigrants settled on Crown lands last year are doing well, societies are forming in the Eastern districts to facilitate the conveyance of emigrants. 458

April 2,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No 19). Has communicated to the authorities of King's college the wishes of His Majesty's government respecting the charter. The difficulties of dealing with the legislature. 461

Enclosed. The charter of King's college. 464

Report of the College council. 480

April 5,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 20). Reports that the proposed distribution of the casual and territorial revenue must be modified as the legislature had not provided for the salary of the Receiver General or for the clerks of the Surveyor General's office. Suggests that the salary of the Bishop of Quebec should be charged to the rents of the clergy reserves instead of being charged to the territorial revenue. 501

Enclosed. Statement of fund arising from the clergy reserves. 503

April 7,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 21). The indigent emigrants before receiving their lands, signed an agreement to pay five shillings an acre by instalments. Most of them have cleared enough to maintain their families and can support themselves partly by wages from proprietors of lands who entered the back townships lately. The system of maintaining emigrants for a few months is the best to settle the country if the expense could be met by the territorial revenue or by the parishes desirous of removing their redundant population. The expenditure last year did not exceed £5,000. The details are in the accounts of the agents. The amount has been distributed with the greatest benefit to emigrants and to the province. The advantages to the local government to be able rapidly to settle any particular tract of country. Men with capital are applying to purchase land in townships settled last year by indigent emigrants; the advantages of this settlement. The prosperity of Oro. Of the territorial revenue, he considers £5,000 to be in his hands to assist emigrants sent out next year. Agents appointed. Buchanan afraid that the one at Quebec will interfere with his office and duties. 504

Enclosed. Report of a meeting at Brockville respecting emigration. 509

The same at Prescott. 510

LIEUT. GOV. SIR JOHN COLBORNE, 1832.

Q-374-3.

1832.

April 9,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 22). Sends memorial from the society for the relief of the sick and destitute of York. Page 512

Enclosed. Memorial on the capitation tax imposed by Lower Canada on emigrants and passengers landing at ports in Lower Canada with extracts from the Act complained of. 513

Correspondence on the subject in newspapers. 530, 534, 546, 552

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1832.
April 9,
York.

Colborne to Hay (private). Buchanan's objection to have an emigration agent at Quebec. One may be useful at Montreal. Page 556

Enclosed. Buchanan to Colborne (private). Objections to an emigration agent in Quebec approved of; he is pleased with the explanation of sending an agent to Montreal. The efforts he makes to give the emigrants correct information about the upper province. 557

April 10,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 23). Sends addresses from York signed by the most respectable persons in consequence of the unwarrantable conduct of Mackenzie, the editor of a newspaper, who has been endeavouring to disturb the province. 560

April 19,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. With reference to the petition of Appleton sends remarks from the Board of Education respecting his case. 562

Enclosed. Extract from report on the petition of Thomas Appleton. The necessity of reducing the salaries of schoolmasters. 563

April 30,
Port Talbot.

Talbot to Colborne. *Enclosed* in Colborne to Hay, 7th May, 1832.

May 4,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. (No. 24). Has received approval of the measures for the reception of emigrants. All those arriving this year will find employment. An active agent is stationed at Prescott, who will correspond with societies to obtain information for emigrants as to the townships where they may find work. Another agent is stationed at Montreal who will correspond with Buchanan at Quebec. Other arrangements and correspondence with societies respecting emigration. 566

Enclosed. Extract from the instructions to the agent at Prescott. 570

Account of sums paid by Peter Robinson for emigrant service in Upper Canada. 573

May 4,
York.

Colborne to Hay. Sends documents that will show the proceedings as regards emigration. The character of Buchanan, agent at Quebec; the limitation of his opportunities to direct operations in Upper Canada. The duty to spread settlements over both provinces but the difficulties that may be met with in Lower Canada. 577

Enclosed. Colborne to Aylmer. Respecting emigration Buchanan has mistaken the instructions; any interference with agents will cause confusion. He (Colborne) has been instructed to station an agent at Quebec to afford information to emigrants. Owing to Buchanan's complaints the agents for Upper Canada in the lower province are to receive orders through him. Is aware of Buchanan's zeal, but no one is able to direct the operations of agents 600 miles distant. The advantages of employing experienced settlers to meet the emigrants at Quebec. 580

Memorandum on emigration. Buchanan will be furnished with maps on which are the waste lands for sale, and the townships which Government intends to settle this season. Directions as to his duties; the different points on which agents are placed in Upper Canada and their duties. 584

Memorandum for Mr. Pattin, emigration agent at Prescott. 588

Instructions for the Johnstown district emigrant society. 592

A. C. Buchanan to Colborne. Has been appointed chief superintendent of emigration for Upper and Lower Canada. 593

McMahon to Buchanan. Colborne directs Buchanan not to come to the Upper Province where he can be of no use. He will suggest to the Governor General the necessary instructions. 600

May 7,
York.

Colborne to Hay. The preparations for the reception of emigrants will facilitate their dispersion over the province. Dissatisfaction caused by the tax on emigrants in Lower Canada. Shall send the loyal addresses to the King adopted in every district. The strength put forward by the loyal portion of the province will have its effect for many years. There will be little trouble for some years about grievances if the factious party be discouraged and the respectable members be encouraged and supported.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1832.

Mackenzie is aware that his views require agitation to have them supported and began it a few months before the session. His principal supporters are settlers from the United States. Mackenzie's *Colonial Advocate* is taken by them and has made them restless and discontented. The Ryersons are making use of that paper to promote their own views and give them an influence in the province. They have received a check which will keep them in their proper places. Preparations to receive emigrants. Denounces Mackenzie as a seditious knave. Sends letter from Talbot, who says that if Mackenzie be treated as he deserves peace and good order will continue in his district. The caution to be observed in discussing the alien question. The fluctuating nature of the American population. The number of emigrants from the mother country will check emigration from the States. The benefit a bishop would be to Upper Canada. Page 601

Enclosed. Talbot to Colborne. The satisfaction to find the disaffected so few considering the noise they made. Had a splendid turnout on St. George's day, when the rebels were silent. 608

May 14,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 25). Arrival of Hurd, surveyor general. In reference to the suspension ordered, has allowed him to discharge his duties till further instructions. 609

Enclosed. Hurd to Colborne. Explains the cause of his not arriving at York at the time specified. 610

May 15,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 26). Transmits address to the King from various districts expressing disapprobation of the conduct of certain factious persons. 615

Enclosed. Schedule of loyal addresses to the King. 617

Schedule of addresses to Colborne. 618

May 17,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 27). The petition of Neil MacKinnon for land was not recommended by the Council. The claim is grounded on a letter from Wilmot Horton but not presented till six years after it was written. Applications of this kind have always been rejected by the Council of which Mackenzie is well aware. 619

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. Sends copy of petition from Neil Mackinnon for land. 620

Petition from Mackinnon 11th March, 1832. 621

Petition undated. 622

Wilmot Horton to McLean. Persons emigrating to Canada shall on arrival receive a grant of land proportionate to their capital. 624

Minute of Executive Council. MacKinnon's petition for land cannot now be complied with. 625

May 18,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 28). Send list of bills to all which he has assented except to one entitled, "An Act to protect the interests of Captain Alexander Shaw," which he has reserved. Sends report of the Attorney General, showing the reasons for the reserve. 626

Enclosed. Reasons by the Attorney General for not recommending assent to the Act for protecting the interests of Captain Alexander Shaw. 628

Petition of Mrs. Shaw and J. S. Baldwin. 631

May 19,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 29). Sends petition from Amherstburg for a repeal of the Act to reduce the duties on foreign tobacco, and to repeal the duties on molasses and coffee. 641

Enclosed. The petition from merchants and farmers of the western district. Signatures follow. 643

May 25,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 30). With reference to the minute of Council on the case of Mrs. Farley, recommending that the land claimed by her be ceded to her unless it be required by the Ordnance department in which case compensation should be made. 650

Enclosed. Minute of Council respecting the claim of Mrs. Farley. 652

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Wright to Mudge. The land applied for by Kerr comes within the limits of that set apart for defensive works at Kingston township.

Page 657

May 29,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 31). Transmits complaint by Le Breton against By with answers and documents by the latter. Recommends that the case be referred to the Respective Officers.

659

Enclosed. By ~~no~~ Colborne. Denies the charges brought against him by Le Breton.

661

Documents relating to Le Breton's complaint.

671 to 777

LIEUT. GOV. Sir J. Colborne, 1832.

Q 374-4

1831.

November 21,
Colonial office.

Goderich to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 10th September, 1832.

1832.

May 21,
York.

Memorial of Captain Allan MacLean, late 41st Regiment.

June 6,
York.

Memorial from James Fitzgibbon. Both enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th December, 1832.

June 6,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 32). Forwards memorial from Rintoul, minister of the congregation at York in communion with the Church of Scotland. He has performed all ministerial duties for the 97th Regiment, but as Hudson is chaplain to the Garrison, the commander of the forces could not pay both.

Page 778

June 18,
York.

The same to the same (No. 33). He regrets the conduct of the Assembly in expelling Mackenzie as by drawing attention to his calumnies it will place him in the situation he desires. The members who insisted on his expulsion are unconnected with the Executive Government and not influenced by its views. Mackenzie's attempt to show that he is persecuted by government. His persistent attacks on the House of Assembly. The conduct of Ryerson brought before the Conference. The cunning and effrontery of Mackenzie, his perservance in trying to create discontent, having made use of every kind of calumny, falsehood and deception to promote his views.

780

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. The opinion is held that government secretly approves of the grossest personal abuse of persons who differ from his (Colborne's) views as to the government of the province. How this course lowers the reputation of the province. Sends extract from the *Niagara Herald* to show the abuse he has to endure from officials, the paper being the property of Crooks, a justice of peace and post master.

787

Mudge to Mackenzie. The government has no influence over any newspaper. The propagation of calumny would be more checked by honest journalism than by the law.

791

The same to Smart. In every district there may be persons in the commission of the peace not altogether qualified for the duties but injustice might be done to individuals were government to interfere in all local disputes. In cases where the conduct of a magistrate may be exceptional, government must be guided by the opinion of the quarter sessions and not by an *ex parte* representation.

792

W. to Jones.

June 19,
York.June 20,
York.

Circular to chairmen of quarter sessions.

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1832.
June 25,
York. Circular to proprietors of Steamboats on Lake Ontario.
- June 27,
York. Rowan to Moe.
- June 30,
York. The same to Patton. This and the preceding four enclosed in Colborne to Hay 5th July, 1832.
- June 30,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No 34). Sends loyal addresses from various counties and places (noted). Page 793
- July 2,
York. The same to the same (No. 35). Sends petition from the united Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada. The Ministers in communion with the Church of Scotland do not consider themselves authorised to form a union with the Synod of Upper Canada. If a satisfactory arrangement cannot be made His Majesty's government will probably see the necessity of affording assistance to the petitioners. 794
- July 5,
York. *Enclosed.* Petition. 795
- Colborne to Hay. Private and confidential. The complaints of Mackenzie of his being excluded from the Governor's table. With a person of Mackenzie's character there could be nothing beyond official intercourse. His efforts to promote sedition are as well known in the United States as in Canada. His objects are served if he could get his articles reproduced in the United States and in the old country. He can only be made more mischievous by giving him the least reason to suppose that government are alarmed by his measures. His (Colborne's) reply to the Episcopal Methodists has not had the effect it was calculated to produce, had the leaders been acting for the interests of religion only, but the truths contained in the reply have occasioned a favourable change. The Wesleyan Missionaries are prepared to take up the ground. Mackenzie said he followed the advice of Hume and Viger. The disease raging in Quebec and Montreal has reached Upper Canada. On its first appearance between Coteau du Lac and Prescott the men on the boats left them and abandoned the emigrants. Measures taken to meet the disease and to have the emigrants forwarded. Sends reports of the cases. 801
- Enclosed.* Return of cases of cholera at York, Kingston and Prescott. 806
- Circular to the chairman of the quarter sessions of the districts. 807
- W. to Jones, president Prescott Emigrant Society. Arrangements will be made with the bank to place £500 at his disposal to be employed for the benefit of the community. Asks him to call on magistrates and others to form boards of health. 809
- Rowan to Patton. The arrangements made to afford medical aid to the emigrants will encourage the steamboat owners and bateau men to continue their exertions in forwarding emigrants. 810
- The same to Moe. Asks him to visit all parts of the St. Lawrence where visitors are likely to be detained for want of conveyance and to use every exertion to induce the bateau men to continue their occupation. The Governor trusts that sheds have been erected for emigrants where they are usually disembarked. 811
- Circular to steamboat owners on Lake Ontario. Dissuades them from their purpose to discontinue running their boats for this season. The benefit the continuance would be to the province. 812
- Colborne to Goderich (No. 36). Reports the precautions he has taken in view of the outbreak of cholera. 813
- July 11,
York. Memorial of James Secord senior. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 4th December 1832.
- July 18,
Queenstown.

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1832.
July 19,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 36 repeated). Sends letter from David Thompson respecting maps of the survey of the line between Upper Canada and the United States. Page 816
- July 20,
York. *Enclosed.* David Thompson to McMahon. Reports that after Dalhousie had refused to have copies of the original maps of the boundary he was obliged to have copies made at great expense of those in possession of Barclay, then in New York, which would not be recognised as official. 817
- July 23,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 37). Has sent copies of the Acts passed last session. 821
- July 24,
York. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 38). In consequence of the responsibility and extent of the duties of Dunn and the recent diminution of his income he may with propriety receive an addition of £150 a year to his official salary. 822
- July 25,
York. The same to the same. (No. 39). It appears from Judge Macaulay's letter that Dunn would not be overpaid for his services on the Board of Claims for war losses were he to receive the percentage on the sum distributed by him at the rate fixed by the provincial statute. 823
- July 26,
York. The same to the same. (No. 40). Sends memorial from one of the chiefs of the Six Nations (Oneida Joseph) for a pension. Recommends that he be made an allowance. 825
- July 27,
York. The same to the same. (No. 41). According to the report from Coffin the granting the applications of James Crooks would form a very inconvenient precedent. 826
- August 3,
York. *Enclosed.* Documents relating to the claim of Crooks. 828
- August 3,
York. Green. Memorial for land. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 13th December 1832.
- August 20. Colborne to Goderich. (No. 42). Transmits memorial from Rev. W. P. MacDonald formerly chaplain of the Regiment de Rolle now minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Kingston. 846
- September 5,
York. *Enclosed.* Memorial of Rev. W. P. Macdonald states his services and prays for a grant of land. 847
- Sawers. Memorial for land. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 13th December, 1832.
- Colborne to Goderich. (No. 43). Sends report of the provincial resources for the support of the ministers of the Church of England, according to statements furnished to him. Sends copy of letter to the Bishop of Quebec to show the arrangements suggested for the glebe lots and the prospects held out of paying the missionaries £100 a year each, of whom there are 30 and 15 more could be employed. If they discharge their duties properly the church of England in Canada will prosper. Alder, the agent for the Wesleyan Methodists, has been authorised by the British Conference to ascertain the state of the Methodist society. The Conference will exert itself in the cause of religion and the Episcopal Methodists will unite with the Wesleyans. Recommends that the sum of £900 be placed at the disposal of the Presbyterians in communion with the Church of Scotland; £900 to be at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Bishop and £900 at the disposal of the British Wesleyan Conference. The account of sales of the clergy reserves is annexed. 848
- Enclosed.* Annual amount of clergy reserves due from each district. 853
- Aggregate of the amount due. 854
- Sales of clergy reserves for 1829 and 1830. 856
- Memorandum of sums paid to Assistant Commissary general on account of clergy reserves. 857
- Colborne to the Lord Bishop of Quebec respecting glebe lots in the townships. 858
- Alder to Colborne. The success of his mission to the Episcopal Methodists. Its concessions to the other body. A representation appointed to

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1832.

proceed to the British Conference for a final settlement. Rev. E. Ryerson appointed to the office. If the matter is settled he (Alder) may be appointed first president. Page 860

Sales of clergy reserves. 863

Memorandum on the leasing of clergy reserves. 864

Leases under various regulations :—

Eastern district. 865

Midland “ 867

Newcastle “ 868

Home “ 869

Gore “ 870

London “ 871

Ottawa “ 872

September 7, Colborne to Goderich (No. 44.) In accordance with directions reports
York. that Lieut. Edward O'Brien ceased to hold the temporary office of superintendent of emigrants in Upper Canada on the 7th September, 1831. 882

September 10, Colborne to Hay. Recommends that the salaries of the clergy should
York. be drawn from the rents of leases and the interest on sales rather than from the territorial revenue for advances to the church. The sum of £250 granted to Dr. Strachan has been discontinued, the town lots yielding an income equal to the amount formerly charged against territorial revenue. Has recommended that the Missionaries employed by the S. P. G. should receive £100, the rest of the salary to be paid by the society or the congregation. Had mentioned that 15 additional missionaries could be employed; is persuaded that double that number might be so if of a description fit to work in a new country. In townships recently occupied the missionary should take up his residence before the erection of a church, as it is difficult to gain ground occupied by sectarians. The Wesleyan and the Episcopal Methodists intend to unite. The Canadian Wesleyans, who broke off from the Episcopalian Methodists cannot well be refused pecuniary help. Suggests that £500 be given them. 873

Goderich to Colborne (private and confidential.) His ideas how the Church of England in Upper Canada, should in future be provided for as the present system cannot continue. Sketch for a plan which he suggests. 876

September 21, Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential.) How dispatches may
York. be sent without being detained. Should affairs in Canada cause doubt, he would forward dispatches by every opportunity, but it would be found that any excitement would arise from local jealousies rather than from real grievances. Asks that weekly dispatches might be dispensed with unless required by the occurrence of important questions. There are none before the legislature that can cause the excitement often encouraged by a few persons representing the bad feeling of the province. The affection and loyalty of the province may be relied on. 883

September 21, The same to Hay (private). Regrets the transfer in the department.
York. Circumspection required in dealing with the three parties in the province. Two are firmly attached to Great Britain and her institutions. All attempts to change the third party by concessions or undue attention to their proposals would fail and may prove ruinous in a colony where dependence must be placed on those opposed to their views. The emigration to the upper province is of the best description. “Fill up the vacant space in this province and occupy the waste lands of the Crown with as much speed as possible, and you will have no more cause of anxiety on account of the clamour in the Canadas.” 887

November 6, Colborne to Hay (private). Has sent memorial from Strachan respecting
York. his salary as president of the Board of Education, which was granted more from political considerations than from the services to be rendered as

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president. Differs in opinion on some questions from Strachan, who therefore considers him unfriendly. It would be best in that case for the Colonial Secretary to intimate to Strachan the expediency of his retiring from the Legislative Council. Is persuaded that he will not resign. Opened the session on the 31st ulto. It will be seen by the address that emigrants will not want encouragement in the province. Mackenzie will lose ground in the province if he be not encouraged in Great Britain. Shall forward in a few days statement respecting emigrants. Many commuted pensioners are in great distress whilst all who retained their pensions are going on prosperously. A soldier of 40 or 50 who squanders his commutation becomes a discontented, troublesome subject and thinks himself cruelly treated if he can obtain no assistance. Has called for a return of the pensioners who were without means. Suggests that pensions might be renewed for two years, so long as the pensioners remain on their land and clear a sufficient number of acres for the support of themselves and families. Some modification of the plan must take place for the sending discontented old soldiers may embarrass the local government. If still allowed to commute a certain advance might be made to them and a reduced pension granted for a few years whilst clearing their land. Has not permitted Phillpott to communicate to Strachan the suggestion of Goderich, knowing how sensitive Strachan is on any question which may refer to his secular and political occupations. Mackenzie has been again declared unfit to sit in the House of Assembly. The members and their constituents are too violent and determined to attend to suggestions recommending a more moderate course.

Page 889

- November 9, Colborne to Goderich (No. 46). The provincial Assembly opened on the
York. 31st ulto. Sends his speech and addresses. 893
Enclosed. Speech. 894
Address of the House of Assembly. 899
Address of the Legislative Council. 908
- November 24, Minute of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich
York. 13th December, 1832.
- November 27, Colborne to Goderich (No. 50). Sends journals of the Legislative Coun-
York. cil and Assembly for the two previous sessions. 909
- November 29, The same to the same (No. 51). Recommends that the Bishop of Que-
York. bec's application for the appointment of a suffragan Bishop for Lower Can-
ada be complied with. 910
- November 30, The same to the same (No. 52). With respect to the Indians, the British
York. government cannot get rid of an inconvenient debt contracted when an
alliance with them was highly appreciated. The policy towards them was
notorious as well as the cringing when their active co-operation was necessary.
The distribution of presents cannot be discontinued without a loss of char-
acter. The tribes in the settled districts have strong claims on the British
Government, and as the presents cannot be withdrawn, it remains to be
considered whether their value cannot be reduced. The document from
Givins explains the regulations for distribution. Note of the distribution
to the different tribes. If the value of the presents were reduced, the
Indians would not take their laborious journey to obtain them. Esti-
mated expense of the Indian department. The services of the various
Indian officers. How the distribution is conducted and the issues checked.
Asks to have the annual balance of the £20,000 allowed for the Indian
department applied for civilising those in the surveyed districts of Upper
Canada, others would follow their example. 911
- Enclosed.* Givins to Rowan. Report respecting the Indians and criti-
cising Wilson's report and suggestions for a reduction in the Indian expen-
diture. 920

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Memorandum by Winniett on the issuing of presents at St. Joseph's Island, when it could be ascertained at what point they would wish a settlement made for them. The disadvantages of St. Joseph's. Suggests the Great Manitoulin Island as the most suitable. Page 930

December 1,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 53). Has appointed Major Winniett to succeed the late Captain Brant, who died in September last. The division into parties of the Grand River Indians has much retarded their civilization. William Kerr has applied to succeed Brant, his brother-in-law, but he cannot recommend one who is so nearly connected with them as he is. Recommends Benjamin Fairchild, the interpreter, for superannuation. 933

December 4,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 54). Sends memorial from Fitzgibbon applying for an additional grant of land on account of his services. The value of his services. Recommends the memorial for favourable consideration. Sends also two memorials from Secord and McLean for grants of land. 936

Enclosed. Memorial from Fitzgibbon. 938

Documents including certificates in his favour. 945

Memorial from Secord, senior, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. 946

Minute of Council, recommending the application. 948

Memorial of McLean, stating his services and applying for an additional grant of land. 949

Minutes of Council. Under the regulations they cannot recommend the application. 951

Documents in favour of McLean. 952

December 10,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 55). Transmits copy of a communication from the president of the Bank of Upper Canada respecting copper coinage. How it can be best put into circulation. 955

Enclosed. W. Allan to Rowan. Respecting the issue of copper coinage. 956

December 12,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 56). Sends statement and estimate of the cost of the timber slides at the Chats and Chaudière on the Ottawa. The prospective increase in the revenues from the construction of the slides. If the Treasury grant an amount from the timber duties the slides might be completed in one season from July, 1833. Sends documents as to cost &c. Persons residing on the Ottawa, convinced that a great revenue would arise from the slides, are desirous of constructing the works, if they had authority to collect the tolls. 959

Enclosed. Memorandum of plans. 962

Statement of money paid to the Receiver general the proceeds of timber cut on the Crown Lands. 963

December 13,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 57). The Executive Council desire further instructions relative to grants of land to officers and submit a series of questions on the subject. 964

Enclosed. Minute of the Executive Council on the question of grants of land. 967

Memorials for land. 969

December 31,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 59). Sends Blue Book with remarks on its contents and summaries of revenue and expenditure with notes on the civil, military, judicial and ecclesiastical establishments, education, commerce, public works and population. 972

December 31,
York.

The same to the same (No. 60). Sends return of fees on certain instruments asked for in an address from the House of Commons transmitted in circular of 30th March last. 979

Enclosed. Returns of fees mentioned in immediately preceding letter. 980

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1832.

(Part I paged from 1 to 208; part 2 from 209 to 389.)

Q-375-1-2.

1823.
February—
London. Bathurst to Maitland.
- May 26,
York. Hillier to Strachan.
- July 18,
York. Strachan to Trustees of Home District School.
- July 23,
York. Trustees to Strachan.
1824.
No date. Extract from the provincial statutes, 4 George 4, cap. 8.
1825.
July 18,
York. Hillier to Strachan.
- October 24,
York. Hillier to chairman of the Board of Education. This and the preceeding six enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.
- November 1,
York. Petition of Donald Cameron.
- November 21,
York. Minute of Council in Cameron's case.
1826.
March 8,
York. A second Minute of Council in Cameron's case.
- March 11,
York. Surveyor General's report. This and three preceding enclosed in Cameron to Goderich—January, 1832.
1827.
April 4,
London. Bathurst to Maitland. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832.
1828.
August 28,
Quebec. Memorial (extract) of Charles Shirreff. Enclosed in Robert Shirreff to Hay, 23rd August, 1832.
1830.
March 18,
Thorah. Petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon.
- September 9,
Thorah. Another petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon. Both enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, — January, 1832.
- November 18,
Kingston. Ordnance, Kingston, to Mudge. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 26th November, 1832.
- November 19,
Lancaster. Petition from Thorah and Eldon. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, — January, 1832.
- December 20,
Cornwall. Certificate of Colonel McLean in favour of Burton. Enclosed in Phillips to Hay, 23rd January, 1832.
1831.
January 7,
York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends return of clergy reserves between 1st July and 31st December. Page 289
Enclosed Return. 290
(The letter is dated 1832, which is evidently an error.)
- July 22,
York. Colborne to Goderich. Transmits copy of letter from the Bishop of Quebec, recommending certain payments from money arising from the rents of leases of clergy reserves. The law officers believe that these payments cannot be legally sanctioned by the lieut. governor. Asks for instructions. If

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the Attorney General be correct many of the charges should not have been sanctioned. Page 27

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Transmits copy of resolutions of the clergy corporation, which he recommends to favourable consideration. 28

Resolutions by the clergy corporation recommending certain payments for church purposes advanced in accordance with the orders of the bishop. 29

Attorney General to Mudge. Gives his legal opinion that the clergy corporation has no authority to order payments; the whole authority of the corporation being to collect and hand over the revenues. 32

Solicitor general to — Opinion that the lieutenant governor has no authority to apply the clergy reserves to any other purpose than the support of clergymen of the established Church of England but all necessary expenses in collecting the rents of the leased reserves may be paid from the clergy reserve fund. Opinion in detail on these points. 40

Abstract of payments made from rents of leases. 44

Abstract of receipts. 51

October 26, Glengary. Memorial of Captain Arthur Burton. Enclosed in Phillips to Hay, 23rd January, 1832. 23rd January, 1832.

October 29, Bytown. N. H. Baird. Application for land. Enclosed in Byham to Hay 6th June, 1832. 6th June, 1832.

November—Kingston. Memorial of the magistrates of Kingston. Enclosed in Butler to Hay 6th July, 1832. 6th July, 1832.

December 20, York. Certificates by Foote. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd April, 1832. 3rd April, 1832.

1832.

January 1, Kingston. Return of arms &c., issued to Militia of Upper Canada in 1831. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 26th November, 1832. 26th November, 1832.

January 2, London. Draper to Colonial Secretary. Forwards petition from Spafford of Upper Canada and is ready to give any further information that may be required. 209

Enclosed. Memorial of Spafford to the King which encloses a memorial to Colborne opposing an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada affecting his interests, to which, however, Colborne gave the royal assent. Refers to the documents submitted to the Lieutenant Governor. 210

Spafford. Memorial to Colborne respecting the wrong numbering of the township of Young on which account Henry Weeks took possession of lot 18 instead of lot 19; lot 18 being afterwards granted to Murphy, an old soldier, to whom he (Spafford) advanced money and goods. An Act has now passed to confirm Weeks in possession of No. 18, which he (Spafford) petitions may not receive the Royal assent. 212

Minute of Council recommending Spafford to apply to the Legislature for relief. 216

January 2, London. Draper to Howick. Explains the method of surveying townships, the nature of Spafford's claims the security for which, he holds, no honest man under the circumstances would have accepted. 218

(The title is "Mr. Draper's letter" but it is initialed at the end—J.S.)

January 3, York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends duplicate of a return forwarded on the 7th of January last which was lost. 291

January 5, London. Thomas Wilson to Hay. Reports that nearly all the presents distributed at Drummond Island were given to Indians living in the United States. The presents went to the American traders for liquor and were returned to the Indians for furs so that the Indians got no good of the presents. Further about the application of presents. 381

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1832. January 6, London.	Thomas Wilson to Hay. Received letter of introduction from Lord Lowther. Had called at the Colonial Office but found him (Hay) absent from indisposition. Would call at his house if an appointment were made.	Page 386
January 9, Quebec	Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd April, 1832.	
January 12, York.	Answers to charges against Cameron. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich, January, 1832.	
January 17, Bolton.	Armstrong to Howick. Asks with whom he may communicate in York, Upper Canada, respecting land granted to his brother who is dead and about which he can get no information.	147
January 18, Treasury.	Stewart to Howick. The Treasury acquiesce in the proposal to appropriate the sum of £6,700 for the construction of new public offices in York, and £300 in preparing and clearing ground near them.	89
January 23, Whitchall.	Phillipps to Hay. Transmits memorial by Burton for a pension. Desires that it may be submitted to Goderich and that his decision may be communicated to Burton.	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial by Burton.	14
	Certificate by Colonel McLean in favor of Burton.	20
January 24, Kingston.	Ordinance, Kingston, to Byham. Enclosed in Byham to Hay 26th November, 1832.	
January 26, Foreign office.	Backhouse to Hay. A dispatch has been received that the demand of clearance fees for British vessels clearing for Upper Canada is to be omitted.	7
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Intimation from Bankhead, Washington, of the discontinuance of the fees on vessels clearing for Upper Canada.	8
	Notice to Bankhead of the discontinuance of the fees.	10
	McLane to Livingstone. Orders have been sent to discontinue charging clearance fees on vessels clearing from ports in Upper Canada.	11
January— York.	Cameron to Goderich. Represents the injustice to which he has been exposed in being prevented from settling his lands at Thorah and Eldon by misrepresentation.	160
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon in favour of Cameron.	164
	Another petition from the inhabitants.	166
	Petition of Donald Cameron.	169
	Minutes of Council on Cameron's memorial in 1825 and 1826.	173
	Answers to charges contained in the report of Council of 26th November, 1830, against Cameron.	176
February 1, Lancaster.	Petition from Thorah and Eldon. Enclosed in Cameron to Goderich ——— January, 1832.	
February 1, London.	Draper to Colonial Secretary. Presses for a decision in respect to the Act affecting Spafford's claim he having been employed to press it.	225
February 3, York.	Peter Robinson to Hay. To facilitate the settling of the province sends forms used for the purpose to enable Goderich to see how far these meet his wishes.	292
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Form of acknowledgement by an indigent settler.	294
	Form of location ticket.	296
	Summary of the rules for the disposal of the lands.	297
	Form of location ticket to persons entitled to free grants.	300
	New regulations respecting settlement duties.	301
	Form of certificates which enable the grantee to obtain a patent without delay and free of expense.	304
	Form of receipt given to purchasers of clergy reserves.	305
February 6, Woolwich.	Elmsley to Hay. Has been authorised by Beikie to receive his mandamus as clerk of the Executive Council and is ready to pay the fees.	228

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1832.
February 21, Wickham to ———— Asks that His Lordship do what he can for
Downing the writer of the enclosed letter. Page 91
Street.
Enclosed. Farley to Althorp. Respecting the application of Mrs. Farley,
daughter of Sir William Johnson, for a small lot of land near Kingston,
formerly given to Mrs. Farley's family, but which had reverted to the
Crown. 92
- February 21, Memorial of Robert Minnitt. Desires to take orders in the established
Newry. church in Upper Canada and asks for such encouragement as will enable
him to accomplish his desire. 265
- February 28, McMahon to the magistrates of Kingston. Enclosed in Butler to Hay,
York. 6th July, 1832.
- March 15, Ladner to Goderich. Applies for information respecting property in
Penzance. Upper Canada belonging to Kendall, connected with the Kendalls of Corn-
wall; writes on behalf of the widow of John Kendall. 262
- March 27, Wiglesworth & Ridsdale to Under Secretary for the Colonies. How can
Gray's Inn. a gentleman regularly articulated be enabled to practise as an attorney and
solicitor in Upper Canada? 376
- March 29, Powell to Goderich. Requests that an inquiry may be made into the
York. report transmitted by Maitland respecting him so as to have it re-
moved from the Council books that it might not be a stigma on his
children. 274
- Enclosed.* Memorandum on the absence of Maitland, lieut. governor,
without leaving a substitute. 276
- Second memorandum respecting the conduct of Maitland and of Robinson,
Attorney General. 278
- Third memorandum respecting the Archdeacon of York (Strachan). 282
- Report of the Council on application for reimbursement of expenses by
Attorney General Robinson with remarks by Powell. 284
- March 29, Wilson to Howick. To make the information more complete sends
London. memorandum on the Indian Service. 387
- Enclosed.* Memorandum suggesting how the claims of the Indians
should be dealt with. 388
- April 3, Stewart to Hay. Sends acknowledgement by Routh of receiving \$12,000
Treasury. from the commissioner for the sale of Clergy Reserves. Sargent has been
directed to invest £2,412 10 in the three per cent consols that being the
equivalent sterling amount of that sum. 94
- Enclosed.* Routh to Stewart. Reports the payment by Robinson of
\$12,000 from the sale of Clergy Reserves. 95
- Certificate that Robinson has paid the amount into the military chest. 96
- April 3, Stewart to Hay. Sends for opinion of Goderich application from Henry
Treasury. Crosley for a grant of land. 97
- April 3, Browne to Goderich. Sends memorial from the Royal Adelaide Associ-
New York. ation. Refers to Vaughan for his own respectability. 151
- Memorial from the Royal Adelaide Association. 154
- April 6, Byham to Hay. The land applied for by Mrs. Farley and by W. G.
Ordnance. Kerr at Kingston as having been granted to Joseph Brant and his sister,
from whom they are descended, is not required by the Ordnance, but any
erections there would interfere with the defence of Kingston; if they have
an equitable claim they might be granted land elsewhere. 54
- April 7, Scheniman to Goderich. Has intended to purchase land in Upper
Edinburgh. Canada, but observes that a person calling himself Lord Stirling lays claim
to the lands to be sold by government to the Canada Company. Desires
information on the matter and in regard to the terms, conditions and price
at which lands not claimed by Lord Stirling are sold. 311
- April 9, Cameron to Goderich. Asks for the appointment of three men on the
York. part of government and three on his part to inquire into all his transactions.
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Enclosed. Petition from inhabitants of Thorah and Eldon for an extension of time to perform their settlement duties. Page 188

Another petition to the same effect. 190

Cameron to Colborne. Sends note of part of the encouragement he received to spend so much money and time in trying to settle Thorah and Eldon. Sends copy of letter from Bathurst to Maitland, asking that Cameron be granted lands. 193

Other papers concerning Cameron's case. 194

April 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. The Treasury sanctions the payment of £500 additional to lieut. governors Colborne and Campbell in consideration of their staff pay having been withdrawn, but the amounts are not to be paid to their successors. 98

April 17, London. Woolmer to Colonial Secretary. Desires to obtain information on behalf of Thomas Bunbury respecting a grant of land made to his father. 377

April 23, Macclesfield. Bradbury to Goderich. Applies for advice how to obtain the property in Upper Canada of the late Robert Hall, of whom the memorialist is next of kin. 159

April 25, London. Alexander to Hay. Sends extract from letter from Colborne that he cannot get a grant of land unless he settle there. Colborne says nothing about the people he intended to send out to settle. Submits his case and asks his (Hay's) opinion. 148

April 26, London. Perry, Secretary to the Canada Company, to Goderich. Transmits bill received from their commissioner in Upper Canada for regulating legal proceedings in that province, which is sent with alterations marked in red ink. 125

Enclosed. Bill with alterations marked. 117

Other papers respecting the bill. 129

April 28, Ridgeway. Osmond to foreign secretary. Asks for the address of Felton, Crown land surveyor for Upper Canada. 272

May 1, Cambridge. Johnstone to Colonial Secretary. Wishes to proceed to Canada as a minister of the established church, but asks for information respecting the provision made for a clergyman. 241

May 3, Hull. Clarkson to Goderich. Applies for a list of duties on manufactured British goods imported into Upper Canada. 198

May 14, York. Hurd to Hay. A dispatch goes today from Colborne to Goderich, relative to his (Hurd's) detention in New Brunswick. Asks for his kindest consideration for this peculiar case. 238

May 14, York. The same to Goderich. His grateful sense of His Lordship's indulgence. Throws himself on His Lordship's kindness entreating that he may not be so severely visited as not to be allowed to retain his office. 239

May 16, Treasury. Spring Rice to Crosley. Enclosed in Crosley to Goderich, 23rd May, 1832. 239

May 23, Camberwell. Crosley to Goderich. Prays for a grant of land for the purpose of cultivating white beet root for the production of sugar. The rejection of his application by the Treasury. 199

Enclosed. Spring Rice to Crosley. His proposals should properly be addressed to the Colonial Secretary. 205

May 24, London. André to Howick. Asks His Lordship to forward a letter for delivery to a Frenchman in Canada, named Benoit Darron; to ascertain if he is living, or if dead, to obtain the necessary certificate and some particulars respecting the property he has left. 150

May 29, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. In reference to the sale of the Hydraulic works on the line of the Welland Canal, and to the application of the directors to relinquish the mortgage on the property sold, the Treasury desires that before doing so Colborne ascertain whether the Canal offers sufficient security for the mortgage, and if part of the money from the sale could not be obtained to lessen the amount due to government. 99

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1832.
June 4,
Jedburgh. Rutherford to Minto. Solicits His Lordship's patronage on behalf of Turnbull, late tenant of the Marquis of Lothian, and to give him a letter of recommendation to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, with a view to the purchase of land in the neighbourhood of York. Page 287
- June 4,
Hawkesbury. Scott to Goderich. Sends petition of which copies have been sent to the Treasury. Has sent him the petition direct, not through the governor of Upper Canada, as he does not know the exact form. 314
Enclosed. Memorial from Scott. States his services and asks to be employed at By Town. 316
- June 6,
Ordnance. Scott to Goderich. Is still spared from the devastation caused by the cholera. Owing to the reduction in business he is obliged to work for his bed and board. 318
- June 6,
Ordnance. Byham to Hay. By superintending the works on the Rideau Canal has submitted a representation on behalf of Baird, clerk of works, for a grant of land, which the Ordnance recommends should be given, on account of Baird's probable value as a settler and of his past services. 56
Enclosed. Application by Baird with statement of his services. 58
- June 8,
Purleigh. Johnston to Goderich. Asks his consideration for the case referred to His Lordship's department. Offers to furnish an improved analysis of Canada, particularly of the Upper province, with respect to the capabilities, &c., available to every class of emigrants, with a plan for complete colonisation calculated to remove the effects of artful misrepresentation. 243
Enclosed. Various certificates in favour of Captain Johnston, dated from 1803. 245
- June 25,
Liverpool. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Goderich. Have handed to Captain Phillpot a box containing dispatches. 133
Enclosed. Receipt from Phillpot. 135
- July 2,
Treasury. Ellice to Howick. Forwards for opinion of Goderich memorial by Le Breton for an investigation into grievances he complains of. 101
- July 2,
Treasury. Stewart to Howick. Respecting the proposal to construct timber slides at the Chats and Chaudière. The Treasury is disposed to entertain it but the statement respecting the expense is too indefinite to be acted on. Asks that instructions be sent to have specifications and estimates made. 103
- July 6,
Ordnance. Butler to Hay. The Board of Ordnance remonstrates against any licences being granted to occupy land at Kingston or neighbourhood without its concurrence. Land will have to be bought in and about Kingston in accordance with plans for defence. 65
Enclosed. Petition from the magistrates of Kingston for licence to occupy certain lots. 68
- July 6,
Downing Street. McMahon to magistrates of Kingston. The Lieut. Governor has granted licence of occupation as asked for. 74
- July 6,
Downing Street. Howick to Ellice. Goderich is of opinion that the grievances complained of by LeBreton relate to property and should be brought before the proper courts in the province. 102
- June 20,
London. Hamilton to Howick. Sends list of clergy in Upper Canada among whom the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel wish the sum of £3,552 to be distributed. Presumes that Colborne will issue the first half-yearly payment without delay. 136
Enclosed. List of clergy. 138
- July 25,
Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Hay. Introduces Shirreff and recommends that he should receive favourable notice. 227
- July 26,
Dalhousie Castle. The same to Shirreff. Enclosed in Robert Shirreff to Hay, 26th July, 1832.
- July 28,
London. Gibson, Treasurer for the New England Company, to — Reports the grant of licence of occupation to the Indians of 1,120 acres of the town plot

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of Rice Lake and 1,600 acres at Mud Lake for which full grants were to be given but which have not yet been received. Requests that these grants be now made. The company has built and is building villages and having land cleared for the Indians. Page 235
- July 31,
London. Resolutions from the House of Commons that addresses be presented to the King for returns respecting the clergy reserves. 1
On the same date a resolution was adopted for an address asking for copy of an address from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada respecting the administration of justice. 4
- August 7,
London. Resolutions of the House of Commons that an address be presented to the King for copies of reports respecting the administration of justice in Upper Canada. 5
- August 8,
The Lees. Marjoribanks to ———. Writes in favour of Herriot, a young Berwickshire farmer for whom he wishes a letter to the Governor of Upper Canada, where he is going. 267
- August 9,
London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Asks that the signature of J. Allan Napier MacNab, notary public at Hamilton be attested. 269
- August 13,
London. Jones to Goderich. Forwards statement respecting a claim for £73 7s. for mathematical and surveying instruments on his proceeding to New Brunswick as surveyor general and asks for His Lordship's influence on his behalf. 258
- August 16,
Gore district. Kerr to Hay. Sends letters and certificates with his application; asks that they be returned. 261
- August 17,
Whitehall. Lamb to Howick. Transmits copy of letter from Gosset with warrant against Cody, now in Canada, for murder and asks that the necessary directions be sent to have Cody apprehended. 21
Enclosed. Papers respecting Cody. 22 to 26
- August 23,
London. Hamilton to Howick. Calls attention to the differences that have been made in the vote for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as compared with previous votes. 140
Enclosed. Account of money paid to missionaries in Upper Canada in 1831. 142
The same in Lower Canada. 144
- August 23,
London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Requests His Lordship to have J. Allan Napier MacNab's signature certified by Colborne before His Lordship's signature is attached to the document. 270
- August 23,
London. Robert Shirreff to Hay. Applies to have his father continued to manage the collection of the Ottawa Crown Land timber revenue. The junction of the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa is the best place for the business connected with the timber. Submits the question for favourable consideration. 347
Enclosed. Memorial of Charles Shirreff giving sketch of the origin of the lumber trade in Canada. The bad effect of the steps taken to check those who cut wood without a license. His advice asked for and given on the subject, which was brought before the Executive Council who reported on it. Report sent to Bathurst. The steps taken by Shirreff in Lower Canada. 350
- August 28,
London. Dalhousie to Robert Shirreff. The good services rendered by his (Shirreff's) father in regard to the timber trade in the Canadas. 359
- August 29,
London. Mandelsloh to Goderich. Asks that Colborne's signature be authenticated. 271
- August 29,
London. St. Vincent to Goderich. Will avail himself of letter of recommendation to the Governor of Upper Canada in favour of Slade Robinson. 313
- August 30,
York. Peter Robinson to Hay. Sends return of sales of clergy reserves in Upper Canada from 1st January to 30th June, 1832. 306
Enclosed. Return of sales. 307

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1832.
September 4, Sullivan to Howick. The Secretary at War cannot authorise any payment to Rev. Mr. Rintoul for performing Divine service to the 79th Foot in Upper Canada. Page 124
War Office.
- September 7, Stewart to the same. The Treasury approves of the advance of £500 to the magistrates of each district to enable them to provide hospitals, &c. for the cholera. 106
Treasury.
- September 28, Johnston to Howick. Sails for York, Upper Canada, and offers to carry dispatches. 260
London.
- September 29, J. B. Robinson to Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832. 22nd
York.
- September 29, Robert Shirreff to Howick. His father and brother had explored the Ottawa with a view to the construction of a canal for a direct communication between Montreal and Lake Huron. Submits plan, with an introduction of the advantages of opening the country by means of communication. 361
London.
- October 5, Memorial of Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 22nd October, 1832. 273
York.
- October 16, Order to ———. Asks for a letter of recommendation to Aylmer as he proposes to go to Upper Canada. 273
London.
- October 20, Freeling to Melbourne. Sends address to the King taken from a refused packet addressed to MacKenzie. 146
London.
- October 22, Strachan to Goderich. Forwards memorial which he is encouraged by Colborne to hope will be successful. 320
York.
- Enclosed. Memorial of Strachan states the income be held before accepting the office of president of the Board of Education and prays that the salary be not reduced. 321
- Strachan to the Trustees of the Home District school. His appointment to the office of president with less emolument than that of the office he now holds; he has accepted it and tenders his resignation as head master of the district Grammar School. 327
- The Trustees to Strachan. Express their sense of his merit. 329
- Hillier to Strachan. Notifies him of his appointment to be president of the Board of Education. 331
- Other documents on the same subject. 332 to 344
- October 30, Stewart to Howick. The Treasury under the circumstances, sanctions the grant of a pension to Oneida Joseph, a chief of the Six Nations, but the Indian chiefs are to be notified that they must not expect pensions in old age except under extraordinary circumstances. 107
Treasury.
- October 31, Stewart to Howick. The Treasury agrees to the proposals to pay £100 a year out of the clergy reserves to each missionary of the Church of England in Upper Canada. The Treasury desires to know the extent of the glebe lots to be given to these missionaries. The sum of £900 is to be granted to Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, £700 to those not connected with the Church of Scotland, £900 to the British Wesleyan Conference, £600 to the Canadian Methodist Conference and £900 to the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada the grants to be applied to the building of churches and chapels. Other Protestant denominations than those mentioned may receive grants for building places of worship when the revenues of the clergy reserves become sufficient. 109
Treasury.
- October — Proposal to establish at Niagara a town to be called the City of the Falls. 229
- November 5, Byham to Hay. The board of Ordnance protests against the alienation of the reserves held for the defence of the frontier and that so little attention has been paid to the memorandum on the subject of 6th December, 1830. 76
Ordnance.
- November 5, Stewart to Howick. The Treasury agrees that a duly verified copy of the maps of the survey of the line of demarcation between Upper Canada

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1832. and the United States be provided and deposited where the Secretary of State thinks most desirable. Page 112
- November 18, Downing Street. — to Aylmer. To report on the suggestions of Shirreff for opening and settling the country. 372
- November 21, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance desires to have a reply from Goderich on the subject of the licence of occupation granted to the magistrates of Kingston. 79
- November 26, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance send report from the officers at Kingston with return of arms issued to the militia and desire to know to whom they are to apply for payment. 80
- Enclosed.* Ordnance, Kingston, to Byham. Sends return of arms and accoutrements issued to the Militia of Upper Canada in 1831. 82
- Return. 83
- Ordnance, Kingston, to Mudge. Reports the arrival of arms and accoutrements as ordered. According to General Orders of 25th July, 1825, no stores were to be issued for colonial service unless certified by the Governor to be "on emergency" and a written promise given that payment would be made. If the Governor orders the arms without the promise the order will be complied with and the circumstance reported to the Board. 84
- General Order of 25th July, 1825. 86
- November 28, Slingsby. Walker to ———. Applies for information on behalf of Christopher Ward, one of his parishioners, respecting land in Upper Canada possessed at his death by Ward's son. How can it be sold and payment obtained for it? 379
- December 1, York. Certified copy of commission to Small to be clerk of the Executive Council, and of Dorchester to be Governor in chief. 345
- December 5, Slingsby. Walker to ———. Letter received. Ward knows no one in Upper Canada to whom he could delegate the requisite authority. Asks for information. Ward is very poor and it is an object for him to avoid expense. 380
- December 8, Whitehall. Robert Shirreff to Howick. Further respecting his father. 373
- December 11, Treasury. Stewart to Howick. With respect to transactions of Assistant Commissary General Rendall, in which Givins is implicated, sends extract from a report of the Comptroller of Army Accounts, alleging that the last named is so incompetent for his duties that an essential part devolved on the commissariat. Inquiry to be made. 113
- Enclosed.* Remarks on an affidavit by Givins respecting vouchers he signed for Rendall on his application and embodying the explanation by Rendall, who charges Givins with being incompetent for the duty of keeping the accounts of the Indian department which therefore devolved on him (Rendall). 115
- No date. Mary Tilley to Colonial Secretary. Asks that a letter be forwarded to her son, one that she wrote him not having reached. 375
- Memorial of the Ministers and Elders of the Church at Amherstburg in connection with the church at Scotland. 206

MR. MACKENZIE'S LETTERS, PETITIONS, &C., 1832.

Q. 376-1-2-3-4.

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1831.	Address to Colborne from Georgina and answer, with remarks. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 3rd August, 1832.	
	Bill for the more general diffusion of education.	Page 254
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May 2, Downing Street.	Circular from the Colonial Office. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 24th July, 1832.	
September 8, York.	Address of the Canadian Conference of the Methodist church with answer by Colborne.	
September 22, York.	Magistrates, spies and informers.	
September 25, York.	Fitzgibbon's defence.	
September 25, York.	Animadversions on Fitzgibbon's statement.	
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September 30, York.	Further explanations by Fitzgibbon.	
December 15, York.	Defence of Methodists.	
1832.		
No date.	Address to the King from the Gore district.	
	Observations on Sir John Colborne's answer to address of the Methodist Conference.	
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	Charges against Colborne. This and the eleven preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 3rd August, 1832.	
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	Bill for regulating the appointment of grand and petit jurors by Perry.	239
	List of petitions to the Assembly from Mackenzie.	497
February 27, Toronto.	Address from Toronto. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 3rd August 1832.	
March 11, Markham.	Memorial of Neil MacKinnon. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 7th August, 1832.	

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1832.
March 19,
Port Talbot.
March 25,
Niagara.

Meeting called in Talbot settlement. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich
3rd August, 1832.

Proceedings of a meeting at Niagara.

March 26,
York.

McMahon to Filer. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 24th July,
1832.

April 15,
Bath.

Address from the Counties of Lennox and Addington approving of the
general measurss of Colborne's administration. Page 899

April 23,
Port Talbot.

Report of proceedings of meeting in Talbot settlement with Talbot's
speech enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich 3rd August, 1832.

May 17,
St. David's.

Woodruff to McMahon.

May 22,
York.

McMahon to Woodruff. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 24th
July 1832.

June 13,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Had only once had an acknowledgement of the
documents he sent having been received. Has been deputed by many
thousands of the people of Upper Canada to bring over addresses to the
King and to the House of Commons, to support the same by evidence and
to bring the consideration of the state of Upper Canada, before the British
nation and government. The other powers with which he is vested.
Neglect of representations made to the Lords and Commons of the state of
Upper Canada. Reports the proceedings of many county and other meet-
ings. Want of confidence in the Lieut. Governor. His success as a candi-
date for the legislature. The conduct of the administration condemned by the
whole body of the land owners of the Home district. Hume and Viger are
ready to wait upon his Lordship with Ryerson and himself (Mackenzie). Has
been entrusted with the duty of obtaining the Royal authority to annul
the Act to increase the capital of the bank at York. Extraordinary efforts
made to obtain testimonials in favour of Sir John Colborne and his political
advisers. Would be surprised if these were not to some extent successful.
The difficulty of the attempt to bring the state of the colony before His
Majesty's government, but it seems impossible that any member could
peruse the plain statement of facts and deny or procrastinate inquiry. Will
wait on His Lordship or any committee or board at any moment. 3

June 26,
London.

Mackenzie to Howick. Has shown letter to Hume and Viger, who will
wait on Goderich at the time appointed. Has also informed Ryerson of
the hour. His letters referred to in that of the 13th were written with
reference to public meetings and enclosing petitions. He has been informed
that according to the rule of the Colonial office he cannot be recognized
as acting for others and therefore has no right to expect answers. This
will shut out the vast mass of facts he has collected and the decision
has been as unexpected by him as by those he represents. Thinks it his
duty to represent by memorial that an unrepresented body ought to have
a hearing in the only way that can be obtained from His Majesty's govern-
ment. Gives an instance of how a similar case was heard. Testimonial to
Randal for his exertions on that occasion voted by the Assembly. The
good effect of the modified Naturalisation Act, which would not have been
the case had the Colonial Office been closed to the people of Canada as
is now proposed. 12

Enclosed. "First Report of the inhabitants of Upper Canada whose
rights were liable to be affected by the provisions of the Naturalization
Bill, reserved last session of parliament for the royal assent. Jesse
Ketchum, Chairman." 17

June 28,
London.

Mackenzie to Balfour. Hume could not be present at the time appointed
having had a previous engagement. He, Viger and Ryerson could attend
next week. 69

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1832.
July 24,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Transmits two letters addressed to His Lordship on the state of the representation in Upper Canada. The letters are coarsely written and very long but his Lordship will no doubt read them and the appendix as there is enough to show that there is no official channel by which the feelings, wishes and opinions of the people can be communicated to His Majesty's Government. Will show that the finances and commerce of England have been injured by long continued neglect of Upper Canada. The gratification it will be to him to look back on his making Upper Canada prosperous, free, happy and contented. Has not had time to copy the documents sent, will ask leave to do so for publication in Upper Canada. Page 70

Enclosed. Memorial by Mackenzie to Goderich. Giving a sketch of the early history of Upper Canada, with notices of the gradually increasing abuses and reference to authorities. 73

Appendix No 1.—Extracts from a petition adopted at the York meeting of 16th July, 1831. 120

No. 2.—Borough representation of Lower Canada. 125

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No. 4.—The Bank influence. 133

No. 5.—Difficulties in Lower Canada relative to government patronage influencing the action of the House of Assembly. 136

No. 6.—Some few evidences of colonial misrule. 138

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No. 16.—The basis of a popular representation. 183

No. 17.—On paying wages to town members. 185

No. 18.—Population of Upper Canada (March, 1831). 187

Report of the committee on privileges appointed to inquire into the state of the representation of York. 189 to 210

Memorial of Mackenzie to Goderich on the state of the representation of the people of Upper Canada in the House of Assembly. 211

Mackenzie to Howick. The merits of the petition of Appleton, the schoolmaster, were investigated and reported on favourably by the Assembly. Unfortunately his claim is opposed by Dr. Strachan so that he has to apply for redress to the Colonial Office. He would not have criticised the conduct of Phillpotts as a military officer in Canada had he not known he was here to give his own version and as superintendent of militia he, together with the superintendent of Indian Affairs, went to gaol rather than give evidence in accordance with the orders of government; the country being in a feverish condition hopes he may obtain a full investigation. 264

Enclosed. Acknowledgement of the receipt of a copy of Appleton's petition. 267

Acknowledgement of the receipt of documents purporting to be copies of an address to the King and a petition to the House of Commons stated to have been agreed upon at a public meeting in the district of Gore. Similar papers have been received from McIntosh and Morrison, purporting to have been adopted at a public meeting at York. 268

July 24,
London.

July 24,
London.

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1832.
July 24,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends copy of resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the freeholders of the district of Niagara. The address was signed by 1,618 petitioners and contains the names of more respectable, wealthy and influential inhabitants than any document ever agreed upon in that district. The meeting affords proof of the prevailing excitement. After it had been organized the minority left and adopted an address of their own. Asks for another audience. Petition from Thomas Filer among the papers sent. Page 269

Enclosed. Proceedings of a meeting at Niagara. 272

McMahon to Woodruff. Acknowledges on the part of the Lieut. Governor the receipt of proceedings stated to have passed at a public meeting at Niagara. 278

Circular from the Colonial office that all representations to that office must be sent through the governors. 279

McMahon to Filer. Has submitted to the Lieut. Governor his application to be admitted on the U. E. list. 282

Woodruff to McMahon. Transmits report of proceedings at the meeting held at Niagara. 283

July 25,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Regrets the vote of £27,000 to the Bishops and clergy of British North America as impolitic. The Assembly of Upper Canada has expressed unqualified opposition to the principle of a church establishment. Continued argument against a church establishment. Hume (called Home in letter) is to present two petitions against the measure, the rest are to lie over. 284

A. P. S. describes Dr. Strachan as a pluralist, giving a list of the offices he holds. 289

August 3,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Statement respecting Sir John Colborne's administration of Upper Canada, in order to obtain an inquiry and the reform of existing abuses. 297

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Charges against Colborne submitted to the land owners of York and by them sustained. 334

Public opinion tested in York with respect to Colborne and Strachan. 353

Address of the Canadian conference of the Methodist Church to Sir John Colborne, with his answer. 356

Answer. 359

Defence of the Methodists against the aspersions of the Lieut. Governor. 365

Address to Colborne from Georgina. 392

Answer. 393

Remarks. 393

Meeting called in Talbot settlement. 395

Report of proceedings, with speech of Talbot. 396

Observations on Colborne's answer to the address of the Methodist Conference. 403

Remarks by Rev. E. Ryerson in the Conference paper respecting the attack made by the Lieut. Governor on the Wesleyan Methodists. 417

Extracts from the constitutions of 16 of the United States showing the provision they have made for education. 418 to 430

Other papers. 431 to 481

August 7,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Has sent memorial of Thomas Filer and Neil Mackinnon. All the signatures were not on the address from Lennox and Addington, one of the sheets having been defaced. Sends copy of the whole. It contains the names of the great majority of the substantial yeomanry of these counties. Asks for copies of papers he sent respecting state of the representation, with the manuscript appendix, and the representation concerning the public conduct of the Lieut. Governor in support of

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1832.

- petitions for his removal, but not the printed documents. Transmits letter from Cameron, now or lately a magistrate in the Home district. Knows nothing of the matters referred to in Cameron's letter. Page 494
- August 7, Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends memorial from Neil Mackinnon for land 489
London. in Canada. States his case.
Enclosed. Memorial. 491
- August 7, Mackenzie to Goderich. Represents the case of Thomas Filer, who has 482
London. petitioned for land as a U. E. loyalist; the objection to the grant in Upper Canada being that he lived in Lower Canada previous to 20th July, 1798, he can get no relief. Forwards his petition. 482
Enclosed. Petition of Thomas Filer, stating his services and asking for land. 484
- August 8, Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends memorial from Lieutenant McDermid 502
London. for the royal bounty. He had made applications to Upper and Lower Canada and to the Colonial Office but without effect. His condition of penury. 502
- August 8, Hume, Viger and Mackenzie to Goderich. Have been requested to 505
London. transmit address from the inhabitants of the district of Niagara, dated 31st March, 1832, to be presented to the King. 505
A note says that the committee at Fort George stated that the number of signatures was 1,618. 506
- August 13, Howick to Mackenzie. Goderich has found on perusal of Filer's papers 487
Downing that the Executive Council has decided correctly in his case and he sees no Street. reason to change the decision. Filer's petition should have been sent through the Lieut. Governor and in future Goderich will insist on this being done. 487
- August 13, The same to the same. Has received memorial of Neil Mackinnon for 493
Downing land. A similar memorial was sent by Mackinnon through the Lieut. Governor Street. and the application was refused having been made long after the sale system was established. 493
- August 13, The same to the same. He will, as requested, be allowed to make copies 501
Downing of papers on the public affairs of Upper Canada, but they cannot be furnished to him. 501
- August 15, The same to the same. In reference to the application on behalf of Mc- 504
Downing Dermid, Goderich cannot interfere with the decision of the legislature respecting his name being struck off the pension list. His claim for a year's pay for wound should be made to the Secretary at War. 504
- August 15, Goderich to Hume, Viger and Mackenzie. Has received their letter en- 507
Downing closing memorial of the inhabitants of the district of Niagara which he Street. has laid before the King. 507
- August 15, Mackenzie to Goderich. Has received letter that Neil McKinnon's peti-
London. tion was presented in vain. Asks for the return of the papers. Thanks for allowing a clerk to copy the papers. Has learned that Filer's petition has been refused. Asks for the papers. Had received circular that the petition should have been sent through the Lieut. Governor a rule to be strictly enforced. Had always tried to obey the regulations. Filer's petition was submitted to the Lieut. Governor and receipt was acknowledged by McMahon, his private secretary. That was sent with or before the petition. Believes he has conformed to the regulations contained in the circular of 2nd May, 1831, but the contents of the circular now sent were never published in the Colony. Makes further statement on the regulations. Hume promised to bring all grievances before the House of Commons, but His Lordship's willingness to redress all grievances had rendered this unnecessary. His complaints against Colborne and Strachan; his desire to make extracts from the duplicate journals of Assembly the originals having been burned. No extracts can be made in Canada owing to this cause for the ten years preceding 1824

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1832.

except for the year 1821. Complains that he cannot obtain details of the public expenditure in Upper Canada, contrary to the practice in Lower Canada and secrecy always gives rise to suspicion. Respecting fees collected by the Deputy Postmaster General, the memorial of Appleton, a schoolmaster, and other subjects. Page 508

August 20,
Downing
Street.

Howick to Mackenzie. The letter of Colborne's secretary acknowledging the receipt of Filer's petition was attached to the resolution of the inhabitants of Niagara and thus escaped the notice of Goderich, so that he was not aware that Filer had complied with the regulations. How official correspondence should be sent. Papers sent to the department become official, so that those of Filer and McKinnon cannot be returned, but those or any others he has forwarded may be copied. Appleton's petition has been sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. Goderich can not allow him to examine various accounts and documents in His Lordship's office. Duplicate copies of the Legislative papers and documents burned during the war have been sent to Upper Canada. 520

August 27,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Had received letter that the address of the Niagara district had been laid before the King, but there were forty or fifty other addresses or petitions delivered to His Lordship by Hume, Viger and himself to be presented to the King, some addressed to His Majesty in Council. They were delivered long before the Niagara address but no answer has been received respecting them. The petitioners did not wish to subject themselves to the species of remarks that Colborne indulged in towards the Methodists, by asking him as a favour to transmit the address. They complied with terms of the circular by sending certified copies the acknowledgments for which were transferred to the Colonial Office. If convenient it would be acceptable to give an answer to each address. The people of the colony have as yet been unable to find one Act for the general good by the reform ministry during its two years of existence. The copies of the journals of Assembly to be sent only extend to 1812 when the House was first burned. It was burned again in 1824 and except for one volume in manuscript and one printed the set is missing. He had found no difficulty in obtaining access to the journals of the Commons and cannot understand why his request should be thrice refused. Sends statement of and plan for the adjustment of the war losses. The injustice with which people were treated who lost all. What may be expected from this treatment should occasion again arise. Is not prepared to copy McKinnon and Filer's papers which he received as their property. If Bathurst's letter to McKinnon were returned a subscription would be opened for him, as he was promised the 200 acres. He had sent the circular to Canada that all addresses must be sent through the Lieut.-Governor; is now told that this is a mistake. Shall call on Howick to ascertain what is really the rule. Address from the County of Hastings sent to him for presentation by mail, the sum of £4, 6, 8 being charged as postage which Freeling offered to reduce to \$8. Asks that it be delivered free of postage, as it is on public business. 523

Enclosed. Remarks by Dr. Howison on the war losses of 1812. 531

Other documents, reports, addresses &c. relating to the losses with names of claimants and amounts awarded. 533 to 722

Continuation of papers relating to the claims for losses by the war of 1812. part 4 pages 723 to 773

September 5,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Complains of the inconvenience he suffers from not having received answers to communications on various subjects. 774

September 8,
Downing
Street.

Howick to Mackenzie. All the addresses were laid before the King. He may communicate this fact to the persons who signed them, without receiving a separate answer to each. With regard to the War losses and representation, Goderich cannot discuss these with any private individual but will receive any suggestions he has to make and will give him a personal

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1832.

interview. Appelton's petition was received without acknowledgement from the Lieut. Governor so was sent to him in July. As to the return of papers, those sent in letters are retained for reference and to depart from this rule would lead to the greatest inconvenience. As he (Mackenzie) was not aware of the rule he may have the papers but is warned that the same privilege would not be again granted. He can obtain more explicit information as to transmitting petitions. Goderich cannot interfere with the post-master General as to postage of petition. The inhabitants of Upper Canada have a secure and easy method of transmitting complaints to the Throne by the official channel.

Page 776

October 18,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Asks for an interview on the subject of War claims and on the existing regulations affecting the trade and industry of Upper Canada.

779

October 31,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends first statement sent concerning the petitions to the King which were signed by a majority of the male population of Upper Canada. His conduct approved of in not urging the discussion of the whole of the grievances by the House of Commons, His Lordship having rendered that unnecessary. Has met with unexpected difficulties in obtaining an audience and gives details of these. Asks now for an answer at as early a date as His Lordship's leisure would allow.

780

Enclosed. Resolutions of the committee of the House and adjoining districts approving of Mackenzie's proceedings.

782

Two letters to Mackintosh, chairman of the committee of the Home and adjoining districts respecting his proceedings in London.

783, 800

November 8,
Downing
Street.

Goderich to Colborne. Dispatch laid before the Assembly of Upper Canada. Although he declined to discuss the policy respecting Upper Canada, he has afforded Mackenzie every opportunity of doing justice to his case. Has selected three documents from the mass presented by Mackenzie who has adopted a style ill adapted to bring questions of so much intricacy and importance to a practical issue. He devoted his leisure to the consideration of Mackenzie's case as representing the comparatively small body as opposed to the much more numerous bodies on the other side. It is not necessary to have a very long experience of public controversies to be aware of the levity with which pretensions are advanced on the slightest grounds. The petitions on Mackenzie's side are signed by 12,075 persons, those on the other side by 26,854 expressing satisfaction with the laws and institutions, the others have impugned. Criticises the statements in Mackenzie's papers.

806

December 18,
London

Mackenzie to Goderich. Appeals for reform in Upper Canada in view of the disturbed state of various countries and the probabilities of a general war. A post script alleges that he was expelled from the Assembly for his advocacy of a Banking bill opposed to the interests of Government and that the casual expression in a newspaper was used as a pretext.

842

Enclosed. Bill for the regulation of Banking in Upper Canada.

851

December 24,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends petition from John Lumsden for land on account of his services.

890

Enclosed. Petition from Lumsden.

893

LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q-377-1.

- 1832.
- June 23, Peter Robinson to Rowan.
York.
- August 10, Chisholm to Peter Robinson.
Nelson.
- August 27, The same to the same.
Nelson.
- November 13. Statement of money paid for emigration.
- November 18. Return of destitute commuted pensioners.
- November 18. Return of commuted pensioners who left the settlement. This and the
five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 10th January, 1833.
- November 21, First report of the committee on education.
York.
- December 13, Second report of the same committee. Both enclosed in Colborne to
York. Hay, 14th January, 1833.
Appendix follows, containing the evidence.
Papers referred to in evidence.
- December— Report of select committee on the establishment of a Court of Chancery.
York. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay, 14th January, 1833.
1833. Proposed bill follows.
- January 10, Colborne to Goderich (No. 1). The advantage derived by the expendi-
York. ture for emigration last season, account of which is sent, with a description
of the settlers and a summary of the expenditure. Takes exception to
the system of employing emigrants in making new roads, as men with
experience could do the work at one-third of the cost. How the emigrants
might be employed on a system that he thought would succeed. Shall
direct the agents in the new townships to employ emigrants at low wages
in clearing lands. Page 1
- Enclosed. Statement of money paid the commissioner of Crown lands
on account of emigration. 9
- Chisholm to Peter Robinson. Reports the progress of the road and the
necessity of a larger money grant to complete it. Unless this be done the
emigrants must be discharged. 14
- The same to the same. Reports the number of people employed on the
Lake road. 16
- Return of destitute commuted pensioners remaining on their land at
Medonte. 17
- Return of commuted pensioners that left the settlement for want of means
to bring their land into cultivation. 19
- Objections to the rule that half pay officers must purchase at public
auction, receiving the deduction according to their rank and services.
Recommends an amendment by which these officers could be allowed to
purchase at the upset price. 20
- January 11, Colborne to Goderich (No. 2). Has received dispatch with copies of
York. resolutions of the House of Commons respecting petitions of the House of
Assembly. The case of Forsyth could not be understood without the report
from Robinson, who was attorney general at the time of the trial, which he
has received and now sends. 22
- Enclosed. Report of Judge Robinson in Forsyth's case. 24
- Statement by Philpotts respecting the removal of the fence on the mili-
tary reserve near the Falls of Niagara by Forsyth. 45

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1833.
January 14,
York.

January 14,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. Transmits statement of the casual and territorial revenue, including instalments from the Canada Company. Page 50

The same to Hay (private). Had proposed a scheme for rendering the labour of emigrants productive. The importance of emigration and its good effects. Sends estimates of the outlay and returns for one year based on the supposition that 100 acres might be cleared and planted before the 10th June and the crops and improvements sold to emigrants before September. How the scheme would furnish labour. The cost of distributing the emigrants but the benefit they have been to the province. The expenditure, about £10,000, can be borne by the territorial revenue without inconvenience. The expulsion and re-election of Mackenzie took place quietly; few interested. His dispatches are very amusing. The question of the clergy reserves difficult to solve. How is it to be disposed of? Transmits three reports of select committees and calls attention to those on the University and on education. Thinks the Secretary of State will approve of the terms of the new charter and of incorporating the Upper Canada College with King's College. Reverts to the question of emigration and points out what a magnificent colony can be raised up in ten years and by proper regulations firmly attached to the mother country. The estimate for the employment of emigrants will bear a rigid inspection. Hopes that the Secretary of State will approve of the scheme and that he may receive his instructions in April. If the charter should be confirmed recommends that the medical school should be opened as soon as possible. Dr. Rolph is a candidate for a professorship and should be encouraged. 51

Enclosed. Estimate of the probable expense of employing 100 emigrants in clearing land showing its increased value and the value of the crops. 58

Statement of the cost incurred in furnishing 100 men with teams, implements, &c. 59

First report of the committee on education. 60

Second report. 68

Appendix to second report containing the evidence. 83

Papers referred to in evidence. 134

Report of select committee on capitation tax imposed by Lower Canada on emigrants. 153

Report of the select committee on the establishment of a Court of Chancery. 167

Proposed bill for the establishment of a Court of Chancery. 176

January 16,
York.

Colborne to Hay. Has received the voluminous correspondence resulting from Mackenzie's visit. He is regarded by a majority of the respectable classes and known to be a seditious, unprincipled demagogue. Many of his statements and insinuations are against the Assembly and Legislative Council; believes therefore that the production of the dispatch before prorogation would cause much irritation. Several of the subjects spoken of by Mackenzie had been laid before the Colonial Secretary by the Assembly and Lieut. Governor and two of the most respectable and opulent gentlemen had been sent to London to urge payment of the war losses without effect but as soon as a persevering impostor gives his version the claims are taken into consideration. Mentions these facts to show what caution should be used in dealing with a demagogue formidable from perseverance and cunning. If it is understood that a demagogue makes an impression whilst those who in times of emergency are looked to for support continue to be overlooked, the reputation of the demagogue must rise in the estimation of his fellows and enable him to increase his factious party. He could be rendered harmless if managed properly, but has no doubt he will on his return try to establish political unions. The province is tranquil and many of Mackenzie's supporters are not sorry he is absent. Hopes the nomination of Rolph for the professorship will not be forgotten. 183

(This letter is dated 1832, no doubt in error.)

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1833.
January 16,
York. Colborne to Goderich. Sends statement of funds from rent of lands and interest on sales of clergy lands, of the sums from Crown lands paid to the Assistants Commissary and of clergy lands sold in 1832. Remarks on payments and revenues of the latter. Considers himself authorised to issue warrants to pay the salaries of the church of England missionaries, to build rectories, &c. Page 187
- Enclosed.* Statement of clergy reserves sold in 1832. 189
- Memorandum of amounts paid to the assistant commissary general on account of clergy reserves. 190
- Statement of the fund E, arising from clergy reserves. 191
- January 17,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 5). A bill has passed the legislature for payment of that part of the war losses which is to be settled in the province. Recommends that the sum of £57,000 granted conditionally be authorised to be paid to the claimants. 192
- January 23,
York. The same to the same (No. 6). To show the advantages that might be derived from the sale of part of the reserves and in encouraging the extension of the town to the westward sends plan of the town and harbour of York and of the land called the military reserve. Had been instructed to lease a portion of the reserve but nothing was done owing to difficulties in the way and to the doubt that the class of settlers who might promote the prosperity of the town would not improve a lease hold. The value of the lands has increased and if a portion of the reserves was sold the average price of £200 an acre might be obtained. The reason for recommending the sale of this land is because the eastern part of the town is affected by the effluvia from the Don. Further improvements referred to in accompanying report. 194
- Enclosed.* Report from Captain Richardson respecting the harbour at York. 198
- Sketch of a ground plan for a projected place d'armes at York. 202
- Plan of York, U.C. 203
- January 23.
York. Colborne to Hay. Considering the effect Goderich's able refutation of Mackenzie's statements would have, he had decided to transmit it to the Assembly. Mackenzie has stated in his paper that Hume recommends the establishment of political unions in the province. His conduct is disgraceful in encouraging this mischievous demagogue. 204
- P. S. Should an application be made by the directors of the Canada Company to purchase more land it should be rejected as the exertions of a land company cannot now promote the welfare of the country. 205
- January 24,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 7). Has transmitted to the Assembly His Lordship's dispatch with statements from Mackenzie with his voluminous documents. Sends copy of his message. Mackenzie expelled but reelected without opposition. Has reason to believe that the supplies he has recommended will be granted. 206
- Enclosed.* Message transmitting dispatch from Goderich respecting grievances said to exist in Upper Canada. 208
- February 2,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 8). Sends address from the Assembly to the King to secure to Upper Canada its proportion of duties collected at Quebec. 209
- Enclosed.* Address. 211
- February 15,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 9). Sends copy of his speech on closing the legislature. 213
- Enclosed.* Gazette with speech. 214
- February 16,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 10). Had sent dispatch of 8th November to Legislative Council and Assembly which was the occasion of a very angry discussion. Sends addresses from both Houses respecting His Lordship's allusions which it was thought a duty to notice. Under the circumstances

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and with reference to the petitions carried by Mackenzie has no doubt that his (Colborne's) conduct will be approved of. Page 218

Enclosed. Address of Assembly to Colborne returning thanks for transmitting dispatch respecting letters and documents addressed to Goderich to prove that the people of the happy and prosperous colony were oppressed and burdened with grievances. Considering that the bearer, Mackenzie, was twice expelled from the Assembly and who from having fabricated libels was unworthy of a seat in the Assembly, His Lordship, it might be supposed, had he thought of this, would not have felt at liberty to recognise him as the agent or speaking the sentiments of any portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. The remedy for any ill complained of is in the hands of the Legislature of the colony. The proper opinion of the nature of the people held by the Colonial Secretary. 220

Address from the Legislative Council respecting Goderich's dispatch with Mackenzie's papers. 224

February 28,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 11). Browne, a magistrate, complained of by Levi Soper, may not have been qualified for all the duties but the executive government could not displace him by dismissal unless a case of misconduct was clearly made out. Sends report on Browne's case. 246

Enclosed. Complaint of Soper that Browne had not been dismissed. 248

Memorandum without date or signature on Soper's complaint (here called Leonard, elsewhere Levi). The magistrates of the Newcastle district charge Towke with writing Soper's complaint against Browne and forging his signature. Towke is the correspondent of Hume. He is anxious that Hume should believe the memorial to be genuine. 251

LT.-GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q. 377-2.

1832.
May 14.

Remarks on the address for a protective duty. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.

August 16,
York.

Bonnycastle to Rowan.

September 4,
Quebec.

Nicolls to the same.

November 5,
Niagara.

Melville to Bonnycastle.

November 8,
York.

Bonnycastle to Rowan. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th March, 1833.

December 21.

Report on pensions. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

1833.
February 5,
York.

Bonnycastle to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 4th March, 1833.

February 7,
York.

Address from Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.

February 12,
York.

Address from the Assembly respecting the post office. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 24th March, 1833.

February 12,
York.

Address of the Legislative Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

A second address of the same date was also enclosed.

February 16,
York.

Report of the Attorney General. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th March, 1833.

March 4,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 12). Had not been notified of the excess of the grant of marshy land at Niagara till after the Act passed. The dock

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1833.

company was informed that the Act would be disallowed unless the ground in question could be resumed by government, but the company do not seem desirous to retain the ground marked on the plan. Page 252

Enclosed. Sketch showing the ground given to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company. 254

Bonnycastle to Rowan. The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company does not wish to retain ground the property of the ordnance, and are willing to lease the store and wharf at Navy Hall and the only guard house and to keep them in repair. Proposes an additional clause to the Act. 255

Nicolls to the same. Objections to Bonnycastle's proposal and other papers relating to the land at Niagara for the Harbour and Dock Company. 257
Colborne to the Lord Bishop.

March 12,
York.

March 15,
York.

Rowan to Bishop Macdonell, also to Synod in Upper Canada in Communion with the Church of Scotland and to the Methodist Conference. These and the preceding enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 27th March, 1833.

March 16,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 13). Sends communications respecting the Solicitor General acting as agent for the clergy of the Church of England, showing that the Executive Government only sanctioned the Solicitor General's acting as a private advocate in the case. 266

Enclosed. Hagerman to Rowan. He goes to England with the object of presenting a petition on behalf of the Church of England setting forth the right of that Church to the clergy reserves and asks leave of absence. 267

Rowan to Hagerman. The Lieut. Governor has no objection to his being absent for 15 months, but he can only grant six months' leave; recommends him to apply to the Colonial Secretary for the rest. He (Hagerman) in his advocacy of the Church of England can only be acknowledged as a private advocate. 269

March 19,
York.

Memorial of the Church of England clergy. 271

Colborne to the Lord Bishop. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 27th March, 1833.

March 20,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 14). Sends two addresses from the Legislative Council, objecting to the Assembly not having made the usual provision for the judges and Crown officers and for the salaries of other judicial officials. The salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council should be secured permanently and if the Assembly would not admit the charge he trusted to be authorised to pay the salary from the provincial funds under the control of the Crown. Calls attention to reductions of salaries. If the expenditures for civil government not voted by the Assembly are authorized to be paid by the Crown revenues the greater part of the expenditure might be gradually transferred by the House to the territorial revenues. Various documents annexed. 275

Enclosed. Address of the Legislative Council to Colborne. 278

Second address. 284

Copy of the second clause of the Act passed in 1833 granting money for the civil administration. 287

General estimate of the expenditure and resources of Upper Canada for 1833. 288

Report of the Attorney General that whilst he cannot recommend refusing the Royal assent to the Supply bill, he does not approve of the manner of granting the supply. Petition of Cameron for his salary as provincial secretary and registrar. 294

Memorial of C. C. Small for payment of his salary. 297

Memorial of Jarvis, sheriff of the Home district for his salary. 299

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1833. March 21, York.	Colborne to Goderich (No. 15). Sends joint Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly respecting the tax imposed by the legislature of Lower Canada on emigrants arriving at Quebec. Page 301	302
	Notes, initialled E. T. H., on the address from Upper Canada respecting the emigrant tax.	306
March 23, York.	<i>Enclosed.</i> The joint address mentioned in the letter.	318
	Colborne to Goderich (No. 16). Sends address from the Assembly for a protective duty on cotton and tobacco, the growth of the United States so as to draw the commerce in these articles through the canals and lakes of Canada.	319
	Remarks on the address for the protective duty.	320
March 24, York.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly for a protective duty.	322
	Colborne to Goderich (No. 17). Sends address from the Assembly for an alteration in conducting the post office department.	323
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly praying that the post office department be placed under the control of the Colonial legislature.	326
March 26, York.	Colborne to Goderich (No. 18). Sends report of the Quebec committee on the subject of commuted pensioners as settlers. The system has proved a failure although 400 or 500 have established themselves on their lots with success. Sends petition from pensioners in the Newcastle district for assistance.	327
March 27, York.	Report on pensioners.	329
	Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Had after some hesitation decided to send dispatch of 8th November to the Legislative Council and Assembly knowing the temper in which it would be received; but it was thought desirable to have it circulated owing to its refutations of Mackenzie's statements, particularly as his adherents had assumed a very subdued tone. He (Goderich) may form a good idea of the manner in which it was received by the two newspapers sent. The difference in the estimate of the number of signatures to petitions. Has not had time to procure a list of the petitions but believes the statement he made to Hay is correct. The failure of Mackenzie's friends to hold meetings. Had they been successful they would have endeavoured to form political unions as advised by Hume.	332
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Stanton to Rowan. Gumitt told Carfrae that there were between 32,000 and 33,000 signatures to the petitions but he (Gumitt) is out of town so that he cannot see the copy of the names.	333
	Remarks of the Kingston <i>Chronicle</i> on Goderich's dispatch.	338
	Remarks of the <i>Star</i> on Goderich's dispatch.	350
	Remarks of the London <i>Sun</i> on Goderich's dispatch.	360
	Remarks of the Upper Canada <i>Herald</i> .	363
	Meeting of the freeholders of Lennox and Addington.	367
	Second article of the Kingston <i>Chronicle</i> on Goderich's dispatch.	372
	Remarks in opposition to the prevailing system of post office management in Upper Canada.	376
March 27, York.	Colborne to Goderich (No. 19). Has notified the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Presbyterian Synod and the Methodist Conference of the grants to enable them to build churches and chapels. Sends copies of his communications showing the respective amounts of the grants. The further grant will not be required before 1834.	378
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Rowan to Bishop Macdonell. The sum of £900 has been granted to be expended for building churches or chapels for Roman Catholics.	379
	The same to the Synod in Upper Canada in communion with the Church of Scotland. A grant of £900 has been made to assist in building churches or chapels.	

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1833.

Rowan to the Methodist Conference. A grant of £900 has been made to erect churches or chapels as may be required. Page 380

Colborne to the Lord Bishop. Respecting the allowances to be made to the clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 381

The same to the same. Further on the same subject. 384

March 27,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Recommends that the Imperial Parliament deal with the clergy reserves as the Assembly would never adopt any measure satisfactory to the province or approved of by His Majesty's government. Whatever arrangements are made will be received with dissatisfaction by all parties interested. Government therefore can pursue no other course than one which may protect the interests of the Episcopal Church and dissenting churches so far as political affairs will allow. Considers that if certain changes were made the Episcopal Church would not oppose them although at present they contend for their extreme rights. Statement of the acreage sold with the probabilities of future sales. The Presbyterians in communion with the Church of Scotland have no reason to complain, if certain advantages were given. 385

March 28,
York.

The same to the same (No. 20). Sends returns asked for by the House of Commons. They could not be sooner sent owing to the delay in procuring statements from the members of the legislature. 389

Enclosed. Titles of public bills originating in the Assembly which were rejected by the Legislative Council. 391

Bills originating in the Assembly but afterwards rejected by it on account of amendments in the Legislative Council. 394

These returns were for the last ten sessions. 391 to 412

Return of the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Assembly, specifying any public employment they may hold, with return of lands granted to each. 413

March 29,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. Reports the death of Baby, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 417

March 30,
York.

The same to the same (No. 21). Sends memorial from Cattermole for a grant of land on the ground of his services for the promotion of emigration. 418

Enclosed. Memorial. 419

April 5,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 22). Sends copy of application of the Bishop of Quebec for £50 to be paid to Rev. Alexander Bethune for services to the clergy corporation with copy of the answer. 422

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Colborne. That he had informed Bethune of his having an equitable claim for £50, for services rendered to the clergy corporation. 423

Rowan to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Colborne will forward letter to His Majesty's government. 424

April 6,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 23). Sends letter found on Fitzgerald charged with murder in Ireland which leaves no doubt of his guilt. 426

April 8,
York.

The same to the same (No. 24). Sends communication from the commissioner of Crown lands respecting the amount paid to the commissary general on account of clergy reserves sold during the quarter ending 31st March, 1833. 427

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid to the commissary general £4,000 currency on account of clergy reserves. 428

Statement of clergy reserves sold by the commissioner of Crown land in the quarter ending 31st March, 1833. 429

April 10,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. The sum required to complete the indemnification to the sufferers by the late war, amounts to £57,910, the Legislature having passed an Act to raise the necessary sum by debentures which with duties on salt and whiskey will amount to £57,412. 10s. The propriety of having all claims liquidated for reasons given. 430

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Enclosed. Dunn, Receiver General to Rowan. Had no doubt of being able to raise the amount authorised by the Act shall, therefore, begin to carry into effect the provisions of the law. Page 434

Statement in elucidation of the preceding. 435

April 15, Colborne to Goderich (No. 25). Sends address from inhabitants of the village of Port Hope. 440

York. *Enclosed.* Address. 441

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q 377-3.

1830.

October 12, Couper to ———
Quebec.

October 13, Kempt to Colborne.
Quebec.

October 14, Couper to (Respective Officers?)
Quebec.

November 18, Murray to Aylmer. This and the three preceding documents are
Downing enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 24th April, 1833.
Street.

1832.
February 27, Petition from Mrs. Gray. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 29th
Brockville. May, 1833.

1833.
January 24, Petition of William Berczy. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 28th
York. May, 1833.

January 24, Petition of George Evans. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 20th
York. May 1833.

Certificates follow.

March 8, Rowan to Jarvis. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd March, 1833.
York.

March 19, Petition of Arthur Burnet undated, the certificate of service signed by
York. Rowan is dated as in the margin. Enclosed in Colborne to Goderich 20th
May, 1833.

March 27, Jarvis to the Chief Justice.
York.

March 30, Memorial by the Chief Justice and puisné judges of King's Bench, Upper
York. Canada. Both enclosed in Colborne to Goderich, 23rd May, 1833,

Colborne to Goderich (No. 26). Remarks on the revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands and on the system of distributing emigrants. How the land to the north of the St. Lawrence is distributed into clergy and Crown reserves and other classes. Page 443

April 16, Colborne to Goderich (No. 27). Sends report from the magistrates of the Newcastle district that the memorial alleged to have been sent by L. Soper was a forgery and not written or signed by him. 451

April 19, *Enclosed.* Report by the magistrates of the Newcastle district that the report alleged to be Soper's was fictitious and a forgery, Soper himself denying he had either written or signed it. 453

Report of two magistrates that they visited Soper who denied that he signed any communication to Goderich and gave an acknowledgement to that effect. 455

Statement by Soper. 456

Affidavit by Wallis that Soper denied ever signing a petition to Goderich. 457

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Affidavit of Sowden that he did not make use of the expression attributed to him. Page 458

Notification by the magistrates to Colborne of their having passed resolutions on the equivocating conduct of Soper in the letter forwarded. 459

Resolutions. 460

Soper's letter. 461

April 20,
York.

Colborne to Hay (private). Has lately written to Goderich on various subjects. Trusts the subject of the war losses will never be brought before the provincial legislature again. The clergy reserves must be settled by the Imperial Parliament and if possible this session. How the reserves might be disposed of, but none of the parties interested will be satisfied with an arrangement that can be prudently made. Does not believe that the advantageous terms offered to emigrants by Upper Canada will affect Lower Canada as the advantages of the Upper Province are so great and if the emigrants cannot get land there they will move to the westward. The progress made by townships owing to the encouragements afforded to emigrants. The evil effect of the neglect of this policy. Does not believe that the Land company in Lower Canada will find a profit in their land speculations. The profits of the company in Upper Canada arise from the sale of Crown reserves in the old townships. Sends paper to show how signatures are obtained to petitions and the little importance to be attached to them, the character of the meetings and the class of settlers to be the test. The circumspection required in dealing with Mackenzie; his perseverance, cunning and disregard of truth give him some advantage. The permission to him to examine the provincial journals gives him a lift as a provincial agent; but hopes that his folly and want of judgment have rendered him less formidable than he had been. Thanks for Goderich's dispatch of 8th February. 462

April 24,
York.

The same to Goderich (No. 28.) Sends document to explain the grounds on which he applied to the commander of the forces for the issue of arms to companies of militia that would clothe themselves. Believed himself authorized to direct the officers of volunteers to receive the arms. The issue, it was stated by the commander of the forces was made on the understanding that should government insist on payment he (Colborne) should guarantee it, but subsequently the commander of the forces in a private communication said he would comply with any requisition of his (Colborne). Return sent of the arms issued. 471

Enclosed. Kempt to Colborne. Will comply with the demand for arms on the understanding that if government insists on payment, he (Colborne) shall guarantee the same. 474

Couper to ———. The commander of the forces requests that the quantity of arms and accoutrements at Kingston be increased to the number to complete 600 infantry and 300 cavalry. 476

The same to (Respective officers?) Order to issue from the Ordnance stores in Upper Canada such serviceable arms as Colborne may demand for the service of the militia. 477

Murray to Aylmer. Approves of his directions for the issue of arms for the volunteer militia of Upper Canada. 479

Return of arms, &c., issued to a portion of the militia of Upper Canada. 480

General statement of arms furnished to the militia of Upper Canada. 482

Note in reference to the demand for payment for arms issued to the militia of Upper Canada. 484

Colborne to Goderich (confidential). Long and elaborate account of the political state of Upper Canada. 485

Enclosed. Rowan to H. J. Boulton. That his services and those of the Solicitor General are no longer required. 502

April 30,
York.

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1833.

Rowan to H. J. Boulton. The part of the political proceedings of himself and the Solicitor General to which the Colonial Secretary particularly adverts is their promoting the repeated expulsion of a member of the Assembly, although the constitutional objections to this were communicated. Page 503

H. J. Boulton to Rowan. Desires to know for what breach of public duty he and the Solicitor General have been removed from office. 504

May 2,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. Hopes to remove the unfavourable impression that exists in His Lordship's mind. In his letter of 10th January he intended to represent strongly the impolicy of allowing Mackenzie to obtain credit for settling a question which neither Clarke nor Crooks had succeeded in doing. His frank letters to Hay were always written with the best intentions. 505

May 8,
York.

The same to Hay (private). Boulton has suggested being furnished with a letter of introduction. His prospects destroyed in consequence of his dismissal. It would be satisfactory if the affair could be concluded by the replacing of Boulton and Hagerman. 508

May 8,
York.

The same to the same (private). His essay on his political proceedings will explain his difficulties. The Executive Government cannot interfere with the views of members of the Assembly; but it has been its aim to encourage persons of influence, and whose attachment to the Mother Country was known to endeavour to obtain seats in the Assembly. If the House should be well composed during next session no great inconvenience could be experienced from the factious spirit encouraged by Mackenzie. The hostility of many to the local government may be traced to jealousy or disappointment. It may be expedient to appease them. But the views of others are directed to republican institutions, having no regard for the Mother Country. The least concession to this party can only increase their power for mischief. The difficulty on deciding as to patronage. He is of no party. Believes that by a steady course the influence of Mackenzie may be destroyed, and alleged grievances discussed without apprehension of the result. The unfortunate result of submitting the dispatch of the 8th of November to the Assembly. Had written to Goderich explaining his remarks on the claims for losses. Is aware how difficult it is to get rid of the pertinacious demagogue. The character of the newspapers he is asked to forward. 510

May 9,
York.

The same to Goderich. Appleton's petition with report by the president of the Board of Education on his case was forwarded in dispatch of 19th April, 1832. Sends copy of dispatch with enclosures. 515

Enclosed. Colborne to Goderich. In reference to Appleton's petition sends remarks by the Board of Education on the case. 516

Appleton to Colborne. Sends copy of petition addressed to Goderich for which he asks an acknowledgment. 517

Report by Dr. Strachan, president of Board of Education, on the case of Appleton. The necessity for reducing the salaries of teachers, of which no one complained but the petitioner, as they saw the necessity for changes. 518

Petition of Appleton. States his services as a schoolmaster and prays for an investigation of his complaint of being deprived of the statutory allowance. 521

May 13,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (private and confidential). Sends considerations that may influence His Lordship's decision in approving of the person recommended for the office of Solicitor General and may show the difficulty in nominating a provincial barrister for the office. Boulton is unpopular and Hagerman not sufficiently popular to occasion any great sensation in the province on his own account but the dismissal of these gentlemen cannot fail to irritate a number of settlers who believe they were endeavouring

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to put an end to the system of agitation begun by Mackenzie. Considers it would be imprudent to recommend any one whose appointment would be considered a triumph for Mackenzie. Has been left little discretion as regards the nomination of a successor, as a positive expression of opinion is required respecting the qualifications of members of the bar whose political course has been at variance with that of the late law officers of the Crown. In this class Bidwell, John Rolph and Robert Baldwin must be placed and declared qualified to fill the office of Solicitor General. None of these should be appointed and if his choice were left free he would recommend Mr. Archibald Maclean, of Cornwall, as the fittest person for Solicitor General. Will not communicate with him till he hears how far the nomination may be considered objectionable. His political opinions and influence. Whoever is appointed must be informed that it is only a temporary engagement. Sends list of barristers. Page 525

Enclosed. List of barristers. 530

May 14,
York.

Colborne to Hay (private and confidential). The appointment of John Rolph to the office of Solicitor General adds to the mortification of those who regret the result of Mackenzie's mission. Has been always on good terms with Rolph and his refusal to attend Mackenzie's meetings gives him a claim on the Executive Government. He resides in York and has a large practice as a surgeon. If appointed to a lectureship in the university, the province would derive more benefit from his talents as professor of anatomy than from the course his political friends are desirous he should adopt. This deserves consideration. 532

May 14,
York.

The same to Goderich (No. 31). Sends copies of the journals of Assembly for 1830, 1831 and 1832. 534

May 15,
York.

The same to the same (No. 32). Has received dispatch with memorial from Whitlaw respecting a grant of land in 1815. Cannot find that he made any personal application for land. Sends Surveyor General's report. 535

Enclosed. Hurd to Rowan. Can discover no trace of a grant of land to Whitlaw among the records of the surveyor's office. 537

May 16,
York.

Colborne to Goderich. Returns the paper forwarded from the Philological Society with the equivalents filled in by Givins and the officers of the Indian department. 538

May 17,
York.

The same to the same (No. 33). In reference to the statement by Mackenzie that of the majority of 27 members of Assembly who voted against an address for the dissolution of the Assembly, 19 held offices at the pleasure of the Crown, there were only 7 holding such offices exclusive of two postmasters appointed by the deputy postmaster general, unless magistrates and officers of militia be included, and almost every intelligent land holder, living on his estate and of good character, is either one or the other. In reference to the delay in sending the blue book, the assessment and population returns are not collected till June, so that it can seldom be completed before the end of July. Notes on various subjects. The attempts to hold meetings in various districts to form political unions have proved abortive. 539

Note on the method of making up the blue book. 543

Enclosed. Cameron to Rowan. He is ready as provincial secretary to prepare the blue book but must have additional assistance. 544

May 18,
York.

Colborne to Goderich (No. 34). In reference to the observations of Mackenzie on the laws of Upper Canada regulating the appointment of grand and petty jurors, sends remarks by Chief Justice Robinson. If a well digested scheme for the regulation of these laws were proposed, he should use his best endeavours to promote an Act to amend the present system. 546

Enclosed. Remarks of Chief Justice Robinson on the jury laws. 548

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1833.
May 22,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 35). Sends report of a select committee of the Assembly, on the Post Office department in Upper Canada, but not approved. If an annual statement of the income and expenditure were laid before the Legislative Council and Assembly few would desire that the legislature should have further control. An improvement might be made by having a deputy postmaster general to reside at York. Page 555
Enclosed. Report of the select committee. 557
Bill for the establishment of a post office department in Upper Canada. 572
- May 23,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 36). Sends memorial from the Chief Justice and puisné judges that no provision was made by the Assembly for travelling expenses. Unless charges of this description be borne by the revenue under the control of the Crown, their payment by the provincial legislature will be very uncertain. 584
Enclosed. Memorial. 585
Jarvis to the Chief Justice. Sends letter in answer to his application to the Lieut. Governor, showing that he no longer had under control a fund on which he could order a warrant for his (Jarvis's) allowance for attendance on King's Bench, as he attended by order of the judges, trusts that his influence will secure the payment. 593
Rowan to Jarvis. The fund to meet expenses attending the administration of justice being no longer under the control of the Lieut. Governor he cannot issue a warrant for the sum claimed for attending the court of King's Bench in 1832. 594
- May 23,
Kingston. Resolutions in favour of Hagerman. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th July, 1833.
- May 24,
Kingston. Address of inhabitants of Kingston. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th July, 1833.
- May 28,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 37). Transmits petition from William Berczy of Amherstburg respecting a claim he has frequently brought forward. The copies of the orders in Council show that a grant of 2000 acres was made to the petitioner as a sufficient remuneration for his claim. Berczy bears a high character in the province and is entitled to any indulgence that can properly be given 596
Enclosed. Petition of Berczy for the confirmation of the grant of land made to his father, the late William Berczy. 598
Copy of the deed of sale referred to in the petition. 614
Report of the Executive Council on the petition of William Berczy. 618
Other documents on the subject. 620 to 622
- May 29,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 38). Sends petition from Mrs. Sarah Gray for a grant of land on account of the services of her late husband, killed at Sackett's harbour. 623
Enclosed. Petition of Mrs. Sarah Gray. The Council appended the following note to the petition: "The Council regret that they cannot recommend the prayer of the within petition." 625
Colborne to Goderich (No. 39). Sends two petitions for land, but owing to the short military services of the petitioners cannot recommend them. 626
Enclosed. Petition from Arthur Burnet for land. 627
Petition from George Evans for land. 628
Certificate in favour of George Evans. 629
- May 31,
York. Colborne to Goderich (No. 40.) Sends copy of explanations respecting Givins applying for the help of assistant commissary general Randall. From his advanced age, Givins is not able for active superintendence, but he can conduct the correspondence and his experience is valuable. Recommends the appointment of an assistant superintendent. 630
Enclosed. Givins to Colborne. Explains his reasons for applying for assistance for the performance of his duties. 633

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1833.
July 4,
York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 41). Transmits award of the arbitrators authorised to settle proportion of duties on imports at Quebec to be paid to Upper Canada. Page 637
- Enclosed.* Arbitrators to Colborne. Send the award regarding the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada. 639
- The award. 640
- July 5,
York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends copies of the Acts passed last session. 643
- July 8,
York. The same to the same (No. 43). Sends, at the request of John S. Cartwright, resolutions passed at a public meeting in Kingston respecting the removal of Hagerman from the office of Solicitor General. 644
- Enclosed.* Resolutions in favour of Hagerman. 645
- July 10,
York. Colborne to Stanley. Sends address from inhabitants of Kingston to Upper Canada. 649
- Enclosed.* Address approving of the dismissal of Hagerman. 650
- July 12,
York. Colborne to Hay (private). On his route to Long Point and return he saw the increasing prosperity of the western parts of the province, the whole population contented and happy, the emigrants improving their lands with much energy. The discharged soldiers at Adelaide suffered much in the spring from their own imprudence and idleness; most of them are now employed, but several have left to seek employment. Ten thousand emigrants have arrived at Quebec, of whom 4,000 have reached York. The Lord Egremont's emigrants have been forwarded to the western townships to join their countrymen established there last autumn. The demand for labour is extensive. The number of emigrants arriving is larger than that of last year. Several persons with capital, not intending to settle, have bought blocks of land, being alarmed at the state of affairs in Great Britain. Is afraid that these speculators will shut up some of the best townships. Jameson has entered on his duties as Attorney General, and will take the Western Circuit. Draper has been nominated King's Counsel for the Eastern Circuit. The journals supporting Mackenzie are trying to prepare their respective districts for an election, but they do not appear to have much influence. Has no doubt Mackenzie received information which should not have been communicated to him. Will forward the half yearly return of the receipts and expenditure of the territorial revenue as soon as possible. The expense for emigrants last year was very great, but in view of the disease raging and of the panic, it was necessary. 653
- July 23,
York. The same to Stanley (No. 45). Sends memorial by Mrs. Claus to the Treasury for a pension. 657
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 658
- Previous correspondence on the subject of a grant of land by the Indians to Claus and of a pension to his widow. 660, 661
- July 24,
York. Colborne to Stanley (No. 46). Sends application from Rees for a grant of land on account of his services. 663
- Enclosed.* Petition of William Rees stating the medical services he rendered to invalid and other troops on board the transport ship "Fanny" and asking that his memorial may be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. 664
- Memorial to Stanley for a grant of land in consideration of his services. 665
- July 25,
York. Letters and instructions relative to the employment of Rees. 668, 669
- Colborne to Stanley. Sends communications from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, respecting the amount he has paid over on account of Clergy Reserves sold. 670
- Enclosed.* Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid to the Assistant Commissary General £2,000 currency on account of Clergy Reserves sold. 671

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LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1833.

Q. 378—1.

1823.
December 15. Certificate by Robert Nelles of the good character of Levi and Benjamin W. Lewis. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.
1831.
January 1, Kingston. Petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
- January 29, York. Petition by George Savage. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd September, 1833.
- November 21, York. Petition of the Bank of Upper Canada to the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August, 1833.
1832.
May 23. Parkinson to Nixon.
Certificate in favour of Nixon, undated follows this.
Petition of John Nixon.
- August 4, London U.C. Petition of William Jackson.
- August 5, London U.C.
- August 11, York. Rowan to Jackson.
- October 17. Petition of John Ardell.
October 19, London U.C. Jackson to Rowan.
- October 19, London U.C. Nixon to ————
- October 24, York. Memorandum by Rowan.
- October 31, Port Talbot. Talbot to Rowan.
- No date. Petition of Levi Lewis.
1833.
January 28, London U.C. Nixon to Rowan.
- January 28, London U.C. Ardill to the same.
- April 17, London U.C. Jackson to the same.
- April 17, London U.C. Nixon to the same.
- April 17, London U.C. Ardill to the same.
- April 17, London U.S. Lewis to the same.
- April 19, London U.C. Deposition of Talbot.
- May 6. Nixon to Colborne.
- May 7, York. Rowan to presiding Councillor. This and the nineteen preceding are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.
- July 31, York. Memorial from the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August 1833.

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1833.
August 2,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 48). Has received dispatch with enclosures respecting the Banks of Upper Canada. Run caused by the information forwarded by Mackenzie that the Act passed to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank was to be disallowed. Had, therefore, considered it expedient to communicate contents of the dispatch to the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada. Sends copy of the official notice which he hopes will prevent any injurious result. Suggests that the Lieutenant Governor may be instructed to withhold the order disallowing the Act should the provisions proposed by His Majesty's government be adopted at an early period of the session. Page 1

Enclosed. Rowan to Allan, president of the Bank of Upper Canada. In reference to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and of the Commercial Bank, Colborne will forward any observations the directors may wish to send. 4

Allan to Colborne. Long and elaborate detail of the proceedings of the Bank of Upper Canada, established on the same principles as those of banks in Lower Canada whose charters had been sanctioned. 6

Petition to the Assembly for an amendment to the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada to enable the capital to be increased. 40

Memorial from the president and directors of the Bank of Upper Canada praying that the proclamation of the disallowance of the Act to increase the capital of the bank may be delayed until His Majesty's government may be made acquainted with the ruinous consequences of such a measure. 42

August 2,
York.

Colborne to Hay. Introduces Dunn, Receiver General, who is a director of the Bank of Upper Canada and a shareholder in the Commercial Bank, and can give him information of the proceedings of the banks and the probable effects of the disallowance. 44

August 2,
York.

The same to the same (private). Had reported that he thought it expedient to communicate to the president of the Bank of Upper Canada the intentions of His Majesty's government to disallow the Act for increasing the capital. The information circulated by Mackenzie and his friends would probably have occasioned a run on the Kingston Bank had he (Colborne) not addressed the official note to the president. The orders in Council disallowing the Act need not be notified before January next, suggests that the interests of the public would be best consulted by authorising the Lieutenant Governor to withhold the order if the amended Act can be carried into effect at an early period of the session. 46

August 3,
York.

The same to Stanley (No. 49). Has granted leave of absence to Dunn, Receiver General, for six months. Sends copy of letter from him assigning his reasons for applying for leave. 48

Enclosed. Dunn to Rowan. Has been unsuccessful in his attempt to borrow money on the credit of Upper Canada. The failure does not so much arise from the interest being limited as from the great scarcity of money. Must give up the system of trying to borrow money on this side of the Atlantic. Believes he can obtain the money in London. Sends copy of letter from there which in some degree induced him to proceed to London. 49

August 8,
York.

Report of Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th August, 1833.

August 8,
York.

Report of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 16th September, 1833.

August 13,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 50). Sends petitions from Jackson, Nixon, Ardill and Lewis, complaining of being ejected by Talbot from lands they had held for some years. Talbot explained that he found it necessary to dispose of the lots of petitioners to others to enforce the laws, they besides

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not being desirable settlers. The petitioners are not satisfied and ask that their cases be laid before His Majesty's government. Page 53

Enclosed. Rowan to the presiding Councillor. Sends four petitions with report by Talbot. The Lieutenant Governor desires the Executive Council to report on the cases for transmission to His Majesty's Government. 55

The Executive Council can afford no further information on the petitions transmitted to that contained in them and in the report by Talbot. Before transmitting them to the Colonial Secretary, the Council think this should be communicated so that Talbot could furnish a more detailed statement if desired. 56

Petition of William Jackson. 57

Rowan to Jackson. The statement in his petition will be referred to Talbot. 61

Jackson to Rowan. Contradicts the statement of Talbot that he had been entered for 100 acres 12 years ago and had never occupied or improved the land. He had only been entered for nine years and had occupied and improved a considerable portion of it as proof of which the locatee had the improvements surveyed and offered to pay for them. He is not an emigrant as Talbot says, but has lived with his father in London for 13 years, being only 19 years old. 62

Memorandum that the papers were sent to Talbot for his observations. 64

Jackson to Rowan. Understands that the Lieut. Governor does not think it a case in which he can interfere; shall be pleased to have the case laid before His Majesty's government and asks that his papers be sent. 65

Petition of John Nixon. 67

Parkinson to Nixon. That his name has been taken off the map for the lot on which it was entered. 70

Certificate by neighbors in favour of John Nixon. 71

Nixon to ———. Contradicts Talbot and alleges he had his consent to acquire the lot from Welsh and Caldwell, when he paid for improvements. 72

Memorandum by Rowan that the preceding was referred to Talbot for his observations. 74

Nixon to Rowan. Introduces Jackson. Had received an answer to his petition with Talbot's explanation which he proved to be untrue. Had since received no answer. If he is considered unworthy of further notice asks that his petition and papers be returned that he may apply to His Majesty's government. 75

Nixon to Rowan. The Lieut. Governor does not think the case one which will warrant his interference. Is desirous that His Majesty's government should be put in possession of all the facts. 77

Nixon to Colborne. Reiterates his denial of Talbot's statements as to his right to the lot he claims. 79

Petition of John Ardill, with papers attached. 82 to 92

Petition of Levi Lewis, with papers attached. 93 to 102

Mount to Hawke. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 3rd September, 1833.

Colborne to Stanley. Sends observations of the president of the Bank of Upper Canada, relative to the disallowance of the Act for amending the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and for incorporating the Commercial Bank, also a petition from the Merchants and others of Kingston for the confirmation of the charters of the Banks. 103

Enclosed. Petition of the merchants and traders of the town of York. 105

August 22,
Caradoc.

August 24,
York.

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(The covering letter gives Kingston as the place from which the petition emanated. The petition may have been misplaced as that from York was sent on the 31st of August.)

August 27,
York.

Colborne to Hay. The pier authorized to be built near the garrison ravine is intended to increase the current and prevent the sand from filling up the entrance to the harbour ; it will not interfere with the defences. Page 110

August 31,
York.

The same to Stanley (No. 52). Sends petition from the merchants and traders of York respecting the inconvenience and embarrasments that might be produced should the Act for the increase of capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank be disallowed. 111

August 31,
Caradoc.

Mount to———. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th September, 1833.

September 2,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 53). Sends explanation of the discrepancy between the returns sent to the Assembly and the statements in the blue book. 113

Enclosed. Alleged inaccuracies and explanatory remarks. 114

Return by George Savage, collector of Customs at York of the emoluments of his office for the year ending 31st December, 1830. 128

Return of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Kingston. 129

September 3,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 54). Transmits statements of casual and territorial revenue from January 1831 to June, 1832, and for the half year ending 30th June 1833, with remarks on the financial position. 130

Enclosed. Statement of the receipts and expenditure arising from the sale of land to the Canada Company Fund D. 134

Recapitulation. 142

Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the territorial revenue of the Crown Fund K. 143

Actual and probable receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1833. 155

Estimate for 1834. 156

Expenses on account of emigration. 158

Roswell Mount to Peter Robinson. Sends his accounts for money expended on emigrants and reports of their settlements. 159

Statement in his (Mount's) possession of loghouses built, provisions advanced, and government property. 172

Mount to Hawke. To obtain the fullest information on the settlements of Adelaide and Warwick he had made a tour of inspection through them, which accounts for delay in answering Peter Robinson's letter. 174

September 3,
Brockville.

Jessup to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Hay 9th September, 1833.

September 4,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 55). Sends duplicates of reports and estimates for improving the Ottawa. 176

September 5,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 56). Sends petition from the merchants and traders of Belleville for confirmation of the bills to amend the charter of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank. 177

Enclosed. Petition. 179

September 9,
York.

Colborne to Hay. Sends communication from Jessup, clerk of the peace for Johnstown, showing that the person in question is now living at Gananoque. 183

Enclosed. Jessup to Rowan. A person named Henry Tully now lives at Gananoque a butcher in very indigent circumstances. 184

September 14,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 57). Sends report from the Agent who superintended the settlement of emigrants last year in Adelaide and Warwick. The large outlay arose from the unfavourable circumstances under which they arrived. Had directed an inspection to be made as to their present state. 185

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- Mount to ———. Reports the prosperous condition of the settlers in Adelaide and Warwick. The embarrassing state of affairs on their arrival on account of the cholera and the destitute condition of the people when they arrived at Port Stanley, so that much had to be left to his own judgment. Page 187
- September 16, Colborne to Stanley (No. 58). Sends report of the Executive Council on the subject of salaries given to the officers of the land granting department instead of fees. The system should be continued so long as the fees are credited to the territorial revenue. The fees should be collected by the Receiver General and not by a special receiver. The deputy surveyor of woods has no duties connected with the land granting department and the office being a sinecure might be abolished. 193
- York. *Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council in regard to salaries instead of fees in the land granting department. 195
- Report presented to Maitland on the subject of the land granting department dated 14th March, 1826, giving the average price of land in each district and the effect of the new system on the incomes of the officers. 203
- September 17, Colborne to Stanley (No. 59). Sends correspondence with Peter Robinson on the delay in sending explanations respecting his accounts. 211
- York. *Enclosed.* Rowan to Peter Robinson. Sends dispatch from the Colonial Secretary with enclosures respecting his accounts as superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland. 212
- Peter Robinson to Rowan. Owing to his arduous duties he was compelled to delay making up the accounts. Since the appointment of a gentleman to take charge of the emigration department he has been enabled to do so. 213
- Rowan to Peter Robinson. If his accounts for 1823 and 1825 are ready they should be transmitted to the Lieut. Governor. 215
- September 18, Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Sends letter from Thomson, acting deputy Postmaster General, that in consequence of the absence of Stayner he cannot furnish the returns asked for by the House of Commons. Sends report of the Select Committee. 216
- Enclosed.* Thomson to Rowan. In consequence of Stayner having taken the documents necessary to compile the statement he cannot send the returns asked for. 218
- Report by select committee on the post office. 220

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Q. 378-2.

1833.

- September 18, Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Covering letter of the report on the post office department in Q. 378-1, which also contains the report. Appendix to the report containing the evidence. Page 248
- York.
- September 19, The same to the same (No. 61). Has received dispatch for returns relating to the several religious establishments. Sends returns. 309
- York. *Enclosed.* Statements of the sums paid to Bishops and other religious teachers in Upper Canada. 310
- September 20, Colborne to Stanley (No. 62). Sends returns of all the amounts received from the Canada Company to 31st May last. 311
- York. *Enclosed.* Returns. 312, 313
- September 21, Colborne to Stanley (No. 63). Sends petition from respectable inhabitants of Gore. 314
- York. *Enclosed.* Petition in favour of government not interfering with the banks in Upper Canada. 315

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1833.
September 22, Colborne to Stanley (No 64). Sends memorial from the shareholders of
York. the Welland canal, asking government to relinquish the debt due by the
Canal or to grant a sum equal to one-ninth of the expenditure. Page 320
Enclosed. Memorial. The great increase of cost over the estimates and
other expenditure has deprived them of the use of their capital and the
shareholders remind government that the assistance of one-ninth of the
expense which had been promised had been relinquished on an advance of
£50,000 being made. 322
- September 24, Colborne to Stanley (No. 65). Sends petition from the inhabitants of
York. the county of Prince Edward. 326
Enclosed. W. Rorke to Rowan. Sends petition from merchants and
others praying for a confirmation of the Bank charter. 327
Petition from the merchants and others of Prince Edward county 328
- September 25, Colborne to Stanley (No. 66). Sends communication from Stanton respec-
York. ting debt due by him, according to letter from Treasury. He has
already paid £200 and recommends that he be allowed to pay by half yearly
instalments as he proposes. 334
Enclosed. Stanton to Rowan. Has paid £200 currency of the debt he
owes government. The balance due is £400 currency. Proposes to pay
that at the rate of £100 a year in half yearly payments. 335
Turquand to Rowan. Returns Receiver General's letter to the commis-
sioners of Audit on the subject of Stanton's debt. He has now paid £200
currency on account. 336
Dunn to Mallet. Transmits memorial from Stanton, the Lieut. Governor
not wishing to interfere. 337
- September 26, Colborne to Stanley (No. 67). Transmits memorial from Dalton which
York. he had retained for several weeks till he could get a report from the Coun-
cil claiming an indemnification for the loss he had sustained as a director
of the Bank of Kingston in respect to which the legislature had interposed
in 1829. 338
Enclosed. Memorial and a mass of documents concerning Dalton's claim
and the alleged unchartered Bank of Kingston with copies of letters on the
subject of the bank published in the newspapers of Upper Canada. 340
Minute of Executive Council on Dalton's claim. 344

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Q. 378-3-4.

1827.
December 28, Memorial of Magrath to Maitland.
Toronto.
1828.
January 2, Order in Council to survey and sell lots of land on the Credit River.
York.
- June 3, Petition of John Goessman.
York.
- June 24, Certificate of Radenhurst that he had surveyed and sold lots on the
York. Credit River. Schedule of lots follows. This and preceding three enclosed
in Colborne to Stanley 1st October, 1833.
1832.
November 20, Colborne to Goderich. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th October,
York. 1833.
1833.
June 15, Memorial by Adamson.
Toronto.
- July 11, Petition to the King of Rev. James Magrath. This and preceding en-
Toronto. closed in Colborne to Stanley, 1st October, 1833.

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Continuation of Dalton's papers respecting the Bank of Kingston to
page. 588

September 30, Colborne to Stanley (No. 68). From the character and long residence of
York. Rev. Remegious Goulin in Nova Scotia, has no doubt he may be considered
eligible to hold the appointment of coadjutor Bishop of Upper Canada.
589

October 1. The same to the same (No. 69). Transmits documents respecting the
York. conflicting claims of Colonel Adamson and the Reverend James Magrath
to lands in the township of Toronto. The land seems to have been
acquired jointly, but Adamson is not satisfied with the decision of the
Council and has appealed. 590

Enclosed. Memorial from Peter Adamson complaining that he was
deceived by the diagram into the purchase of land on the Credit River and
that he desires to obtain the lands he really purchased, not wishing to give
them up as recommended by the Council. 592

Petition to the King of Rev. James Magrath in reference to the land
spoken of by Adamson which he (Magrath) asks to be equitably divided.
597

The memorial of Rev. James Magrath in 1827 to Maitland for land. 601

Order by the Executive Council to survey and offer by auction, land
lately purchased from the Missisauagus; report that the survey and sale had
been effected. 603

Schedule of sales. 605

Goessman's petition for leave to resign his purchase of land on the Credit
river as he had surveyed the lots. 606

Other documents, including reports of Council, of surveyors, plans of the
ground, petitions, &c., from 607 to 679

October 2, Colborne to Stanley (No. 70). Sends blue book with remarks on its
York. different divisions, namely civil establishments, revenue; expenditure;
judicial establishment; ecclesiastical establishment; education; commerce,
agriculture; public works and population. 680

Enclosed. Names of the members of the Legislative Council with the
appointments held by them respectively under government. 686

Names of the members of Assembly, of the names of the counties and
towns they represent and of the appointments they respectively hold under
government. 688

October 13, Jones to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th October, 1833
York.

October 14, Colborne to Stanley (No. 71). Sends letter from Jones asking to be in-
York. formed of the decision as to his proposal to purchase a tract of land contig-
uous to Lake Huron. 691

Enclosed. Jones to Rowan. Asks that Colborne press for an answer to
his memorial for the purchase of a tract of land, as the delay is of serious
detrimment to the interests of himself and family. 692

Copy of dispatch, Colborne to Goderich, respecting the proposal of Henry
Jones. 693

October 15, Colborne to Stanley (No. 72). Sends petition from Johnstown asking
York. that the Acts relating to the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada be con-
firmed. 694

Enclosed. Petition. 695

November 19, Colborne to Hay. Session opened; sends speech. A favourable change
York. in politics. Mackenzie's popularity declining, or his influence was confined
to persons more formidable from their clamour than from their number.
Causes of his unpopularity. The satisfactory conduct of Ryerson since his
return. The province is in a better state than it has been for some years.
Has referred in his speech to an extensive plan of emigration to ascertain
the feeling of the Assembly on the subject. Hopes he, (Hay), has received

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his suggestions as to the preparations that might be made for the reception of 100,000 emigrants annually into Upper Canada. It is believed that the sentence of expulsion on Mackenzie will be rescinded as it is considered he will fail if not supposed to be persecuted. Page 697

Enclosed. Speech. 699

November 22,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 73). A bill similar to the one disallowed for dividing the County of Carleton having been assented to, he will not promulgate the order of disallowance till receiving further instructions. Thinks there may be some misapprehension as to the necessity of a suspending clause, to Acts passed either in this province or in Lower Canada. Instructions as to reserving bills. 703

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the disallowance of the Act to divide the County of Carleton 706

November 25,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 74). Had opened the provincial Parliament on the 19th. Sends copy of speech. 709

Enclosed. Speech. (Not copied, being duplicate. The speech was enclosed to Hay, see page 699). Address of the Legislative Council. 711

Address of the Assembly. 714

November 30,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 75). It is not probable that the salary of the speaker of the Legislative Council will be provided by the Assembly. If the Assembly reject the charge, recommends it be paid from the casual and territorial revenue. The claims of the present Chief Justice are fully stated in the memorial sent. The Assembly considers that the salary of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar should be charged to the Crown revenue. 717

Enclosed. Memorial from J. B. Robinson containing statement of his claims, &c. 719

December 6,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 76). Motion that Mackenzie take his seat in the Assembly negatived by 18 votes to 7. On this and on the Act for dividing the County of York being disallowed, Mackenzie has sent a memorial of which a copy is annexed. In this he complains that York is disfranchised and requests his (Colborne's) interposition to do him justice. Had communicated with the Assembly on the subject. That communication will show the difficulties the Executive government had to contend with. 732

Enclosed. Memorial from Mackenzie in explanation of his position. 736

Rowan to Mackenzie. Points out the view taken by His Majesty's government of the expulsion of Christie in Lower Canada, cited by Mackenzie in his memorial. 753

December 14,
York.

Colborne to Hay. The expulsion of Mackenzie will in some measure increase his influence but will not affect the elections next year. He will, no doubt, be reelected in York. Does not believe he should interfere between the Assembly and the County of York. The subscription to send Mackenzie to England showed that his influence did not extend beyond that county. The addition by bill of two members for York is fully warranted; finds that the bill should have been reserved, but he thinks as York contains 40,000 persons the Act should be confirmed, or if disallowed the decision should be sent early in spring. Remarks on the memorial of the Chief Justice. The delay that would be caused to public improvements, if he is not to assent to bills authorising the issue of government paper. Sends supplement to the *Colonial Advocate*. 757

Enclosed. Supplement entitled "A New Almanack for the Canadian True Blues, with which is incorporated the Constitutional Reformer's Text Book." 761

Copy of the *Colonial Advocate*. 806

December 14,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 77). Sends copy of Order in Council to regulate grants of land to non-commissioned officers and privates by which it was

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proposed that certain classes were to be authorised to receive a remission of purchase. Officers who have sold out came to Canada with the expectation of receiving this remission. Further remarks on grants of land. Page 890

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council, respecting the regulations authorising free grants of land. 896

Fitz Roy Somerset to Colborne. Robert Hamilton, formerly of the 78th Regiment, desires to settle in Canada. Sends a statement of his services. 899

Hamilton to Colborne. Believing that with the favourable reply of the Horse Guards as to his settlement in Canada he could not anticipate any difficulty, had disposed of all his property in Ireland. If he is compelled to return there it means ruin. 900

Address from the Assembly of Upper Canada for a copy of the regulations for settling the land. 901

Colborne to the Assembly. Sends documents. 903

December 23,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 78). Election of Mackenzie for York. Discussion in the Assembly as to whether he should be allowed to take his seat; disturbance in the House. His expulsion. Order that he should be allowed to take the oath. Has no doubt that Mackenzie will not be allowed to sit during the session. He (Colborne) has determined not to dissolve the House. Sends copies of correspondence. 905

Enclosed. Mackenzie to Colborne. Complains that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery refuses to administer the oath to him on his election for York and asks for relief. 909

Rowan to Mackenzie. The Clerk of the Executive Council has been authorised to administer the oath. Sends report from the Attorney General on his memorial. 910

Mackenzie to Rowan. Received the report of the Attorney General which was favourable but arrived too late, as he (Mackenzie) was expelled before its arrival. 911

Copy of the proceedings of the Assembly respecting Mackenzie's expulsion. 912 to 915

December 24,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 79). Sends accounts from Peter Robinson for emigration in 1823 and 1825. 916

Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. Sends accounts and answers to queries for the audit commissioners. 917

Peter Robinson to Louis Mallet. Sends his accounts. 918

The same to the same. Sends answers to queries. 919

Accounts current for emigration. 920 to 924

December 26,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 80). Transmits copy of statement from Bishop Macdonell respecting petition from Roman Catholic inhabitants of York. The congregation has lately been much divided in consequence of a dispute between the Bishop and O'Grady. The allowance for clergy is paid to the Bishop who renders an account. 925

Enclosed. Statement of Bishop Macdonell on the petition. 927

Copy of letter Cardinal Weld to Bishop Macdonell respecting Mr. O'Grady. 940

December 27,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 81). Sends copies of the journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly. 946

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PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 233 ; part 2 from page 234 to 485 ; part 3 from page 486 to 654.)

Q. 379-1-2-3.

1826.
May 4,
Lanark. Certificate by Marshall of medical services by Read.
- July 29,
Lanark. Hillier to Read. Both enclosed in Read to Stanley 23rd November, 1833.
1829.
March 14,
York. Mudge to Rev. Messrs Macdonell and Fraser.
- April 2,
Glengarry. Bishop Macdonell to Colborne. Both enclosed in Rowan to Church wardens, 12th July, 1833.
1832.
February 1,
York. Rowan to Church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of York. Bishop Macdonell had authority from the Colonial Secretary to grant to Roman Catholic schoolmasters one fourth of the sum allotted to priests. An account of the distribution of the sums shall be transmitted them. (Apparently an error and that the year should be 1833.) Page 152
Enclosed. Extract giving the authority referred to. 153
Davidson to McMahon.
- April 2,
Port Hope. McMahon to Davidson.
- April 11,
York. Memorial of the inhabitants of Hope township.
- April 16,
Hope. Davidson to McMahon.
- May 9,
Port Hope. The same to Falkner.
- July 11,
Port Hope. Falkner to Davidson. This and the five preceding enclosed in Soper to Goderich 28th January, 1833.
- July 12,
Amherst. Gibson to Hay. Enclosed in Gibson to Goderich 15th February, 1833.
- July 28.
September 29,
Hope. Report of township meeting. Enclosed in Soper to Goderich, 28th January, 1833.
- October 26,
York. Rowan to Strachan. Enclosed in Strachan to Goderich, 8th May, 1833.
1833.
January 5,
Ship 'Samson'. Powell to Goderich. Transmits dispatch. That and a box containing journals were intrusted to his care. The latter he has retained for safety until the arrival of the ship. 374
- January 7,
Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the appropriation of the rents arising from the clergy reserves was legal and there is no legal objection to the Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, sanctioning the payments recommended by the Bishop and clergy. They have not seen the instrument incorporating the clergy corporation but they take for granted that there is in it no clause to affect their judgment. 28
- January 12,
York. Rowan to Attorney and Solicitor General. His Excellency's regret at the differences between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Regiopolis (Macdonell) and O'Grady officiating priest at York. Sends documents for the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General. His Excellency's unwillingness to interfere, as requested by O'Grady, but shall do so if it is

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- shown to be his duty and that he can restore peace. Asks the opinion of the law officers :
- “ 1st. Whether His Excellency has the power to interfere as Mr. O’Grady asserts he has ?
- “ 2nd. Whether if he has not the power he can be called upon of right to interfere ?
- “ 3rd. If he has the power and can be called on to exercise it, in what manner can His Excellency interfere ?
- “ 4th. If His Excellency in the opinion of the Crown Officers can exercise a discretionary power on this subject ? ” Page 141
- January 14, Peter Robinson to Goderich. Sends returns of the sales of clergy reserves between 1st July and 31st December, 1832, the average price per acre being 13s. 4½d. 532
- York. *Enclosed.* Account of sales. 533
- January 18, Coad to Howick. Asks His Lordship’s assistance to obtain support for his sister whose husband has deserted her and is settled in Upper Canada. 205
- Huddersfield.
- January 28, Soper to Goderich. Accusing Brown, the member, of various criminal acts and of inciting a riot. 547
- Port Hope. *Enclosed.* Davidson to McMahon. Charges Brown with instigating a man in his employment to assassinate his (Davidson’s) brother. 558
- McMahon to Davidson. The Lieut. Governor has forwarded a copy of letter to Brown and will request the magistrates to examine into the circumstances brought under his notice. 560
- Memorial of the inhabitants of Hope township, complaining of the conduct of Brown, a magistrate. 561
- Davidson to Falkner. When will the investigation into the conduct of Brown take place ? 564
- Falkner to Davidson. With the approval of the Governor proposes to have the investigation at the next quarter session. 565
- Davidson to McMahon. Brown is trying every scheme to deceive the Governor as to his character. He would be a disgrace to any country. 567
- Report of meeting of Hope township respecting the riots at Port Hope. 568
- January 29, Hagerman to Rowan. The Lieut. Governor cannot legally interfere in the matter referred to by O’Grady. 150
- York.
- February 6, Addresses of the House of Commons for report of the select committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada on complaints respecting the conduct of Phillpotts and others and for copy of return in detail of the expenditure of the money voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and for statement also in detail of returns of money expended in Upper Canada for the clergy of churches of any denomination. 3
- London.
- February 15, Gibson to Goderich. (The letter is addressed “ Goodrich.”) Sends copy of letter addressed to Hay on 28th July, 1832, which will give him the fullest information with the least occupation of His Lordship’s time. Cannot understand Hay’s silence except that he has been changed to another department. 106
- London.
- Enclosed.* Gibson to Hay. Calls attention to the subject of the confirmation of grants of land in Upper Canada to the New England Company for the benefit of the Indians. 108
- February 16, Bishop Macdonell to Rowan. Gives a history of his efforts for the advancement of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada. 154
- York. *Enclosed.* Return of Roman Catholic priests and teachers receiving salaries from government. 159
- February 18, Boulton to Rowan. Reports that the Lieut. Governor has no power to interfere between Mr. O’Grady and Bishop Macdonell and that he cannot

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- be called on legally to express any opinion on the subject. Elaborate reasons given for the opinion. Page 143
- February 21, Hume to Howick. Sends copy of petition he has been asked to present to the House of Commons. 234
- Enclosed.* Petition from Mackenzie stating that numerous petitions had been signed throughout Upper Canada for redress of grievances, but no remedy had yet been applied; enumerates the grievances and prays that an inquiry be made. 235
- February 22, Rowan to O'Grady. In answer to his petition of 4th ultimo sends copy of letter addressed to the Law Officers. 160
- February 23, Sinclair to (Howick?). Sends memorial addressed to Goderich about which he desires to have some conversation. 572
- February 27, Stewart to Hay. Asks for the opinion of Goderich on J. H. Dunn of Treasury. York having drawn for £400. 55
- Enclosed.* Dunn to Sargent. He has drawn on the Treasury for £400 being the amount supposed to be due on stock vested in the Funds for the support of the clergy of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 56
- February 28, Stonehouse to Howick. Intends to emigrate to Goderich, in Upper Sunderland. Canada, and asks for a letter of introduction which might be useful in obtaining some employment for his sons. 573
- February 28, Purdon to Goderich. Is ready to settle for the land purchased in the township of Seymour, Upper Canada. Expects a bill to be drawn on him through Barclay, Tretton and Co. Is that the regular mode of payment? 375
- March 6, McAdam to Maxwell. Sends memorial and explains that he is in danger of losing his property by Buchanan, of Arden, demanding payment of a mortgage. Asks that the grants to his father and others stated in the memorial may be renewed. 350
- March 8, Stewart to Hay. Asks that an answer be sent to the letter respecting Treasury. Dunn having drawn for £400. 57
- March 16, Jameson to Goderich. Cannot hesitate to accept the offer of the Attorney Generalship of Upper Canada. 330
- March 18, Whitlaw to Hay. Asks for an interview respecting a grant of land in Canada. 636
- March 21, Memorial of Robert Stanton. Enclosed in Spring Rice to Hay, 30th York. July, 1833.
- March 22, Stewart to Howick. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to confirm the bill passed in Upper Canada to remove the doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the commissioners of customs in Upper Canada. 58
- March 22, Bishop Macdonell to Goderich. Recommends Rev. R. Goulin to be his coadjutor. He was vicar during the war with the United States and there was every reason to be pleased with his activity and zeal. The difficulty of discharging the office of Roman Catholic Bishop in Upper Canada. Desires to have some one appointed to do the duties owing to own age and enfeebled health. The suitableness of Mr. Goulin. Bishop Macdonell's willingness to give up part of his salary to his coadjutor, but that would not be dealing properly towards his creditors for debts incurred for building churches and educating his clergy. Summarises some of the labours of the Bishop. 353
- March 24, Gibson to Howick. Thanks for his and Viscount Goderich's polite Epsom. attention. Shall examine the correspondence respecting the land at Mud Lake and if he finds anything of consequence he shall communicate it. If not he shall wait till a report from the Lieut. Governor is received. 111
- March 25, Stewart to the same. In reference to Dunn's application for additional Treasury. salary for extra services in paying compensation to the sufferers by the war, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know the emoluments of Dunn whilst employed on that service. 59
- April 6, Fowkes to Hume. Why he makes no apology for writing. Sends copy of Port Hope. petition sent through the Lieut. Governor but there is too little confi-

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- dence in him to believe he would forward it speedily and therefore forwards a copy to a friend to the cause to be brought before His Majesty through the Colonial Secretary whose elaborate dispatch raised a feeling of admiration. The example of Port Hope in meeting was followed by other places but not with equal success, many of the meetings being attacked by desperadoes, so that many were deterred from signing the petitions. The opposition shown in various ways to the petitioners. Page 259
- April 8, London. Dunlop to Stanley. Had left at the Colonial office, dispatches relating to emigration. Had been desired by Colborne to give information on the subject which he would be happy to do till the 13th when he leaves for Canada. If dispatches are to be sent shall be happy to take charge of them. 209
- April 10, Liverpool. Graham to Colonial Secretary. Intends to go to Upper Canada and asks for a letter of introduction to the Governor and asks also for the publications of the Colonial Office. Transmits certificate of character. 227
- April 10, York. Memorial of Mrs. White for relief, her husband having been dismissed from the 66th regiment for cruelty towards her, leaving her destitute. 651
- April 11, Sligo. *Enclosed.* Certificate of the correctness of Mrs. White's statement. 653
- Powell to Stanley. Had obtained six months' leave of absence to attend to his late father's affairs. Owing to illness applies for extension of leave. 376
- Enclosed.* Medical certificate of the illness of Powell. 378
- April 15, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Is of opinion that an Act is necessary to explain the meaning of the Act 3, George IV, Cap. 119, to secure to Upper Canada a proportion of the duties collected in Lower Canada. 30
- April 18, Liverpool. Graham to Colonial Secretary. Again applies for introduction to the Governor of Upper Canada and asks for a return of certificate of character. Is surprised that more of the labouring classes do not emigrate to Canada. 228
- April 19, Glasgow. Macfarlan to Stanley. Sends copy of a letter addressed to Goderich. Requests that favourable consideration may be given to memorials transmitted by Rintoul and McGill. 359
- Enclosed.* Macfarlan to Goderich. Recommends to favourable consideration the claims of Rintoul of York and McGill of Niagara. 360
- March 20, Abingdon Street. Macleod to ———. Applies for a letter of introduction in favour of the Rev. Donald Mackenzie, as he understands that a clergyman cannot obtain certain privileges without it. 361
- April 24, Port Hope. Orton to Goderich. Reminds His Lordship of their interview, which kindled feelings that will never be forgotten. In consequence of the insulting manner in which His Lordship's dispatch was received, he had got up a meeting at which resolutions were adopted expressive of attachment to the sovereign. Other addresses of a similar nature are in progress in other parts of the province. Mobs attack meeting. Prays that his solicitations for employment may be remembered. 365
- April 24, London. Ross to the Emigration Commission. Asks how a poor woman could be sent to her husband who is to be discharged from his regiment and to receive a grant of land in Canada. 394
- April 27, St. James's Palace. Taylor to Hay. Sends recommendation in favour of Mr. Boys. 595
- Enclose.* Recommendation of Mr. Boys to be Inspector General of accounts for Upper Canada. 596
- April 29, Ordnance. Byham to Lefevre. The Ordnance sends report from the Inspector General of fortifications in which they concur. They see no objection to the sale of the military reserve at York, Upper Canada, on condition that ground enough be left for building a new barrack and that the cost of the barrack be defrayed from the sale of the reserve. The officer commanding the Royal Engineers is to submit report, plans and estimates to the

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1833. Ordnance. Asks that Stanley may give instructions on the subject mentioned in the conclusions of the Inspector General's report. Page 38
- Enclosed.* Report by the Inspector General of fortifications on the defences of York. 41
- April 29, Orton to Goderich. Complains that Brown, member of the provincial legislature and others, were threatening those who took part in the meeting. Is afraid of being ruined by their hostility and prays for assistance. 369
- Port Hope.
- April 30, Arthur Burton to Goderich. Sends memorial for presentation to the King. Asks that the answer be sent to Cornwall, Upper Canada. 172
- Cornwall.
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Arthur Burton. States his services in the Embodied Militia during the late war and prays for a pension. 173
- May 2, Mrs. Jameson to Lefevre. Jameson being appointed Attorney General of Upper Canada, and apprized that his immediate presence was most expedient, had sailed on the 23rd April. Mrs. Jameson does not know anything of the business alluded to. 331
- London.
- May 6, Byham to Lefevre. Returns plan of the military reserves at York, Upper Canada. 44
- Ordnance.
- May 8, Strachan to Goderich. In consequence of the arrangement to abolish the Board of Education, of which he had been president for nine years, he had set forth his claims for consideration. Had hoped that in abolishing the office he would not lose the income. The recommendation by Colborne in his favour. The disappointment caused by Howick's answer to his memorial, but is unwilling to believe it is final. Considerations on the subject. Refers to his income from the Grammar school, which he resigned to become president of the Board of Education. 575
- York.
- Enclosed.* Rowan to Strachan. The Lieut. Governor has had great pleasure in recommending his memorial to the Colonial Secretary. 588
- May 9, Lack to Hay. The Lords of Trade point out the want of sufficient security to the public in the Act to enlarge the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial Bank. The necessity of taking proper precautions before the Acts granting the extension of capital and the charter can be confirmed. The conditions set out in minute of 1830 have not been observed in these Acts. Sends copy of the minute. 9
- Whitehall.
- Enclosed.* Copy of the minute of 16th July, 1830, respecting the conditions on which a chartered Bank should be established at the Mauritius. The precautions to be observed in settling the terms of the Act. 14
- May 10, Strachan to Stanley. Congratulates him on his assuming the seals of the Colonial department, he being the first Colonial Secretary who ever travelled in North America. 589
- York.
- May 11, Hagerman to the same. Since coming to London has received copy of the dispatch sent by Goderich to Colborne, directing the dismissal of the Attorney and Solicitor General. No particular charge was then made but he has now learned from the Earl of Ripon the grounds of his dismissal. Explains his course in relation to the dispatch and maintains that so far from seeking to counteract the wishes of government he had followed another line of conduct. Long detail of his action and of the proceedings in the House relative to the dispatch. 271
- London.
- May 13, The same to Hay. Was unable to finish his letter to the Colonial Secretary on Saturday or to make a fair copy. Has not mentioned Boulton's course, as he did not exactly remember the part he took but has no reason to believe he acted a part inconsistent with his duties as a public officer. 288
- London.
- May 20, Byham to Lefevre. The commanding Royal Engineer in Canada reports that a pier is about to be erected adjoining the fort at York which he observes will require a public road through the reserve to the town. The Ordnance call attention to the premature authority given to the Act without reference to the Ordnance. If this course is pursued in similar cases it

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may prove very prejudicial, in the present instance the formation of a battery on the pier head for the protection of the harbour has not been provided for. The commanding engineer will be called on to transmit a copy of the Act, a description of the pier and such information as he may consider connected with the ordnance interests. Page 45

May 20,
London.

Hume to Postmaster General. The packet addressed to him from Upper Canada charged £1. 14. 10 contains an address to the King which he asks to be sent to Secretary Stanley. 258

May 22,
London.

Address from the House of Commons for a return of all money received from the Canada Company and its application. 5

May 23,
Kingston.

Kennedy to Stanley (private and confidential.) Sends copy of the *York Courier*, the official organ of the Executive, containing dispatch and other documents respecting the removal of the law officers of the Crown. Calls attention to the correspondence between the Lieut. Governor and Attorney General, which shows that the least check makes those in office throw off the mask of loyalty, and openly set His Majesty's government at defiance and give utterance to rebellious sentiments and threats, one of which he quotes. He regrets that, no doubt by the advice of the present Executive, public meetings have been held to oppose the policy of His Majesty. Encloses report of one of these meeting attended by about seventy persons out of a population of 4,000, a proof of how the executive officers stand when opposed to the Imperial Government. Report of the proceedings at the meeting at Kingston, with remarks. 332

May 24,
York.

Thompson to ————. Is sending numerous addresses to His Majesty on subjects of interest to the province. The first contains 18,000 or 20,000 signatures respecting the appropriation of the clergy reserves. Notwithstanding repeated declarations of the King's disapproval of exclusive privileges being given to any one body of Christians, yet numerous glebes of the choicest reserves have been lately given to the Church of England. Other addresses more numerous signed will also be sent. Attempts have been made to put down these meetings by force, and all appeals to the local Executive have been made in vain. Calls attention to the method of forming the family compact and sustaining abuses; it cannot be difficult to estimate the treatment to the inhabitants when the Chief Justice can pen such an address as is attached to this. There is a well grounded belief that all who take a decided stand against abuses will feel the judicial consequences and the case of Francis Collins is cited as an instance, all appeals for clemency being rejected by the Lieut. Governor. It is the wish of the central political union, of which he is president, that these sentiments should be communicated. 597

Enclosed. Reply of the Legislative Council to Goderich's dispatch which shows the falsity of Mackenzie's statements, these having been made with a very unusual disregard of truth. The outrageous charges against the authorities and people of the province who can only regard Mackenzie's statements to the Colonial secretary with unqualified contempt. Comment at some length on the contents of the dispatch. 601

Address, signed by Charles Thompson to the King, expressing gratitude for the inquiry made into grievances. 621

May 24,
York.

Copy of leave of absence to Washburn. Enclosed in Washburn to Colonial Secretary, 29th September, 1833.

May 27,
Treasury.

Stewart to Lefevre. The Lords of the Treasury concur with the Colonial Secretary in thinking the proposed increase in Dunn's salary unnecessary. 60

Enclosed. Audit commissioners to Treasury. Dunn's emoluments from 1824 to 1828 averaged £1,171 12s. 11d. per annum, but they cannot say what benefit he derived from the balances. 62

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Statement of the emoluments of Dunn as Receiver General referred to in the report of the audit commissioners. Page 65

May 30, Wilson to Stanley. Proposes to send out boys to Canada to be placed
Essex. among the settlers. 640

May 30, The same to Hay. Transmits letter of same date for Stanley and sends
Essex. additional information on the subject of boys to be forwarded to Canada. 643

May 30, Orton to Goderich. Further respecting the meeting at Port Hope, and
Port Hope. repeats his request for the royal favour. 371

June 3, Stewart to Hay. Transmits letter from Colborne with requisition for
Treasury. stationery, but before complying with it, the Treasury desire to have the Colonial Secretary's opinion on the requisition. 66

June 8, Carder to Goderich. Desires to supply his son with the means of making
Bromley. a deposit on the purchase of land near Brantford, as he was told the Indians had given up a quantity of land which was to be sold in lots. 207

June 10, Lack to Hay. The Lords of Trade give reasons for objecting to impose
Whitehall. any protective duty in favour of cotton, wool and tobacco from the United States through Montreal and Quebec. 17

June 10, Byham to the same. With reference to the grant of Ordnance land made
Ordnance. by the legislature of Upper Canada to the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, the Ordnance consider that under all the circumstances the arrangement may be approved according to the lines proposed. The Ordnance would not consider it objectionable were the company to be granted lots 15 and 16. Papers and plans returned; the Board will make the necessary communication to the officers in Canada. 47

June 11, Edward to Under Secretary of the Colonies. Intends to apply for the
Burton. office of Attorney General in Upper Canada, but desires first to know if the vacancy has been filled up. 214

June 14, Hagerman to Stanley. Sends petition to the King from the clergy and
London. 6,500 others praying that the provision for the established church may be kept inviolate. Also petition from the corporation for managing the clergy reserves praying for the same thing. 290

June 15, Fraser to the same. Transmits memorial hoping that His Majesty would
Inverness. be moved to comply with its desire. 219

Memorial of Simon Fraser stating his losses and asking for a grant of land in Upper Canada. 220

June 19, Wilson to Hay. Is anxious to forward some of the boys by the "Ocean
Essex. Queen" to Quebec to proceed to Bytown where the necessary steps have been taken to form a committee for their reception. 645

June 21, Parker to Lefevre. Asks for letters of recommendation for young men
London. named Shore, who are going to settle in Upper Canada to prepare for the family. 379

June 24, Ellis to the same. Applies for a letter of introduction for Mr. James
London. Gibson to Sir John Colborne, that may induce Sir John to feel favourably towards him. 215

June 25, Finch to Hay. The poor family for whom Hay interests himself have
London. now sailed. 224

June 29, Stewart to the same. Sends report of the audit commissioners on the
Treasury. debt due by Robert Stanton and the Treasury recommend that the report of the auditors be adopted and arrangements made for the liquidation of the debt out of sums periodically due to Stanton, instead of using legal constraint for the payment. 67

Enclosed. Report of the audit commissioners. 68

Detail of Stanton's debt. 70

June 29, Hagerman to Stanley. Has been informed of his being restored to the
London. office of Solicitor General for which he expresses great satisfaction. 292

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1833.
July 1, London. Hagerman to Hay. Would it be convenient for Stanley to present him to the King at the first levée? Page 293
- July 2, Treasury. Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury consider it to be an indispensable preliminary to any further contributions towards the liquidation of losses incurred in the war of 1812 that an amount equal to that already contributed by the Treasury should be voted and expended in Upper Canada. 71
- July 2, London. Yates to the same. Has received lists of words and forms of speech with equivalents from Upper Canada. Sends thanks on behalf of the Philological Society. 112
- July 2, London. E. Ryerson to Stanley. Thanks for the interview with which he was honoured on the subject of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. A petition signed by 20,000 people is to be presented against them, and against the establishment of any dominant church. It has arrived and he has been instructed to support it. Asks to be allowed to make further communications. 436
- July 2, York. Peter Robinson to Goderich. Sends return of the sales of clergy reserves between 1st January and 30th June, 1833, the average price per acre being 14s. 539
- Enclosed.* Account sales. 540
(Endorsed on page 546 is a summary of the sales from 1st January to 30th June, 1833, being the date, mentioned in the letter.)
- July 4, Baltimore. Burgess to ———. Complains of the treatment he received in the Rideau Canal service in consequence of his having made known the transactions in connection with the work and of the manner in which vouchers were ordered to be made out. Complains also of Buchanan, consul at New York who not only refused him information but insulted him. Denies that he owes the money alleged to be due by him to the Ordnance, asks that his accounts may be settled and his letters and papers returned. 178
- Enclosed.* Papers concerning the case of Burgess. 184
- July 6, Reading. Bigg to Stanley. Sends observations on the political state of Upper Canada. The exasperation of the ultra Tory party at the removal of the law officers of the Crown for which a large majority of the Canadian people are grateful. The proximity of the United States makes it dangerous to have invidious distinctions in favour of one or more denominations of Christians. Nine tenths of the Upper Canadians are averse to anything like an established religion. People are more ready to pay for schools than for demands by government officers. Thinks that at least a portion of the lands set apart for schools should be sold and the proceeds expended in forming new roads and in improvements. The difficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion as to the real state of public feeling. The influence of the settlers from the United States. The Canadian people are the happiest on earth, although grievance mongers try to persuade them that they are not so. The disposal of the clergy reserves in some way to conduce to the prosperity of the country would excite the admiration and love of the people. 188
- July 8, Downing Street. Stephen to Hay. Is of opinion that the law to tax emigrants coming to Lower Canada is not beyond the powers of that legislature. The argument in dealing with the case is elaborate. 32
- July 9, Windsor. Taylor to the same. Sends petition from Rev. Henry Morgan, Galway, to be answered. 626
- Enclosed.* Petition from Morgan that he may be ordered a commutation for his vicarage, so that he may emigrate with his family to Upper Canada. 627
- July 11, Treasury. Rice to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury agree with the Lords of Trade that the Acts relating to the chartered banks should be assented to condi-

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tionally on further amendments and additional regulations being made as specified in Lack's letter. Page 74

July 12,
London.

Commissioners of audit. Report on Stanton's debt. Enclosed in Spring Rice to Hay, 30th July, 1833.

July 12,
York.

Rowan to Church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church in York. In answer to memorial sends documents connected with the petition of Rev. Angus McDonell and Rev. William Fraser, received in February or March, 1829, and sent to Bishop Macdonell but not returned. 161

Enclosed. Mudge to Revs. Messrs. Macdonell and Fraser. Has had no instructions except those contained in the accompanying. No sums have been granted by the Imperial Parliament for the Roman Catholic clergy but the sum of £300 per annum was granted to schoolmasters, not drawn through the Government of Upper Canada. Sends extract from a letter respecting money paid from the Canada Company to the Roman Catholic Clergy. 162

Bishop Macdonell to Colborne. Sends his authority for paying Roman Catholic schoolmasters one fourth of the amount originally granted for the use of the priests. As Fraser draws £500 a year from his present situation recommends that he should not be paid the £40 a year allotted to him but that it should go to O'Grady who has not yet received any grant. 163

July 15,
York.

Certificate by King, Notary Public, that he had handed copy of petition to Bishop Macdonell. 165

July 18,
London.

Address of the House of Commons for a copy of dispatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada respecting petitions for his removal, the dissolution of the legislature and the remedy of certain alleged grievances and for copies of addresses from Upper Canada from meetings of the inhabitants in consequence of the dispatch. 6

July 18,
London.

E. Ryerson to Stanley. Long and elaborate argument against the claims of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 438 to 500

Other documents. 501 to 513

July 19,
London.

E. Ryerson to Hay. Sends documents on the question of the clergy reserves and ecclesiastical establishment in Upper Canada. 514

Reports of committees of the Assembly on the House appointing its own officers and on the subject of a chaplain. 523 to 531

July 22,
Ordnance.

Cooper to Hay. Has any answer been received from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to the letter from Goderich of August 1832, relating to the sale of government lands, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of land for the Ordnance near Kingston? 49

July 22,
Kensington.

Wild to Under Secretary for the Colonies. What encouragement is offered for clergymen in Upper Canada? Offers his services. 647

July 30,
Dundas.

William Dickson to Stanley. Reminds him of his offer of civilities. Introduces his two sons whom he has instructed to call and to supply information. 213

July 30,
Treasury.

Spring Rice to Hay. Sends copies of a report by the audit commissioners on the proposed liquidation of Stanton's debt who recommend that the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada be authorised to arrange with Stanton for the liquidation. 75

Enclosed. Commissioners of Audit. Report to Treasury of Stanton's case. 76

Memorial of Robert Stanton respecting the debt which he owed the government. 79

August 1,
London.

Verney to Hay. Applies for information about John Clifton; he sailed for Quebec in July 1832. 630

August 9,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. The Master General and Board of Ordnance considering the promise to the legislatures and to all the circumstances are not disposed to recommend that the arms issued from Kingston should be taken out of the hands of the volunteers. 50

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1833. August 12, Ordnance.	Butler to Hay. In reference to the sale of lots of land near Kingston, not required by the Ordnance and the purchase of others for the construction of works of defence the commanding Royal Engineers have been instructed to obtain certain lands. The Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada to be written to by Stanley to carry the arrangement into effect. Page 52	
August 14, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. The copper coin sent out is issued at a rate which leaves twenty to twentyfive per cent profit to return it. The president of the Bank of Upper Canada reports that it could not be circulated at a higher rate than it was issued at. The real weight and value of the copper coinage. 84	
August 19.	Galt to Stanley. Desires to know the intentions of Government with respect to the war claims of Upper Canada, the province having raised £58,291. 13. 4. as its proportion. 229	
August 26, London.	Coutts & Co. to Stanley. Had been directed to honour the bills of Dunn, Markland and Baby for the dividends on stock held for the Six Nation Indians. Have now been informed by Dunn that Baby is dead and that the bill for the last dividend has been signed by himself (Dunn) and Markland. Desire to know if it is to be honoured. 208	
September 1, River Credit.	Adamson to the same. Sends documents, the originals of which have been laid before the Governor and Council, and complains of his treatment in respect to his claim for a deed for lot No. 4, whilst they proceed to make him a joint tenant of lot No. 5. Had refused arbitration but denies the inference drawn from this by the Council. 166	
September 2, London.	Galt to Lefevre. Suggests an arrangement of the war claims of Upper Canada, contingent on the confirmation of his intelligence. 230	
September 5, Whitehall.	Greville to Hay. The Act to protect the interests of Captain Alex. Shaw has been confirmed. On receipt of the fees, the order confirming the Act will be forwarded. 7	
September 7, War Office.	Sullivan to the same. Jarvis on half pay of a loyal provincial Corps, has applied to receive his half pay with his income as usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. Asks for the amount of his salary and emoluments and the date of his appointment. 100	
September 11, Treasury.	Stewart to the same. Transmits letter from Dunn that he had drawn for £400 on account of dividends on stock vested for the support of the clergy of the Church of England. The amount of the dividend at present in hand is only £271 15s. 87	
September 23, London.	Dunn to the same. Leaves on the 1st and offers to take charge of dispatches for Upper or Lower Canada. 216	
September 23, Killybeg.	Powell to Stanley. Asks for a further extension of leave of absence. 381	
September 25, London.	Hagerman to Stanley. Long and detailed account of the origin of the clergy reserves and the division of the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. 294	
September 28, Whitehall.	Greville to Hay. Sends order confirming Shaw's private Act, the fees having been sent. 8	
September 29, Dublin.	Washburn to Colonial Secretary. Applies for extension of leave of absence. 649	
	Enclosed. Copy of leave of absence granted by Colborne. 650	
September 30, London.	Hagerman to Hay. Has written the letter on the clergy reserves which he will transmit to Stanley today. Would have sent it long since but was aware that Stanley was much engaged. 321	
October 2, War Office.	Sullivan to the same. Desires to have an answer to the inquiry of the 7th September, respecting Jarvis. 101	
October 4, Treasury.	Stewart to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have invested a further amount on account of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. 88	
October 5, Whitehall.	Lamb to Hay. Sends petition and letter from David Browne on the purchase of land in Upper Canada for the decision of Stanley. 20	

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1833.
October 5,
London. Gould to Stanley. Alarm caused to the mercantile community in Canada by the suspension of the sanction to the Banking Acts. Asks that information be given respecting the instructions sent to Canada on this head. Page 103
- October 5,
Greenock. Liddell to Stanley. Gentlemen in Greenock desirous to emigrate to Upper Canada desire to know on what terms government would sell a block of uncleared land of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres in a favourable situation. They intend to take out expert tradesmen and farmers and to improve the land, what they did not keep they would sell. They hope to keep up a continued stream of emigration. 347
- October 8,
York. Robinson to Maitland. Congratulates Maitland on his good health. Enters into a long and minute detail of his appointment to the offices of Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council and complains of the reduction of his salary as Speaker in consequence of the control of the duties collected under 14 George 3, being transferred to the Assembly. 395
- October 10,
Sligo. Powell to Hay. Sends the original certificate of lease granted by the Lieut. Governor. 382
- Enclosed.* Leave of absence granted by the Lieut. Governor, the notice signed by Rowan. 383
- October 15,
Cobourg. Edwards to Goderich. Points out the check put on desirable emigration by recent regulations as to the granting of land. Calls attention to the hard case of Major Shairp. 216
- October 15,
London. Tarr to ———. Had been made an out pensioner of Kilmainham in December, 1818, but was struck off the following year having been absent in Russia at the calling of the roll and can neither be reinstated nor find employment and was imprisoned for trying to procure a scanty livelihood by trying to sell a few matches and tracts. Asks for relief, being destitute. 225
- October 16,
Whitehall. Lamb to Hay. Sends letters with enclosures from Joseph Parr (or Farr) applying for a free passage to Upper Canada. The papers to be submitted to Stanley. 21
- October 24,
Moville. Allan to Stanley. Is a clergyman of the Church of England and asks if on emigrating to Upper Canada and purchasing 500 or 600 acres in a new township, he might entertain the hope of being appointed to the cure or rectory of that township, in the prospect of a number of friends with good capitals settling in the same. 170
- October 25,
London. Gould to the same. Sends copy of letter of the 5th instant. Every arrival increases the anxiety of merchants connected with the trade of Canada to be made acquainted with the government's determination respecting the banks in Canada. 105
- October 30,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury regret that unauthorised reports of their intentions with respect to the Bank of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank should have occasioned temporary excitement. Approve of the judicious withholding of the proclamation. The changes that are necessary to provide for the due protection of the public; what conditions and regulations should be added to the charter, these being general in their nature and not specially applicable to the bank of Upper Canada. How it is proposed to deal with that particular bank. The nature of the proposed conditions explained. 89
- November 4,
London. Richardson, Shield and Hall to Colonial Secretary. Desire to be informed if a young gentleman who has been admitted an attorney and solicitor at Westminster can obtain licence to practise in Upper Canada on producing his certificates of admission at Westminster. 425
- November 7,
Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The merchants and traders of York, Upper Canada, who have sent a memorial to augment the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada and to establish the Commercial bank for the midland district are to be told that the memorial does not contain any new information or any

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- ground for altering the opinion in regard to the amendment of the acts of incorporation. Page 98
- November 15, Hagerman to Stanley. Asks that his leave of absence may be confirmed. 322
London.
- November 16, The same to Hay. Has applied to Stanley for confirmation of his leave of absence; he encloses the letter. 323
London.
- November 19, Sawers to Stanley. States his expenses in clearing and settling Verulam in the Newcastle district, and asks for a favourable consideration of his case. 592
Boulogne.
- November 22, Price to Hay. Applies on behalf of Mrs. Eleanor Gore Caldwell for a grant of land to her sons on account of their father's services. 384
London.
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Mrs. Eleanor Gore Caldwell stating her late husband's services and praying for a grant of land for her sons. 385
Memorial of Caldwell in 1802. 387
Certificate that the statements in the memorial are true. 388
Other documents. 389 to 393
- November 23, Read to Stanley. Applies for a grant of land as remuneration for professional services in regard to the Lanark settlement. 426
Perth U.C.
- Enclosed.* Hiller to Read. Remarks on the arrangements of the settling department where the services were rendered. 428
Certificate by Marshall of medical services rendered by Read at the Lanark settlement. 430
- November 24, Gordon to Stanley. Reports that a balance remains in his hands of the amount he received, as paymaster to the 1st regiment Essex Militia, of prize money for the capture of Fort Detroit. He is anxious to have the matter closed. 232
York.
- November 27, Sullivan to Hay. Rowan having applied for his half pay to 22nd June, 1832, desires to know what is the amount of his salary and emoluments in his civil office and the date of his appointment. 102
War Office.
- December 6, Lack to the same. The Lords of Trade desire to know what, if any, measures were adopted by Stanley respecting banks in consequence of their suggestions of 9th May. 19
Whitehall.
- December 9, Robert Dickson to Stanley. Sends packet containing, he is informed, petition of the widow of Claus, late of the Indian department. Asks for a personal interview on the subject of the petition or if that was prevented by other occupations asks that he receive an answer to the petition. 211
London.
- December 9, Hagerman to Hay. The person who represented himself as speaking for a large portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada has returned and is entirely abandoned even by his former supporters. The people there are too prosperous to submit for any length of time to unprincipled and worthless demagogues. The Assembly met on the 19th November, but he does not anticipate much from their labours this session. He has not forgotten his letter on the St. Lawrence. 324
Alnwick.
- Enclosed.* Notice by the *Advocate* that the number then publishing was its last regular number. 326
Attack on the Ryersons. 327
- December 16, Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury agree in the view taken by Stanley of the claims of the officers of Upper Canada for a continuation of the commutation in lieu of fees or grants of land. 99
Treasury.
- December 17, Atkinson to Stanley. Is a member of the established Church (the Church of England) and has for many years been a catechist. If he emigrated to Upper Canada and exercised the same calling, would he be likely to receive government support? 171
Rosscrea.
- December 24, J. B. Robinson to Hay. The apprehensions of his brother that he may be removed from office owing to the delay in making up his accounts as superintendent of Irish emigrants. The injury this removal would do to his character; his zeal, diligence and integrity. Sir John Colborne will

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feel anxiety to do him justice in these particulars and Maitland will do the same if in England. The office of superintendent of emigration was unsolicited by his brother and he wished the paying and accounting to be in the hands of a distinct officer. The trouble of accounting for every small sum has exceeded every other difficulty. Various causes of delay in making up the accounts, but he is informed they are now all closed and he trusts they will be found satisfactory. Page 431

December 26.
Whitby.

Boys to Stanley. Sends minute of the Executive Council, sent by the clerk on his petition for the remission of such portion of the purchase money of his land as he was entitled to by the regulations. The minute desired him to get an order from the Colonial Secretary. Sends copy of petition to show the grounds of his application. 193

Enclosed. Beikie to Boys. States that minute of Executive Council recommended he should obtain an order from the Colonial Secretary. 195

Petition and accompanying documents. 196 to 204

December 27,
Whitehall.

Phillips to Hay. His letter of the 20th received, respecting British subjects taken prisoners of war in Upper Canada. The records of the Home Office furnish no further information respecting them. Some British subjects were executed in Upper Canada for high treason in 1814. Melbourne suggests that prisoners of war sent to Britain may have been sent to Upper Canada for trial, a fact which might be ascertained by reference to the documents in the Colonial office. 22

Enclosed. Case of the prisoners with correspondence. 24

December 28,
Erin Dale.

Memorial by Rev. James Magrath for 1,200 acres in free grant. The expense of patents, fees of office settlement duties and quit rents would not allow of his availing himself of the grant already made. 362

No date.

Memorial of the Corporation for managing the clergy reserves in Upper Canada, remonstrating against the proposal to confiscate the clergy reserves to the Crown. 113

Memorial of the clergy and other members of the Church of England for a continuance of the clergy reserves to the Church of England in Canada as ensured by 31 George 3. 123

Memorial of inhabitants of Upper Canada to apply the proceeds of the clergy reserves to purposes of general education. 127

Petition of the Roman Catholics that the clergy reserves might be done away with and complaining of the misrepresentations of Bishop Macdonell in respect to a former petition. 131

Memorial of the church wardens of the Roman Catholic Church at York to have a commission appointed to investigate the manner of distributing church funds. 138

Certificate by King, Notary Public, that the preceding memorial was laid before the Lieut. Governor and the answer, with documents accompanying it, was transmitted to the memorialists through the government office. 140

John Lecky to———Applies for a passage to Upper Canada to join his father. 349

Elizabeth Veal to Palmerston. Not having heard from her sister in Upper Canada in answer to letters, desires to know if government has any means to ascertain what has become of friends. 631

Memorial of Charles Whitlaw. His services in the tours he made in Upper Canada to ascertain the qualities and capabilities of the soils of the province. His losses. Prays that the grant of land formerly made to him may be renewed. 632

Memorial of George Whitlaw for a grant of 500 acres of land in Upper Canada. 637

Q. 379—4 contains report of the select committee on petitions respecting the clergy reserves.

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MR. MACKENZIE'S LETTERS, 1833.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to page 264 ; part 2 from page 265 to 514 ; part 3 from page 515 to 790 ; part 4 from page 791 to 1002.)

Q. 380-1-2-3-4.

1825.
March—
York. Report of the select committee of the Assembly of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.
1829.
October 1,
Quebec. Routh to Couper.
- October 6,
Quebec. The same to Colborne.
1830.
February 13,
York. Proceedings of the committee on currency.
Report on the currency.
- March 8,
York. Resolutions, with table of the value of coins. This and the four preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833.
- November 18,
Montreal. Armour to Freeling. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.
- No date. Extract from the report of the committee on currency.
1831.
February 11,
York. Report on the state of the currency.
- March 26,
Quebec. Report of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the Post Office department. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833. (Included in the report are returns of the establishment and of collections in Upper and Lower Canada.)
- April 7,
London. Freeling to Armour. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.
- No date. Resolution twice proposed by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 14th March, 1833.
1832.
January 2,
York. Speech by Mackenzie on the hustings. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 5th January, 1833.
- January 11,
Quebec. Report of the select committee of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada on the management of the Post office, with proceedings.
Return of the number of post offices in Lower Canada.
Return of the offices discontinued. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.
- March 19,
Hamilton. Article from the *Hamilton Free Press*. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 4th February, 1833.
- November 8,
Downing
Street. Goderich to Colborne. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.
- November 17,
York. Resolutions passed at a public meeting in York. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 12th January, 1833.
- November 27,
York. Correspondence from the *Cobourg Reformer*. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 9th January, 1833.
- December 7,
York. Report of debate on bill to regulate the Post Office Department. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Howick, 28th March, 1833.
- December 22,
York. Report of the debate on the proposed annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada.

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1833.
January 3,
York.

January 5,
London.

Address for the removal of the tax on emigrants. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.

Mackenzie to Goderich. The rules laid down in his and Howick's letters cannot be reconciled. Government has been misled and he proposes to put it right. Had refused to apologize to the Assembly for what he said of the members in his newspaper, not having given up his right as an editor to criticise. His county could act as a jury and he would retire from the press and the legislature if the county showed confidence in the Governor, Council or Assembly. Had challenged Government to bring forward a candidate, and circulated thousands of his speech as the address he meant to deliver on the hustings. He was elected by a large majority and was re-expelled. His majority in the heart of the province, shows that the rest of the counties did not sympathize with the executive. Has sent the speech he delivered on the 2nd of January to show the grounds on which he was returned, and also as being the alleged libel which formed the pretext on which he was expelled. The circumstances attending the expulsion of Christie in Lower Canada; His Majesty's Government had refused a constitutional dissolution in Upper Canada which gave the local administration an opportunity again to secure his expulsion. His election of 20th November last, shows not only the confidence of the electors in him but their want of confidence in the local authorities and the general Government. The disappointment in Upper Canada at the support given by a reform government. His anticipations fulfilled to the letter. Doubts the existence of alleged sympathizers with the governor whose addresses are acknowledged in the *Courrier*, whilst the slightest acknowledgment is withheld from a body of petitioners who appeared in a less equivocal character.

Page 1

Enclosed. Copies of addresses with answers and remarks.

9

Copy of speech delivered by Mackenzie on the hustings 2nd January, 1832. Impeachment of the Lieut.-Governor and his advisers which, it is stated, was decided by the result of the election.

515

January 9,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. His reasons for believing that His Majesty's Government has been misled as to the real character and numbers of the memorialists who express opinions directly opposite to those which he (Mackenzie) maintains. The signatures to petitions to the King entrusted to him, had 20,000 signatures from one to two hundred districts, so that petitions sent by the Lieutenant-Governor of an opposite character could not be signed by a larger number. Either he carried spurious petitions or the addresses sent by Colborne deserved that designation. If he had doubted he was expressing the opinions of the people of Upper Canada, he would not have crossed the Atlantic on the errand that has detained him. Had been urging the dissolution of the legislature and the calling of a new provincial parliament so as to ascertain public opinion; it is through the Assembly that the petitioners propose to carry plans of reform. It would have been Quixotic to have sent him to London to ask for a dissolution, if the petitioners had not felt secure they could send a different class of members to the new legislature. In 1828, the Wesleyan Methodists and Protestant dissenters petitioned against Strachan's misrepresentation and in favour of equal religious privileges, the petitions were signed by 8,000, presented by Hume and referred to a committee of the House of Commons, which reported favourably thereon, but the report was not acted on. The rest of the letter from its length cannot be summarised in a reasonable space.

14

Enclosed. Correspondence from the Cobourg *Reformer*.

45

January 12,
London.

Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends proceedings of two public meetings in the Home district. Has not yet received copy of the resolutions.

47

Enclosed. Proceedings of a public meeting at Whitby.

48

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.

	Resolutions passed at a public meeting in York.	Page 555
January 18, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Long and elaborate argument to prove that the question of the union of Montreal with Upper Canada was agitated by authority.	50
January 24, York.	Report of debate on Goderich's dispatch. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.	
January 28, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Observations relative to the proposed amendments of the law relating to the appointment of grand and petty jurors.	
	The title.	63
	The observations.	64
	Additional facts and observations on the administration of justice in Upper Canada.	90
	Bill for the regulation of the manner of appointing grand and petit jurors.	
	Title only.	562
	The bill is in Q. 376.	
February 4, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Had marked letter <i>private</i> , knowing that words spoken in Parliament could not be the subject of an official petition. Has sent a memoir on the administration of justice, a record of crime and public and private wrong. Quotes remarks in Parliament of Goderich on the contents of petitions. Other extracts from speeches by Howick &c. Complains that vice, crime and anarchy prevail in Upper Canada and that the magistrates can neither be punished nor removed; other grievances.	329
February 4, London.	The same to the same. Long narrative of attacks made on him (Mackenzie) at Hamilton, complains of the amount of lawyers' fees and other grievances.	96 to 262
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Article from the Hamilton <i>Free Press</i> giving an account of the meeting held at Hamilton on the 19th March, 1832.	563
	Account of the destruction of tea in Boston harbour in 1774.	582
	Debate in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the question of excluding the judges from the Executive and Legislative Councils.	588
February 6, York.	Observations in the <i>Christian Guardian</i> on Goderich's dispatch. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 8th March, 1833.	
February 8, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. States that he has only the public good in view and seeks to repay the kindness of the people of Upper Canada. Is not surprised that his motives should have been misunderstood, but is now satisfied that he did His Lordship injustice, and that he is ready to accept suggestions for the public good so far as they appeared to deserve. The good effect that would result from kindness shown to the people of Upper Canada. Compares the cases of York and Gaspé, and contends that the people of Upper Canada had the best case. Repeats his charges of injustice against the local government and the majority of the Assembly, and demands an inquiry. Criticises the conduct of the Assembly and condemns the retention of officials who have become obnoxious to the people. The letter ends in these words: "Are means to be taken for a redress of our wrongs? Or is the form and manner of our application to be considered a fatal bar to our receiving from His Majesty's government a measure of long deferred justice."	265
	Other documents relating to the election at York.	296
February 9, York.	Address to the King.	
February 19, Port Hope.	Resolutions at Port Hope. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 2nd April, 1833.	
February 11, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends affidavits, extracts from newspapers, &c., to show the manner in which signatures were obtained to counter petitions.	303

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1833. February 13, York.	Report of the Lieut. Governor's speech at prorogation.	
February 15, St. Catherines	Report of a meeting at St. Catherines.	
February 20, York.	Remarks by the <i>Christian Guardian</i> on the clergy reserves. This and the two preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to Goderich, 2nd April, 1833.	
February 27, London.	Mackenzie to Howick. Sends copy of petition to be presented to Parliament by Hume. Did not intend to communicate with Stephen officially, when he sent him copy of the petition. Letter to Goderich not acknowledged, although the petition to which it refers has been under consideration for nearly eight months. Again compares the cases of Gaspé and York. The delay is a cause of discontent. If increasing dissatisfaction should rend the empire asunder, he hoped that in justice it would be admitted that he had done all he could to continue the connection. A. P. S. calls attention to a letter in the <i>True Sun</i> against the Colonial Secretary with a copy of the petition and denies that he sent the petition to the <i>True Sun</i> nor has he any idea who wrote the letter.	Page 325
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of Mackenzie. Title only. The petition is copied in Q. 379.	
March 7, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Will wait on His Lordship on Monday.	336
March 8, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Sends copy of the <i>Christian Guardian</i> . His gratitude to His Lordship for having favourably considered the petition of the people of Upper Canada. Complains of the law officers of the Crown, and other officials.	337
	List of enclosures.	344
	Another list.	596
	Observations in the <i>Christian Guardian</i> on Goderich's dispatch.	597
	Goderich to Colborne, 8th November, 1832. Title only. Dispatch copied in Q. 376.	
	Report of debate on the dispatch.	602
	Address to the Assembly of Upper Canada on the removal of the tax on emigrants imposed by the Assembly of Lower Canada.	622
	Report of the debate on the proposed annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada.	635
March 14, London.	Mackenzie to Goderich. Objections to the Act for increasing the capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and also to the Act for establishing a bank at Kingston in the Midland district. Title.	370
	Letter.	371
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Original Bill.	662
	Bill reported from the Committee on Currency. Title.	666
	The reported Bill is in Q. 376.	
	Report on the state of the currency.	667
	Resolutions twice proposed by Mackenzie for information from the Bank of Upper Canada.	677
	Extract from the report of the Committee on currency.	681
	Routh to Colborne. On the currency.	692
	The same to Couper. On the same.	694
	Proceedings of the Committee on currency.	702
	Pamphlet showing the interest on deposits in specie in the State of New York.	710
	Report on the state of the currency in Upper Canada.	712
	Resolutions, with the table of the value of coins.	717
	Report of the special committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the Post Office Department.	726
	Return of the establishment.	751
	Return of collections in Upper and Lower Canada.	752

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.
March 20.
London.

Mackenzie to Howick. Sends list of members of the Legislative Council, with the places they fill; also list of members of the House of Assembly who hold offices. Has not seen the civil establishment of Upper Canada for 1830 as referred to by Howick. As the Legislature did not meet till 1831, the public situations could not be ascertained from the Blue Book of 1830. No harmony can take place between the Legislative Council and Assembly until a change is made in the Council. It was determined by the Crown that the puisné judges should, during the continuance of their official authority, lay down their seats as legislators, to be resumed when they ceased to be judges. If it were further decided that all holding office should vacate their seats whilst doing so, sufficient independence might be found in the Council. Does not include all the Councillors when he speaks of those holding office. Page 345

Enclosed. List of members of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, with the other offices they fill, &c. 349

List of the members of the Assembly who hold places under Government. 357

March 26,
London.

Mackenzie to Howick. Applies to have sanction given to an interview with Freeling. 415

Enclosed. Freeling to Mackenzie. Is authorised to communicate only with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of his letter. 416

March 28,
London.

Mackenzie to Howick. Sends the only copy he has of the proposed alterations to the post office regulations in British North America. 417

Enclosed. Proposed regulations including correspondence and other documents. 429 to 480

Letters respecting the rate of postage. 482

Report of the special committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada on the post office. 791

Proceedings of the Committee. 797

Commissions to various officials in the post office. 867 to 874

Return of the present number of post offices in Lower Canada. 875

Return of offices discontinued. 879

Rates of postage on a single letter from Quebec to post offices in Lower Canada. 881

Correspondence between Freeling and Armour respecting postages on letters. 886

Report of Select Committee on Bergin's petition respecting the post office. 893

Title only. Report in Q. 377.

Report of the Select Committee on the state of the post office in Upper Canada. 894

Title only. The report is in Q. 378.

Report of the Select Committee of Assembly of Upper Canada on abuses said to exist in the Post Office department. 895

Extracts from newspapers, &c., in opposition to the tax on their journals. 900

April 2,
London.

Debate on a bill to regulate the Post Office department. 929

McKenzie to Stephen. Sends latest intelligence from Upper Canada. The necessity of caution on the part of the new law officer of the Crown for Upper Canada. Sends copy of Colborne's speech at prorogation; the difficulty he would experience in selecting a Solicitor General. The vote of thanks to His Majesty defeated. The vigorous speech of Strachan; his large income makes him independent. The frequent passing of the intestate estate bill in the Assembly, has been counteracted in the Council. Cannot think that it is anyone's interest to raise individuals to extraordinary wealth by the law of primogeniture. Apologises for his mistaken views of Goderich.

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1833.
April 2,
London.
- The discontent caused by confining criminal cases to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Page 485
- Enclosed.* Proposed bill respecting the right of primogeniture. 947
- Mackenzie to Goderich. Instead of complaints, he will be able to send copies of proceedings in Upper Canada, expressive of gratitude. It is true that an address of thanks failed in the Assembly and Council, but the people will make up for it. 492
- Enclosed.* Remarks by the *Christian Guardian* on the Clergy Reserves in the report of meeting at St. Catherines. 960
- Petition to the King agreed to at the meeting. 970
- Report of the Lieut. Governor's speech at prorogation. 978
- Address to the King passed by the House of Assembly, Upper Canada. 985
- Resolutions passed at Port Hope expressing gratitude for the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary. 997
- May 7,
London.
- Mackenzie to Earle. The illness in his family requires that he should sail for Upper Canada, where he will probably be obliged to take an active part in public affairs. His regret at not obtaining an interview, and reasons why it should be granted. 496
- June 13,
London.
- The same to Stanley. Sends observations on the "Blue Book." His surprise that the information has been withheld, as the returns might have been made nearly half a year ago. The incorrectness of the returns. Remarks on post office charges, &c. There are numerous notes intended to support the statement in the text. 500
- Enclosed.* Notes on the salaries of members of the legislature who are also office holders. 510

ENCLOSURES IN MACKENZIE'S LETTERS, 1833.

Q. 380,—5.

Contains list of fees and emoluments paid to the various officers in Upper Canada, for different dates.

LIEUT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

Part 1 is paged from 1 to 250 ; part 2 from 251 to 510 ; part 3 from 511 to 741 ; part 4 contains a report of the select committee on granting lands, 1 to 160.

Q. 381—1-2-3-4.

1825.
June 27,
Downing
Street.
- Horton to Murray. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 30th April, 1834.
1833.
July 4,
Downing
Street.
- Extract from confidential dispatch. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.
- August 14,
St. James's.
- Order in Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 29th March, 1834.
- September 21,
Bytown.
- Baker to Rowan.
- September 25,
Bytown.
- The same to the same.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833.
September 25, Report of a meeting. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to
Bytown. Hay, 30th April, 1834.
- November 8, Order in Council to prevent the abuse of speculators acquiring the lands
York. of privileged persons.
- November 16, Elmsley to Colborne.
York.
- November 20, The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne
York. to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.
- December 18, Memorial of Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January,
York. 1834.
- December 18, Report of the commissioners for improving the navigation of the St.
York. Lawrence. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th March, 1834.
- December 20, Address by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January,
York. 1834.
- December 21, Rowan to Elmsley.
York.
- December 21, Elmsley to Rowan.
York.
- December 23, Elmsley to the editor of the *Patriot*. This and the two preceding enclosed
York. in Colborne to Stanley, 10th January, 1834.
- December 26, Jarvis to Rowan.
York.
- December 26, Fitzgibbon to the same.
York.
- December 27, Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. This and the two preceding enclosed
York. in Colborne to Stanley, 8th January, 1834.
1834.
January 7, Colborne to Stanley (No. 1). Recommends the appointment of a com-
petent person to preside at the Executive Council, to devote his whole time
to public affairs and prepare reports of legal cases. Has consulted Mr.
Justice Macaulay who has no objection to take the office. If such an
arrangement is carried into effect recommends the Solicitor General to be
made puisné judge in room of Macaulay and Archibald McLean, Speaker
of the Assembly, to be made Solicitor General. Macaulay's salary should
not be less than £1,000 per annum. Page 1
- January 8, The same to the same (No. 2). Had given an interview to Mackenzie
York. and the other member for York on the subject of Mackenzie's expulsion and
the unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly; they ask that the Assem-
bly be dissolved. They are desired to send a statement to which a reply
would be made. The correspondence shows that he informed the two
members he could not dissolve the House in the middle of the Session and
interrupt the whole business of the province. Motion introduced to rescind
the vote expelling Mackenzie, but after the discussion, the House adjourned
for want of a quorum and was afterwards adjourned from day to day,
many of the members having left York. On resuming the motion to address
the Lieut. Governor to dissolve the House was rejected. Had presented to
the House the reason why he would not dissolve nor take part in a question
of privilege. 3
- Enclosed. Memorial of W. L. Mackenzie on the subject of his expul-
sion. 7
- Address to Mackenzie giving an account of the events accompanying his
expulsion from the Assembly. 10
- Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. Answer on behalf of the Lieut.
Governor to Mackenzie's statement respecting his expulsion. 38
- Jarvis to Rowan. Explains his reason for refusing as clerk of the Assem-
bly to administer the oath to Mackenzie. 42

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1834.

Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Explains why as commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance he refused to administer it to Mackenzie, he not being a member of the Assembly, in consequence of his expulsion. Page 45

List of members of the Assembly, showing the places they represent, the public employments they hold and how they voted on the motion to expel Mackenzie. 47

January 10,
York.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 3). Reports the resignation of Elmsley from the Executive Council. Reports also his speculations in United Empire loyalist lands which being checked led to his resignation he having strongly opposed the measure to impose settlement duties on United Empire loyalists receiving free grants, and used language in the Council for which he apologised and then resigned on the plea that he could not fearlessly express his opinion. Documents relative to the resignation enclosed. 48

Sketch of answer by the Colonial Office dated in December, 1834. Regret that any gentleman should so misapprehend his position in the Executive Council as to suppose that he was prohibited from the utterance of his opinions there. Dunn appointed to succeed Elmsley. 52

Enclosed. Elmsley to Rowan. Sends intimation that he resigns his seat in the Executive Council. 54

Order in Council to prevent speculators acquiring the lands granted for their services to United Empire loyalists and militia. 56

Elmsley to Colborne. Explains that he had no intention of using language to offend him at the Council as he understands was supposed. 59

Elmsley to Colborne. Apologises in more distinct terms than in the previous letter for language used at the Council. 61

Colborne to Elmsley. Sends extract from confidential dispatch. He will be able from this to judge how far he can satisfactorily retain his place in the Executive Council. 62

Extract from confidential dispatch from the Colonial Secretary, that in matters of political importance, government expects support from the members in office. 63

Elmsley to the editor of the *Patriot*. His reason for resigning his seat in the Executive Council was that he could not fearlessly express there his real sentiments and opinions. 64

January 14,
York.

Colborne to Hay (private). Reports how the emigrants are received and sent to the settlement prepared for them; the amount of clearing each is able to do. The rate of wages for clearing land. The hindrances to colonisation. The loan to be raised on Crown lands for the benefit of emigrants would probably be sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. The plans, perhaps, could not be safely tried in every colony but in a province where land was increasing in value and provisions easily procurable, there was no risk. 66

January 15,
York.

The same to Stanley (No. 4). Sends plan of the military reserves adjoining the town of York, which the Commissioner of Crown lands has been authorised to sell. Had directed 18 lots of one acre each to be sold to ascertain the average price that might be expected for the remainder. Has reserved a few acres on which he recommends a chapel to be built, principally with reference to the new barracks, which are far from a church. Asks that the commissariat be authorised to pay the Ordnance £10,000 provided the new barracks are begun this year. Has reserved 10 acres on which he recommends a new Government house to be built, a considerable annual expense being incurred in keeping the present house in repair. The sources from which the expenditure could be met. 70

Enclosed. Statement of receipts and expenditure of funds arising from 14 George III. 73

Plan for proposed new town of York. 74

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1834.
January 16,
York.

Colborne to ——— (private). Has sent plan of military reserves and description of lots sold in November. Only a few acres sold, which brought £7,000. To improve the town and increase the value of the lots he has marked out situations for a chapel and Government house. The present wooden Government house is very expensive from the annual repairs required. The Assembly will not vote the necessary amount, whilst the Crown funds are prosperous. Sees no objection to the Colonial Secretary authorising the payment. Macaulay recommended for the Executive Council; is a brother-in law of Hagerman, but as Hagerman is dead there can be no objection to Macaulay's promotion on account of that connection.

Page 75

January 16,
York.

The same to Hay (private). He has forwarded letter from Mackenzie and the other member for York, relative to Mackenzie's expulsion. The proceedings of the Assembly serve Mackenzie's purpose by keeping his name before the public. The interest of the public will be best consulted by continuing the session; does not intend to dissolve till May. With the exception of the neighbouring townships the province is free from excitement and it is believed that notwithstanding the efforts of newspaper editors to influence the elections the next House will be well composed. The party opposed to the expulsion of Mackenzie will not move for a new writ, so that the case would remain in its present state. The absurd conduct of Elmsley; he is deeply engaged in speculating in United Empire loyalist rights and probably found it convenient to withdraw from a situation in which he could not be permitted to carry on his speculations. Has recommended Dunn to succeed Elmsley and thinks the appointment will be advantageous. Referred to the Act passed last session for dividing the county of York into four ridings. It should have been reserved but cannot now be disallowed as the elections will probably have taken place before the decision is communicated.

77

January 17,
York.

The same to the same (private). The appointment of a properly qualified person to preside at the Executive Council required. The creation of a new office may be considered objectionable, but would be of advantage and Macaulay is best fitted for the position. The charges for pensions to retired judges will, there is reason to expect, soon be reduced. The salary of the President of the Council, if the office is authorized, might be borne by the territorial revenue. Prudence required in adding members to the Legislative Council.

80

January 23,
York.

The same to the same. Has enclosed memorial from New York to the United States House of Representatives for the construction of a ship canal round the falls of Niagara.

82

February 5,
York.

The same to Stanley. The settlement of Bear Creek, where the Sussex settlers are, has been named Egremont. The townships in the sketch sent by him (Stanley) are occupied by persons who have purchased lands and taken out their deeds, so that their names could not be conveniently changed.

83

February 15,
York.

The same to the same (No. 6). In reference to the letter from the Secretary of the New England Company respecting lands for the Indians near Rice Lake an Order in Council was passed in 1831 to appoint trustees to hold the 1,200 acres alluded to for the benefit of the Indians. With respect to 1,600 acres in the township of Smith which he authorized to be set aside for the Indians he cannot recommend that tract to be alienated from the Crown, as there are not 20 families residing near Mud Lake and no great expense could have been incurred by the agent of the New England Company in building a few log houses, and the improvements there for the benefit of the Indians are very limited.

85

February 17,
York.

The same to the same (No. 7). Mackenzie who was expelled from the Assembly, took his seat in the House, as he had notified in the newspapers.

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He was removed and admonished by the Speaker. The crowd attracted to the House by the notification was very orderly. Oath of allegiance administered to Mackenzie by the Clerk of the Executive Council when the Clerk of the Assembly refused to do so. Transmits the opinion of the Attorney General on the course he (Colborne) has followed in this case. Page 87

Enclosed. Opinion of Jameson, Attorney General, that Beikie was wrong in not administering the oath of allegiance to Mackenzie. He is not the judge whether the person applying is a member or not. In reference to the Speaker's letter, he does not seem to have reflected, that the assumption of a discretionary power to administer the oath or not might lead to very serious consequences. 89

February 17, Colborne to Hay. (Private.) Remarks on dispatch of this date. 91
York. (No. 7.)

February 19, Colborne to Hay. In answer, to inquiry by Elizabeth Veal, Hillier and his wife are in good health and living about five miles from York on the Don. Their house was lately burned down but they were doing tolerably well. 92
York.

February 26, The same to Stanley (No. 8). Sends report of select committee of the Assembly on the subject of Bank charters. Letter from the President of the Commercial Bank and copy of petition from the directors to the Assembly. Believes that the report will be adopted and the address to the King approved of. Recommends that the two Bank Acts passed in January 1832 should continue to be operative. 93
York.

Cartwright, president of the Commercial Bank, to Rowan. On the subject of the proposed Bank regulations, calls attention to petition. Has reason to believe the legislature will not pass an *ex post facto* law subjecting the shareholders to the operation of the regulations suggested. The directors are sensible of the objections urged against the proprietors of a Bank being subjected to responsibilities never contemplated but are desirous to meet the views of His Majesty's government, and have presented petition to the provincial legislature to pass an Act embodying the conditions recommended so as to ensure the confirmation of the charter. The injury the disallowance would do to the public and the shareholders; the directors ask that the petition be forwarded with the remarks proper to ensure the allowance of the charter. Should the legislature not pass the Act, the directors propose that George Mackenzie should be sent to London to explain to the Colonial Secretary their willingness to comply with all the conditions so far as was in their power. 94

Petition of the President and directors of the Commercial Bank. 97

Report of the select committee on Banking. 100

Proceedings of the committee. 139

Petition of the legislature in opposition to the disallowance of the Bank Charters. 219

March 7, Colborne to Stanley (No. 9). Has prorogued the House and sends copy of speech. 228
York.

Enclosed. Speech at prorogation. 230

March 7, Colborne to Hay (private). Has prorogued the House. Has sent copy of address on Bank Acts. This very objectionable address was carried by 30 in a House of 31. Many of the members regretted that such an address was introduced, but as many suffer from the refusal of the banks to extend their discounts, the terms of address introduced cannot be calculated on. Notwithstanding the character of the address the next Assembly will be well composed and the respectable colonists planted in the province during the last three years will soon have great influence; believes that the result of the approaching elections will give an intelligent class of persons to the next Assembly. From time to time, however, bad subjects will take up their residence in the province, capable of going all lengths with the dema-

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1834.

gogues already there. Has explained to Stanley his reason for assenting to bill for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Nature of bill; disappointment if he had reserved it. Page 233

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly respecting the reported disallowance of bank charters. 236

March 8,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 10). Transmits copy of Act for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. His reason for assenting to the bill sanctioning the issue of debentures to a large amount, he having received instructions to reserve all such bills. Shall only authorize the issue of £70,000, in debentures, as specified in the Act of 1833. The sum of £50,000 has been granted to the Welland Canal Company. Sends copy of the report of commissioners for the improvement of the St. Lawrence. 241

Enclosed. Copy of Act for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 244

Report of the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 251

Appendix. 268

Other documents, reports, &c. 274 to 356

March 14,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 11). Sends estimate of the proposed expenditure for Indian presents and for civilising the Indians of Upper Canada. Details are embodied in the dispatch. Report on the condition of the Indians on land near the mouth of the Grand River. 357

Enclosed. Estimate of the annual expenditure of the Indian department in Upper Canada. 362

Estimates of the amount proposed to be charged to the territorial revenue. 364

March 20,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 12). Sends copy of Act to extend the limits of York and incorporate it as Toronto. Had not thought it necessary to reserve the bill. 365

Enclosed. Copy of the Act. 366

March 21,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 13). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue for 1833 and the sum expended last year in forwarding and employing emigrants. It appears that 21,000 entered the province last season. The township of Sunnidale on the Nottawasaga has been selected to employ emigrants that remain without work in York. About 60 families have been conveyed there since autumn to clear land and are now employed. The rapid progress of the province is to be chiefly attributed to the emigration of the last three years; the benefits the colony can confer on the mother country by receiving her redundant population, but no destitute persons should be permitted to leave their parishes with a view of receiving aid from government unless they are fit to undergo the difficulties of a new country. The excellent quality of the newly surveyed lands. Recommends that privileges be extended to every officer of the Army or Navy resolving to settle and who can obtain recommendations from the Admiralty or commander in chief. 433

Enclosed. Report from the emigration agent at York. 436

Statement of expenditure on account of emigration for 1831, 1832 and 1833 and the amount authorised for the same period by the Colonial Secretary. 438

Memorandum relative to the emigration accounts for 1833. 439

General return of receipts and expenditure of casual and territorial revenue. 440

Payments from fund D during 1833. 441

Payments from fund K during 1833. 442

Statements showing the disbursements on account of emigration in 1833. 444

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1834.
March 26,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 14). Transmits memorial from Hopkins and explains the nature of his complaint of not being allowed to settle on the reserve after having incurred expense in building although he had been warned that he must purchase at the public sales of Crown lands. On his petition the Executive Council recommended he should be allowed to purchase 25 acres including the lot on which his house was built, but not being satisfied he removed his family to York and now claims compensation.

Page 447

Enclosed. Memorial of W. R. Hopkins, half-pay lieutenant 5th foot, with correspondence. 449

Diagram of township situated towards Lake Huron. 469

Report of Radenhurst, surveyor general, on the demand for compensation made by Hopkins. 470

Report by Peter Robinson, commissioner of Crown Lands, on the demand made by Hopkins. 473

March 29,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 15). In reference to dispatch approving of his not promulgating Order in Council respecting Act for dividing the County of Carleton, returns the Order in Council to be revoked and replaced by such further order as His Majesty may direct. 478

Enclosed. The Order in Council. 480

Extract from report of a committee of Council on the bill to divide Carleton County and to give additional representation to Lanark and Carleton. 482

March 31,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 16). Transmits address from the Assembly praying for a grant of Crown lands as an endowment for the hospitals of York and Toronto. Recommends the address. 483

Enclosed. Address. 484

April 1,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 17). Sends address from the Assembly praying that the \$50,000 due by the Welland Canal may be relinquished by the Imperial Parliament. 487

Enclosed. The Address. 488

April 2,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 18). Sends address praying that Upper Canada may receive a proportion of the duties collected at Quebec, under the British Statute 3 Geo. 4, cap. 44, 45 and 119, as well as of those collected by authority of Act passed since. 491

Enclosed. Address. 492

April 3,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 19). Transmits address from the Assembly on the subject of the tax imposed in Lower Canada on emigrants or passengers arriving at Quebec. 493

Enclosed. Address from the Council and Assembly. 494

Address from the Assembly. 507

April 4,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 20). Transmits address from the Assembly to have the duty on grain and flour the produce of the province remitted. 510

Proposed answer declining to make any change, dated July, 1834. 511

Enclosed. Address pointing out the growing importance of Canada and praying for the remission of duty on grain and flour. 512

April 5,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 21). Transmits address from the Assembly relative to duties on foreign timber imported into Great Britain and to the tolls charged on timber through the Rideau Canal. 515

P. S. Encloses letter from Shirreff, collector of duties on timber, recommending that the tolls on timber through the Rideau Canal be lowered. 516

Enclosed. From the Assembly as summarised in the covering letter. 517

Shirreff to Rowan. In consequence of changes in the manner of collecting the tolls recommends that those on lumber be reduced. 520

April 7,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (private and confidential). Explains the cause of the style in which the address relative to Banks was written. 522

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1834. April 7, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 22.) Transmits address praying that the Bank Acts be not disallowed. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	Page 524 526
April 8, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 23). Sends address from the Assembly on the subject of grants of land to the U. E. loyalists and militia. The steps he has taken to prevent speculation in these grants. Documents sent show that ample information was afforded to the Assembly as to the system of granting lands. It is difficult to prevent loyalist land from falling into the hands of speculators and it may probably be expedient to sanction the issue of deeds. He has directed 10,000 acres in each of certain townships to be reserved for loyalist and militia claimants. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly on behalf of the U. E. loyalists.	531 547
	Report of the Executive Council.	556
	Other documents on the subject.	567 to 578
	Report of the Select Committee on granting lands to U. E. loyalists and others. Q. 381—4, pages 1 to 160 being the whole of part 4.	
April 9, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 24). Sends address from the Assembly, that explorations may be made on the northern shores of Lake Huron to ascertain the quality of the soil, &c. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	579 581
April 10, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 25). Sends address from Legislative Council to be informed of the conditions His Majesty's government requires on which foreigners may be naturalized in the province. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	583 585
April 11, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 26). Transmits address from the Legislative Council praying that steps may be taken to secure a just division of the duties collected at Quebec. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	589 591
April 12, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 27). Sends copy of address from Assembly for copy of Hudson's Bay Charter. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	597 598
April 14, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 28). Forwards memorial from Gray, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	599 600
April 15, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 29). Represents the embarrassing circumstances in which the Legislative Council has been placed on account of the supply bill. Sends a sketch of the salaries and duties of the various officials and the reductions made by the Legislative Assembly. Sends copy of address from the Legislative Council. <i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council respecting their embarrassing situation in relation to the supply bill.	603 607
	Estimate of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada for 1834, and arrears for 1832 and 1833.	612
	Address of Legislative Council, expressing their mortification at no answer being received to their address respecting the salary of their speaker.	616
April 16, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 30). Recommends an increase to the salaries of various officials in consequence of the action of the House of Assembly in discontinuing their commutation to be paid in lieu of fees. <i>Enclosed.</i> List of officers of the land granting department whose salaries are proposed to be augmented.	619 623
	Memorial of Markland respecting his salary.	624
	Abstract of the work done in the office of the Secretary and Registrar of the province for 1833.	626
April 17, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 31). Had forwarded petition from Roman Catholics, with observations of Bishop Macdonell on the charges preferred	

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against him. Had not thought it necessary, after the Bishop's explanations, to order a further investigation, but if that should appear necessary, the Bishop may be called on to send voucher for his expenditure. Page 628

April 18,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 32). Sends memorial from the ministers of the Church of Scotland in Upper Canada that the grant authorised is not sufficient for their support and soliciting that an adequate provision may be made. Recommends an additional grant. Sends also address expressing their anxiety to see King's College opened with a modified charter. 634

Enclosed. Address from the commission of Synod. 636

Address of the Synod to Colborne. 641

April 19,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 33). Has received dispatch relative to the disposal of the territorial revenue and the application of the available balance of £20,000 for the liquidation of war claims. Is confident that the Assembly will provide for the raising of £20,000 and that the territorial revenue will be sufficient for all the charges on it. With respect to the Indian department, reports the difficulty of introducing a system to encourage the tribes in agricultural pursuits. His misunderstanding of the arrangement for Upper Canada when the department was divided in 1829 or he would earlier have represented the necessity for reconsideration. Numbers of the Indians, cost of presents; a return to be sent each October of the equipment required for the ensuing year. The cost of management. Suggests that the sum of £13,380 be allowed for the expenses of the department and for inland transport. Estimate of the annual amount from the leased lands of the clergy reserves, with other information respecting these reserves and the payment of the clergy. Recommends that the construction of the timber slides on the Ottawa should be authorised. Sends copy of a letter from the Bishop of Quebec. 645

Enclosed. Statements on clergy reserves due on 31st December, 1833. 652

Return of clergy reserves sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. 633

Account of money paid into the military chest at York, on account of clergy reserves. 634

Colborne to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Respecting the amount that may be available for the payment of missionaries. 655

Lockhart (Secretary to the Lord Bishop) to Rowan. Sends statement of the amount of salary paid to each missionary in Upper Canada by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel before the reduction of the grant in 1832. Several changes have taken place and also an addition to the number. Returns will be ordered by the Lord Bishop. The satisfaction of the Lord Bishop at the state of the revenues of the clergy reserves. 658

April 21,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (private and confidential). As some doubt exists whether the interest from purchases of the clergy reserves can be appropriated or if it should be invested with the principal, suggests that the question be referred to the Attorney General. How the payment of the interest was fixed. 661

April 26,
Toronto.

The same to the same (No. 34). Sends address from the Assembly praying that the quantity of land originally set apart for education be placed under the control of the Legislature. History of the grants from their origin in 1797. 664

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Assembly respecting the school lands. 679

Address of Dr. Strachan, president of the University of King's College. Points out a material error in the quantity of school lands in the address from the Legislative Assembly and gives the quantity less the reserves

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which were, he held, improperly estimated as part of the school lands. Calls attention and corrects what he holds to be other errors. Page 685

Report of the Executive Council on the message from the Lieut.-Governor respecting school lands. 691

Bill for amending the charter of King's College. 701

April 28,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 35). Forwards memorial from Samuel Ridout, his services. The other memorials are from Thomas Merritt and Samuel P. Jarvis. 708

Enclosed. Memorial of Samuel Ridout. States his services and asks that they be brought before His Majesty's government to avert the loss of his office. 710

Memorial of Thomas Merritt, deputy surveyor of woods, for an increase to his salary. 717

Memorial of S. P. Jarvis. Points out the insufficient provision made by the legislature for the performance of the work of the Secretary of the province and registrar and applies for favourable consideration of his case. 718

April 29,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 36). Sends letter from Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers that the government property to be disposed of at Kingston is a strip of land on which government house formerly stood. Recommends it still to be reserved as if a public building were to be erected at Kingston, it would be difficult to get suitable land. 724

Enclosed. Colonel Wright, R.E., to Colborne. Respecting public lands in Kingston. 726

April 30.

Colborne to Stanley (No. 37). Sends memorial from late Chief Justice Powell for an enquiry on the subject of a report from the Executive Council derogatory to his character. His Majesty's government had declined, he understands, to interfere in a case which had been disposed of during Maitland's administration. 729

Enclosed. Memorial. 731

Horton to Murray. Chief Justice Powell allowed to retire on a pension. 733

April 30,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay. In reference to a committee supposed to have been formed at Bytown to receive boys expected from England, through the agency of H. Wilson, none of the inhabitants have any knowledge of such a committee. Cannot recommend any scheme for bringing boys to Canada, unless an establishment could be formed for their reception till they could be disposed of among the farmers, perhaps 200 or 300 could be taken every year by farmers. The enclosures are from an officer who has been settled some time at Bytown. 734

Enclosed. Baker to Rowan. After investigation, can find no evidence of the existence of a committee to receive boys sent by the Secretary of State to Canada. A majority of the farmers are too poor to undertake the charge of providing for boys. It might be possible to dispose of some among the superior class as apprentices. 736

The same to the same. Has consulted with the magistrates, who deemed it expedient to call a meeting. Sends report of the proceedings, but in the meantime it is desired to know the plan proposed for the reception of the boys that might be sent. 738

Report of the proceedings at a meeting held at Bytown on the 25th September, 1833, respecting the reception of boys. 739

August —,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Colborne. In reference to petition of Roman Catholic inhabitants of Toronto complaining of Bishop Macdonell, he cannot enter into questions relating to the discipline of that church. The charge of speculation should, however, be dealt with and he finds that the funds were expended by Bishop Macdonell conformably to the directions he received. 631

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1835.

Unsigned to Colborne. Consideration of the questions raised by the addresses respecting the land granted for purposes of education. Page 671.

January 7,
Downing
Street.

Colonial Secretary to the same. (Two letters.)

January —.

Answer to dispatches respecting the claims for land of the U. E. loyalists.
535, 545

SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 260, part 2 from page 261 to 515).

Q. 382-1-2.

1815.

July 18,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Gore. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 14th July, 1834.

1826.

October 6,
Downing
Street.

The same to Maitland. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

1827.

February 17,
York.

Act regulating the practice of physic, &c. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 7th May, 1834.

1829.

February 25,
Kingston.

Memorial of Rev. W. Fraser and A. Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834. For date in the margin see letter of 14th March, 1829.

March 14.
York.

Mudge to Rev. W. Fraser and A. Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

April 20,
York.

Colborne to Bishop Macdonell.

1831.

January 26,
Glengarry.

Bishop Macdonell to O'Grady. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

1832.

June 23,
York.

P. Robinson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 6th May, 1834

1833.

January 19,
Rome.

Prefect of the Sacred College to Bishop Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.

February 19,
Kingston.

Certificate in favour of Jordan. Enclosed in memorial dated 19th July, 1834.

March 1,
York.

Certificate by the commissioners appointed to investigate the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada.

The report of the commissioners.

May 31,
York.

Affidavit of J. P. de la Haye.

May 31,
York.

Affidavit of Frank Collins.

June 1,
York.

Affidavit of W. Bergin.

July 12,
Kingston.

Report of the meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the diocese of Kingston.

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1833.
July 15, York. Affidavit by James King, Notary Public.
- July 20, Kingston. Rev W. Fraser and A. Macdonell to Bishop Macdonell. This and the preceding seven are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.
- October 10, Lanark. Address to the Lieut. Governor.
- October 10, Lanark. Petition from the Lanark settlers.
- October 12, Perth. Morris to Rowan.
- October 12, Perth. McMillan to the same. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley 2nd May, 1834.
1834.
No date. Remarks on the petition of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Toronto. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.
- Address of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of York. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 16th June, 1834.
- Shairp to Rowan.
- March 18, Peterborough. Rowan to Shairp. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.
- March 24, Toronto. P. Robinson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 6th May, 1834.
- May 2, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 38). Has directed Colonel McMillan, to send a report on the state of the Lanark settlers to enable the Treasury to judge how far it would be expedient to grant their request for a remission of their debts. No report yet received, in consequence, he believes, of a difference of opinion as to the extent of the claim of the settlers to remission. Has no doubt that many of the settlers cannot repay the advances that have been made to them. Page 3
- Enclosed. McMillan to Rowan. Sends from the Lanark Society settlers, petition to the Colonial Secretary and address to the Lieut. Governor. The three surveyors who signed the certificate are well acquainted with the situation of the petitioners and the quality of the land. 5
- Petition from the Lanark settlers, stating the bad quality of the land from which they are unable to obtain a subsistence and pray that their debt to the Crown may be cancelled. 10
- Certificate that the petition states facts. Address from the settlers to the Lieut. Governor for his intervention on their behalf. 11
- Morris to Rowan. The Lanark petitioners have shown the bad quality of the land. 13
- May 5, Toronto. O'Grady to the same. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834. O'Grady's letter is dated through error 5th April instead of May.
- May 6, Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 39). Represents the inconvenience to which officers of the Navy and Army are exposed in purchasing lands at auction and suggests they may be allowed to acquire land at the upset price. 14
- Enclosed. P. Robinson to Rowan. Calls attention to the inconveniences to which officers are exposed in purchasing land at auction. 16
- The same to the same. Further on the subject of the preceding letter. 18
- May 6, Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Sends abstract of lands sold under the management of the Commissioner of Crown lands and of the agents of the Canada Company. Has forwarded a dispatch to Stanley recommending how officers of the Navy and Army might purchase their lands. Recommends that the salaries of ministers of the Church of Scotland should be increased so that each should have about £60 a year. 21
- Enclosed. Abstract of sales by the Commissioner of Crown lands for 1833. 23

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1834.	Sales made by the Canada Company for 1833.	Page 24
May 6, Toronto.	Colborne to Hay. The certificate which Mandelsloh desired to be verified must have been lost in the <i>Calypso</i> packet in January, 1833. If a certificate is sent the signature of McNab will be attached and returned with the usual certificate.	25
May 7, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 40). Sends statute constituting the medical board, with observations from the president.	26
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Observations by the president of the medical board on the complaint of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.	27
	Act regulating the practice of physic, &c., in Upper Canada.	35
May 7, Toronto.	Rowan to O'Grady. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.	41
May 8 Toronto.	Colborne to Hay. The directors of the Upper Canada Bank do not think it necessary to have a deposit in specie exceeding one-fifth of their notes in circulation. They rely on their New York and Montreal agents to forward specie when required.	42
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Remarks by the president of the Bank of Upper Canada on the specie held against circulation.	43
May 10, Toronto.	O'Grady to Rowan.	
May 13, Toronto.	Rowan to O'Grady.	
May 19, Toronto.	O'Grady to Rowan.	
May 21, Toronto.	Rowan to O'Grady. These and the three preceding are enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.	
May 24, Toronto,	Colborne to Stanley (No. 41). Sends returns and correspondence respecting sales of land.	46
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Hurd, Surveyor General. Observations on returns of sales of land.	47
	P. Robinson. Titles of returns sent with remarks.	49
May 25, Peterborough.	Shairp to Rowan.	
May 28, Toronto.	Rowan to Shairp. Both enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of Handy.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of O'Grady.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of W. J. O'Grady.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of O'Grady, McDougall and King.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of McKeller.	
May 28, Toronto.	Affidavit of Prentice.	
May 29, Toronto.	O'Grady to Rowan.	
May 30, Toronto.	Rowan to Bishop Macdonell. This and the seven preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.	
June 5, Toronto.	Colborne to Hay. Believing that the sales of clergy reserves will be continued has given orders accordingly. The general election will not take place before the 2nd or 3rd week of September. Death of Darcy Boulton on 23rd May. Sends report on the U. E. loyalists. Asks him to read the abominable letter from Hume, occasioned by temperate remarks by Ryerson on the character of Hume and the party with which he acts. Good effects of Stanley's speech. Returns forwarded.	53

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1834.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report on land granted to U. E. loyalists.	Page 56
	Hume to Mackenzie. Hopes the crisis will lead to the shaking off by Canada of the baneful domination of the mother country. Bitter attack on Ryerson.	69
	Reply to Hume's letter.	74
June 7, Kingston.	Bishop Macdonell to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 12th June, 1834.	
June 12, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 42). Transmits documents on the conduct of Bishop Macdonell; sends also the Bishop's observations; he has returned a copy of the communication from Fraser. The petition was forwarded to Bishop Macdonell on 12th September and transmitted to him (Stanley) on 26th December, 1833.	93
	<i>Enclosed.</i> O'Grady to Rowan. Demands that a copy of answer to the petition be sent him.	95
	Rowan to O'Grady. Copy of petition sent.	96
	O'Grady to Rowan. Repeats his charge of partiality towards Bishop Macdonell on the part of the Lieut. Governor. Is prepared to produce satisfactory evidence of the truth of the charges.	97
	Rowan to O'Grady. The Lieut. Governor will transmit any documents sent by O'Grady in support of his charges against Bishop Macdonell.	100
	Other documents on the same subject.	101 to 381
June 16, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 43). Sends address from the inhabitants of Toronto, the expressions of loyalty being called forth by Hume's letter to Mackenzie.	382
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	383
	Address of a deputation signed by G. P. Denison to Sir John Colborne, repudiating the sentiments in the resolutions by the city council which approved of Hume's letter to Mackenzie.	385
June 16, Toronto.	Colborne to Hay (private). Hume's letter has produced a very favourable expression of opinion in opposition to it. Is busy with emigrants.	387
June 16, Oro.	Larratt Smith to Stanley.	
June 16, Oro.	The same to Rowan.	
June 17, Peterborough.	Shairp to Rowan. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.	
June 17, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 44). Transmits Blue Book for 1832. Changes he has made in it, in respects to statements of the revenue so that the balance of each branch of the revenue may be distinctly seen. Remarks on the different items. The difficulty of understanding the provincial accounts in their present form.	388
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Inspector General to Colborne. Certain items in the revenue accounts explained.	392
June 18, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 45). Sends Blue Book for 1833, with remarks on the Civil establishment, Revenue, Expenditure, Military establishment and other subjects in the Blue Book.	395
June 20, Toronto.	Rowan to Shairp. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.	
June 20, Toronto.	Memorial of Lieut. Derinzy. Asks the Lieut. Governor to recommend his case and transmit his memorial for a grant of land.	511
June 20, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 46). Transmits remarks on Acts passed in the eleventh provincial parliament.	401
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of the Acts passed in the fourth Session of the eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada, with remarks showing the object of each Act.	407

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1834.
June 21,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 47). Returns the old seal of the province a new one having been authorized. Page 447
- June 26.
Peterborough. Memorial of Major Shairp. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 25th July, 1834.
- July 1,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 48). Sends address from the conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, the strong terms in which refer to Hume's letter. 449
- Enclosed.* Address from the Wesleyan Methodists expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and mother country. 451
- Resolutions adopted by the conference and ordered to be printed. 454
- Answer of Colborne. 455
- July 2,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 49). Transmits petition from Phillips, principal of Upper Canada College for a retiring allowance. Recommends it to favourable consideration. 456
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Phillips. 458
- July 3,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 50). Sends plans and estimates of the new church he had recommended to be built on the reserves near Toronto. The site described. Value of lots for sale will be increased by building the church. 460
- Enclosed.* Estimate of the cost. 462
- July 4,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 51). In consequence of the favourable sales of the reserves points out the expediency of sanctioning the erection of a government house on the enclosure he had set apart. The commanding engineer reports the need of large repairs to the outbuildings and provision must soon be made for a new government house. 463
- Enclosed.* Report on the present state of government house. 465
- Abstract of the estimates for the probable expense of building a new government house. 468
- Philpotts to McMahon. Sends the master carpenter's report on the stables attached to government house. 469
- The master carpenter's report. 470
- July 11,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 52). Sends copy of letter from Peter Robinson reporting that he had paid £1,968 17s. into the military chest. 471
- Enclosed.* Peter Robinson to Rowan. Has paid in as late superintendent of emigration the balance in his hands of £1,968 17s. Sends copy of the receipt. 472
- Requisition to the deputy commissary general to receive the balance in his (Robinson's) hands of £1,968, 17s. currency. 473
- Receipt from the deputy commissary general for £1,895 18s. 7d. sterling received from P. Robinson. 474
- July 14,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 53). Givins was not paid his lodging allowance and received no additional salary in consequence of his promotion. Recommends his case for favourable consideration. 475
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Givins that his lodging money may be continued and the arrears paid. 477
- Bathurst to Gore. Authorising the payment to Givins of twenty shillings a day which is personal to himself but not to be the rate of pay for the office. 480
- July 17,
Niagara. Memorial of Captain Jordan, stating his services and praying for a grant of land. 513
- Enclosed.* Certificate in his favour by Colonel Nicol. 515
- July 18,
Toronto. Colborne to Stanley (No. 54). Transmits address from the inhabitants of Gore in reference to Hume's letter. The letter has called forth an expression of loyalty and affection towards the mother country. Large gathering to present the address. 481
- Enclosed.* Address by the inhabitants of Gore. 483
- Answer. 486

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July 19.	1834.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 55). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue.	Page 487
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of casual and territorial revenue in funds D and K.	488
July 22, Toronto.		Colborne to Stanley (No. 56). Sends printed copies of the Acts passed last session.	492
July 25, Toronto.		The same to the same (No. 59). Transmits four memorials from officers and explains the nature of their claims.	493
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Major Sharp or Shairp.	495
		Another memorial of the same nature to Sir James Graham.	497
		Major Shairp to Rowan. Has received a letter from the clerk of the Executive Council stating that his petition for land could not be complied with in consequence of a late order from the Colonial Office. He had arrived before the order was issued and asks that Colborne may forward his memorial to that effect.	498
		Rowan to Shairp. There is no discretionary powers left with the Executive Government to grant land.	500
		Shairp to Rowan. Applies again and pleads his services.	501
		Rowan to Shairp. No discretion is left with the Lieut. Governor in respect to granting lands. Will forward memorial.	503
		Shairp to Rowan. Is obliged for kindness. Will forward memorial and asks for the return of a printed letter to the Colonial Secretary. The prospect of a grant of land was his only inducement to come to Canada.	504
		Rowan to Shairp. Returns the document asked for. His request for land should be grounded on his full expectation when he came to Canada, that he was to receive the same privileges as other officers. The Lieut. Governor will have much pleasure in forwarding the memorial.	505
		Larratt Smith to Stanley. Complains of not being able to receive a grant of land on account of an order passed after he sailed.	506
1835. February 5.		The same to Rowan. On the subject of a grant of land.	509
		Unsigned to Colborne. Sends remarks on bills left to their operation. Reserved bills have been received.	404

SALES OF CLERGY RESERVES AND CROWN LANDS, 1834.

Q. 382—A.

The volume contains accounts current with Peter Robinson, showing sales, &c.

PATENTS FOR CLERGY RESERVE LANDS, 1834.

Q. 382—B.

The volume contains the names of the grantees, the lots, purchase money, &c., from 1823 to 1833,

GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS, 1834.

Q. 382 - C.

The volume contains returns and appropriations of Crown lands in Upper Canada, without purchase, from 1823 to 1833, with the names of the grantees, conditions, &c.

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LIEUT.-GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1834.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 203, part 2 from page 204 to 385.)

Q 383-1-2.

1793.
February 20,
Newark. Petition of Andrew Pierce and others. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.
1794.
March 20,
New York. Proposals of Pierce for settling the land follow.
Memorial by Berczy with other papers.
- April 30. Berczy to Simcoe. Memorandum marked No. 3 forms part of the letter.
- May 17,
Newark. Report of the Executive Council.
A second Report or Minute to the same effect and of the same date follows.
1796.
October 30,
Upper
Canada. Proposal of Peter Russell for an additional grant to Berczy.
1798.
March 23,
York. List of heads of families settled at Markham.
1801.
July 4,
Whitehall. Portland to Hunter. This and the five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th of August, 1834.
1818.
February 26,
Vittoria. Certificate by Anderson in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.
1833.
June 18,
Horse Guards. Certificate by Fitzroy Somerset. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.
- June 18,
War Office. Lukin to McDonald. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 12th November, 1834.
- December 21,
York. Report of the directors of the Tay Navigation Company. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 29th December, 1834.
1834.
January 6,
York. Long memorial by Berczy.
- January 27,
Toronto. Memorial of W. Berczy. Both enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.
- February 5,
York. Memorial of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.
- February 7,
York. Return of persons settled by Berczy in Markham. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.
- February 21,
Woolwich. Certificate by D. A. G. Dickson. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.
- May 9,
Toronto. Report of Executive Council on McCurdy's claim. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.
- July 24,
Brockville. Memorial from Brockville. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 2nd August, 1834.
- July 26,
Johnstown. Copy of address. Enclosed in Colborne to ———, 30th August, 1834.
- July 29,
Kingston. Memorial from Bishops Macdonell and Gaulin. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 5th August, 1834.
- July 31,
Toronto. Report of the proceedings of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 20th August, 1834.

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1834. July 31, York.	Application on behalf of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Stanley, 4th August, 1834.	
August 1.	Certificate by Hollinshead in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.	
August 2, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 58). Transmits address from the President and Board of Police of Brockville in reference to Hume's letter. Page 3 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from the President and Board of Police of Brockville disavowing for themselves and the inhabitants any sympathy with the sentiments of Hume's letter.	4
August 4, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 59). Transmits and recommends the communication from Baldwin for the Law Society of Upper Canada applying for a copy of the works collected by the Record Commission.	7
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Application on behalf of the Law Society of Upper Canada for a set of the volumes of the "Record Commission."	8
August 5, Toronto.	Colborne to Stanley (No. 60). Transmits memorial from the two Roman Catholic Bishops at the head of their Church in Upper Canada, that the sums allowed for salaries to priests may be appropriated for the support of a seminary for training priests which they consider preferable to importing priests from Ireland with whose character they are unacquainted. If the Roman Catholics approve of the proposal he sees no objection.	10
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Bishops Macdonell and Gaulin.	12
August 8, Hamilton.	Report of the trial of Owen and Rooney. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 30th August, 1834.	
	A plan of the scene of the murder follows.	
August 12, Grimsby.	Certificate by Eakins in favour of McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.	
August 16, Duro.	Petition from Caddy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.	
August 20, Toronto.	Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 61). Forwards additional statement from Berczy relative to the claims for land of his late father. The Executive Council can see no reason to depart from their former decision.	15
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the proceedings of the Executive Council on the petition of Berczy.	16
	Long memorial by W. Berczy on the claims of his father and of his services.	18
	Additional memorial from Berczy to Stanley.	54
	Other documents, petitions, &c.	104 to 134
August 20, Brockville.	Chief Justice Robinson approves of the finding of the jury in the murder trial.	
August 25, Toronto.	Macaulay to Rowan.	
August 26, Toronto.	Report of the Executive Council. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 30th August, 1834.	
August 26, Brockville.	Hartwell to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to ——— 30th August, 1834.	
August 26, Toronto.	Statement by Captain Reynell. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 1st September, 1834.	
August 29, Grimsby.	Memorial of Archibald McCurdy. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd October, 1834.	
August 30, Toronto.	Colborne to Spring Rice. Sends statement of trials of offenders convicted of murder. Doubts have arisen as to the extent of their guilt and they have been requested to give time for Judge Macaulay to consult with the other judges. Has directed a further respite till he shall receive instructions.	135
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the trial of Owen and Rooney by judge Macaulay.	137
	Sketch of the place where the murder took place.	150

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Chief Justice Robinson approves of the finding of the jury in the murder trial. Page 151

Macaulay to Rowan. Notes on the trial of Owen and Rooney. 152

Report of the Executive Council recommending that the prisoners, Owen and Rooney, be respited till communication be made with His Majesty's Government. 158

August 30,
Toronto.

Colborne to ——— (private). Will transmit in a short time addresses from the Johnstown and Bathurst districts in reference to Hume's letter. Many think the letter should not have been noticed as it gives agitators of that stamp too much importance, but he (Colborne) is persuaded that the expressions of loyalty it has called forth must be gratifying to His Majesty's Government. The publication of Hume's letter by Mackenzie was an experiment to see how these views of separation would be supported. Report on the progress of the cholera; it is apparently subsiding. 160

Enclosed. Hartwell to Rowan. Reports the success met with in the district in obtaining signatures in opposition to the Hume-Mackenzie disloyal correspondence. 163

Copy of address from the Johnstown district. 165

September —,
Bath.

Address from the Bathurst district in opposition to the sentiments of Hume's letter. 168

September 1,
Toronto.

Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 63). Sends copy of petition from Caddy late Lieut. Colonel, R.A., and statement from Reynell late a Captain in the Army. They expected to receive grants of land like officers who had recently sold out to settle in Canada. 171

Enclosed. Petition from Caddy, an officer in the Royal artillery for a grant of land. 172

Certificate from D. A. G. Dickson, of the services of Caddy. 173

Statement by Captain Reynell in respect to his services &c. 174

Certificate of Fitzroy Somerset of the services of Reynell. 176

October 1
Toronto.

Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 64). Transmits address from Johnstown expressing loyalty and condemning Hume's seditious letter. 178
(For the address see page 165.)

October 1,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay (private). Has forwarded to Spring Rice address to the King from Johnstown. There can be no doubt of the treasonable intentions of Hume. Results, so far, of the election. 180

Enclosed. Unanswerable proof of the wish and desire of Hume and the Mackenzie faction to promote a separation between the Canadas and the Mother Country. 182

October 2,
Toronto.

Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 65). Death of Chief Justice W. Dummer Powell on 6th September. 186

October 3,
Toronto.

The same to the same (No. 66). Transmits statements by McCurdy of his claims and of his services during the Revolutionary War. 187

Enclosed. Memorial of Archibald McCurdy. 188

Certificates in favour of McCurdy. 190 to 192

Memorial of McCurdy for a grant of land. 193

Report of Executive Council on McCurdy's claim, which is not recommended. 195

October 20,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay (private). Reports the result of the elections. 196

November 4,
Toronto.

Report by the Inspector General. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 10th November, 1834.

November 6,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay. Collectors of Upper Canada are allowed by statute to appoint deputies. Sends communication from the Inspector General on the subject. 200

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1834. *Enclosed.* Markland to Rowan. The collectors are authorised to appoint any number of deputies. These are not considered officers of Government. Page 201
- November 8, Colborne to Hay. The Inspector General of Accounts has been hitherto
Toronto. nominated by the Lieut. Governor and commissioner under his seal. The office being considered local, the vacancy was not reported to the Colonial Secretary. Out of various candidates there was no hesitation in appointing Markland. 202
- November 10, *Enclosed.* Memorandum on the subject of the Inspector General. 204
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 67). In answer to dispatch respecting manner of keeping the accounts for emigration, reports the manner in which demands were paid, money being drawn from the Crown lands for this purpose. The effect of the increased expenditure for emigration in 1832. 211
- Enclosed.* Report by the Inspector General of the mode of auditing the accounts. 214
- November 12, Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 68). Sends memorials from Higgins and
Toronto. McDonald, to be permitted to participate in the privileges of military settlers. 215
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Higgins. 216
- Lukin to McDonald. He having resigned his commission Messrs. Greenwood & Co. have been authorised to pay him his commutation. 221
- November 15, Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 69). In answer to dispatch of 29th July
Toronto. reports the object of the address respecting the survey of lands to the north of Lake Huron. 222
- The same to the same (No. 70). Recommends five gentlemen as qualified to be appointed to the Legislative Council. 224
- November 18, *Enclosed.* Characters of the gentlemen recommended. 225
Toronto, Wm Colborne to Hay (private and confidential). Has communicated to
- November 19, Strachan the circumstances that might place the administration of Upper
Toronto. Canada in the hands of the senior member of the Executive Council. The appointment of Markland by a special commission would be the least objectionable arrangement. Peter Robinson is his senior, but he holds offices which disqualify him from taking charge of the government. Cannot nominate a successor to Baby in the meantime. Recommends that the office be left open until an opportunity occurs of making an appointment. 227
- Enclosed.* Strachan to Colborne. On the subject of the government of Upper Canada by one of the Executive Councillors. 229
- November 20, Colborne to Spring Rice (private and confidential). Reports as to political
Toronto. condition of Upper Canada, and the effect of the election of 1828. Traces the influence shown at subsequent elections. In the election of 1830 two-thirds of the successful candidates were opposed to the parties hostile to Canadian institutions and to connection with the mother country. The successful candidates were among the oldest or the most enterprising settlers, and united to carry measures for improving the country. There were some local questions, however, in which the other side had the advantage. Many of the changes in the representation of the present Parliament might be attributed to local dissatisfaction, rather than to causes that would embarrass the government. The influence of the party called Reformers has been added, who were in opposition in the last Assembly. The subjects of attack on the candidates supporting the majority. Cause of Mackenzie's popularity. The difficulty in selecting magistrates and officers in the militia has also caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction, but an attempt to change the institutions of the colony would be met with disapprobation. 232
- December 2, The same to the same (No. 71). Transmits address asking for improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa river. 240
Toronto. *Enclosed.* Address. 241

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1834.
December 2,
Toronto. (This letter by an evident error is dated 22nd, the date of No. 79.)
Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 72). Dispatch received with applications of two proposed societies for acquiring land in Upper Canada. Sends remarks on points which should be considered in deciding on the schemes of these associations. The beneficent views of the Colonial Association of Ireland if supported by the landed proprietors and local societies of Ireland. How distress and embarrassment to voluntary emigrants might be prevented but there are great difficulties in the way. The obstacles to the carrying out of the work by the associations, as the number sent by them would not exceed one fifth of that from voluntary emigration. Considerations as to public advantage to be gained by selling to joint stock companies large tracts of land in which it is maintained that if these joint stock companies could make a profit government is in a better position to do so. Advises that the Association of Ireland be permitted to prove the value of their scheme on the unsurveyed townships to the north of the Gore district. The conditions on which the allowance might be made. Page 245
Plans of land towards Lake Huron. 258, 259
Report of Richard Birdsall and William Hawkins, deputy surveyors, on the Northern boundary of the Canada Company's Huron tract. 260
December 2,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (confidential). Supplementary remarks on the proposals to form Colonization societies. 266
December 3,
Toronto. The same to Hay (private). Will prepare details of the arrangements required by Spring Rice before the charter of King's College can go into operation. Will report on the society for promoting emigration, which he is persuaded might be turned to advantage. The Ottawa association has chiefly in view the timber trade. If the directors can be induced to undertake the construction of canals they should be encouraged. 270
December 3. The same to Spring Rice (No. 73). Transmits address from the Bathurst district disclaiming participation in the sentiments of Hume's letter to Mackenzie. 271
Enclosed. Address (a duplicate, the other is at page 168).
Morris to Rowan. Sends address from the Bathurst district. 272
December 12,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 76). Transmits statement from Markland, Inspector General, relative to the reduction in his salary. His usefulness and intelligence. 285
Enclosed. Representation of Markland, Inspector General. 286
December 19,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 77). The manner in which the expenses of Upper Canada College are defrayed; proposal to unite it with King's College. The obstacles to opening the university largely removed and the considerations set forth lead him to believe that the university should be opened without delay. The question of the university charter has been in discussion by the Legislative Council and Assembly for more than six years. The improbability of the points under discussion being satisfactorily settled by legislative interference. Would have no hesitation in allowing the university to open under the existing charter, so soon as professors can be appointed; prosperity depends on their ability and reputation. Asks that the heads of Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge elect four persons to the professorships; the nature of the regulations as to lodgings, &c. 291
Enclosed. Scheme for the University of King's College by Dr. Strachan. 297
December 19,
Toronto. Colborne to Hay (private). Summarises the letters to Spring Rice respecting King's College. Hopes he will take a lively interest in the affair of obtaining professors for the university. Although it would be a matter of difficulty to obtain competent men to raise up a university in the back woods, yet he was not without hope that there were distinguished scholars who would embark in the undertaking. The willing co-operation of the vice-chancellors of the two universities might be depended on. 303

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1834.
December 20,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 78). Sends application from Major Rains for land at the Island of St. Joseph, where he intends to settle a number of families. Recommends that Rains and the capitalists who intend to unite with him may be allowed to purchase 5,000 acres each at a shilling an acre to be sold in 200 acre lots at the same rate to actual settlers. Page 306
Enclosed. Petition of Rains with proposal to settle 100 families on the Island of St. Joseph. 308
Report by Peter Robinson dated 14th November, 1834, that the Island of St. Joseph contains 80,000 acres of which about 50,000 are capable of cultivation. His suggestions as to settling. 310
- December 22,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 79). Sends application from Lally and Whitley for leave to purchase by private contract 8,000 acres to the westward of Collingwood near Owen Sound. The land has not yet been surveyed or purchased from the Indians. Lally and Whitley have bought land on Lake Simcoe and are very respectable but it appears to be objectionable to authorise private sales unless where the interest of the colony would be particularly promoted. 311
Enclosed. Memorial from Lally and Whitley. 313
Report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the application. 314
- December 23,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 80). Report on the hospitals in Toronto and Kingston for which the Assembly asked for a grant of land. Notes of the means of their support. An endowment of 12,000 acres would be thought sufficient for Toronto and 8,000 for Kingston. 315
Report on the General Hospital, Toronto, with tables of admission, income, &c. 317
Report on the hospital at Kingston. 325
- December 24,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 81). Transmits memorial from Patton, barrack master at Toronto. Recommends the case for favourable consideration. 334
Enclosed. Memorial of Major Patton for a grant of land stating his services, &c. 336
- December 26,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 82). With reference to letter from the New England Company respecting the proceedings of their agent Scott, reports that on his application the land on the Rice lake was set apart for the use of the Indians. Details of the delays that have taken place and of the steps to secure benefit to the Indians from possession of the land. Desire of the Indians to leave Chemong Lake. 339
Enclosed. Report by Markland, Inspector General, on the deed of land on Rice Lake. 345
- December 27,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 83). Transmits memorial from Colonel Nicolls, Royal Engineers. He had received a grant of 1,200 acres, but had lost 800 acres under the terms of a provincial statute, during his absence. The Executive Council cannot recommend an additional grant without creating an embarrassing precedent, but he (Colborne) from the long services of Nicoll, has no hesitation in recommending favourable consideration to the case. 346
Enclosed. Memorial of Nicolls for an additional grant of land. 350
- December 27. Colborne to Hay (private). Transmits resolutions of a society formed by Mackenzie and O'Grady, a priest dismissed by Bishop Macdonell. Although the spirit is as bad as possible, thinks it will have little influence. Forwards a communication from Dr. Bains of Upper Canada College. 353
Enclosed. Resolution by which the Canadian Alliance Society was founded. 354
Harris to Colborne. Suggests improvements that might be made in the staff of the University. 371
- December 29,
Toronto. Colborne to Spring Rice. Sends application from the Tay Navigation Company for pecuniary assistance to complete the junction of the Tay with

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1834. the Rideau lake, the Rideau having been raised before the company could carry out the improvements they had projected. The Commissioner of Crown Lands can make no report on the subject, so he (Colborne) at the solicitation of the company sends the memorial. Page 373
Enclosed. Petition of the Tay Navigation Company. The petition is dated 21st December, 1834. 375
 Report of the Tay Navigation Company to the Stockholders. 378
 December 30, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 85). Transmits copies of the journals of Legislative Council and Assembly and of the statutes from 1831 to 1834. 384
 Toronto.
 1835.
 January 10, Unsigned to Colborne. The rule as to granting wild lands cannot be infringed without creating a bad precedent, and he (Colborne) is not to encourage such application as that of Nicolls. 348
 Unsigned to Colborne. On the subject of the appointment of Inspector General. 206
 March 23, Printed returns of documents relating to Crown Lands and to Land and Timber funds in Canada. 273
 Downing Street.
 (These include accounts and letters Nos. 74 and 75 from Colborne to Spring Rice dated 10th and 11th December 1834.)

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Q. 384-1-2-3.

- (Part 1 from page 1 to page 298, part 2 from page 299 to 584, part 3 from 585 to 822).
 1827. Wilmot Horton to Peter Robinson. Enclosed in commissioners of audit, 15th May, 1834.
 October 22, Downing Street.
 1832. Phillipps to Burton. His memorial has been laid before the King. Further applications to be made to the Colonial Secretary. Page 169
 January 23, Whitehall.
 1833.
 November 2, Foote to Routh (extract). Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.
 York.
 November 26, Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne.
 York.
 November 27, Jameson to Rowan. Both enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
 York.
 November 27, Stanley to Colborne. Has received memorial from the shareholders of the Welland Canal for remission of the loan, but does not feel at liberty to recommend compliance with the application. 607
 Downing Street.
 November 27, Rowan to MacKenzie.
 York.
 November 30, The same to the same. Both enclosed in MacKenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
 York.
 December 3, Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.
 Quebec.
 December 15, Hamilton to Dr. T. W. Hume. His disappointment on arrival to find he was not entitled to a grant of land owing to a recent order from the Colonial Office. His first idea was to return to Ireland but as his property there was disposed of he decided to wait the result of Colborne's representation. In the meantime he had been allowed to purchase a lot of land to be paid for in the usual manner if his claim be rejected. Has made up his mind to remain and Colborne will find a well affected settler. 450
 Peterborough.

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1833.
December 17, Jameson to Rowan.
York.
- December 18, Rowan to Mackenzie.
York.
- December 20, Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne. This and the two preceding en-
York. closed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- December 25, Addresses by Robert Gourlay to the people of New York. Page 203
New York. Remarks on an editorial of the *Montreal Gazette* on Mackenzie's expul-
sion from the Assembly. 205
- December 26, Stewart to Byham. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.
Treasury.
- December 26, Fitzgibbon to Rowan.
York.
- December 26, Jarvis to the same.
York.
- December 27, Rowan to Ketchum and Mackenzie. This and the two preceding enclosed
1834. in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- January 3, Peter Robinson to Stanley. Sends return of the sales of clergy reserves
York. between 1st July and 31st December, 1833. 745
Enclosed. Return. 746 to 765
- January 12, Stewart to Hay. Thanks for the trouble taken by him and Stanley.
Canterbury. The names of the persons executed in 1814 may have been some of the 23
men of whom he was inquiring, but as it does not state that they were
captured at Queenston on the 13th October, 1812, he cannot publish it as
a fact. 768
- January 17, Byham to the same. Asks for three copies of the Act called the Rideau
Ordinance. Act passed by the provincial legislature. 21
- January 20, Mackenzie to Colborne. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April,
York. 1834.
- January 22, Stewart to Hay. Has received account of the casual and territorial
Treasury. revenue of Upper Canada from 1st January, 1831, to 30th June, 1833, and
copy of proposed communication founded on these accounts. The Treasury
approve of the communication authorising Colborne on the payment of
£57,412 for war losses to state to the Assembly that he is empowered to
appropriate £20,000 for the same purpose provided the Upper Canadian
legislature vote a similar amount and that on this joint sum being appropriated
Government will ask Parliament to grant £17,910 to discharge the whole
remaining balance of the claims. The Treasury approve of other expendi-
tures for Indian services. 52
- January 22, Rowan to Mackenzie. (Two letters of this date.)
York.
- January 23, Jameson to Rowan.
York.
- January 25, Rowan to Mackenzie. This and the preceding enclosed in Mackenzie to
York. Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- January 25, Mason to Colonial Secretary. Had promised before leaving the New-
Moira. castle district of Upper Canada to forward to the farming society copies of
the rules of the North East Society of Ireland and of local branches under
it. Can he transmit them through the Colonial department, if not, how can
he forward them. ? 599
- January 26, Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.
Ordinance.
- January 27, Harrison to Littleton. Complains that licentiates in medicine and sur-
Ireland. gery of the Irish College of Surgeons are prevented from practicing in
North America unless they are examined and pay a fee, whilst those holding
a London or Scotch diploma are allowed to practice. 151

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1834.
January 30, York. Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- January 31, Irish Office. Craig to Earle. Sends letter which should have been addressed to Stanley. Page 150
- January— Memorial of Arthur Burton for a pension on account of his services in the 1st regiment of Stormont Militia. 164
The paylist and other documents. 171
- February 3, Irish Office. Littleton to Colonial Secretary. Transmits letter from the Irish College of Surgeons relative to the preference given in Upper Canada to diplomas granted in England and Scotland over those of the College of Surgeons in Ireland. 153
- February 8, London. Viger to Stanley (in French). Directs attention to the case of Berczy praying for the land granted to his father who suffered great hardships by the expenditure of his fortune in settling families in the province. 792
- February 8, York. Rowan to Jarvis. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- February 8, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. Sends proof sheet of what was submitted to Goderich and declared by him to be inadmissible, no doubt from a mistaken impression. The value of the establishment of the Canada Company to Upper Canada. If the committee decide in his favour he would probably commute his demand for commission to a grant of land. Suggests that his claims should be submitted to the arbitration of two mercantile men. 379
Enclosed. The case of John Galt petitioning for remuneration from His Majesty's Government for selling Crown lands in Upper Canada. 382
(The case contains the correspondence on the subject.)
Appendix A. Letter from Wilmot Horton to Galt, 5th July, 1824. 409
Appendix B. Letter from Galt to the Secretary of State, 5th July, 1824. 416
Appendix C. Another letter from Galt to the Secretary of State, 12th July, 1824. 434
Appendix D. Another letter, 17th July, 1824. 436
- February 8, Brompton. Galt to Stanley. The decision to give up the system of free grants was satisfactory. Intends to go up the Saguenay this summer as far as Ha! Ha! Bay, and may decide on that place if it is such as it is described in a report in the Colonial Office. Asks for an audience as when in Canada he had formed a plan of settling that district, which he submitted to Dalhousie, who wrote his strictures on it and invited him (Galt) to a trip up the river, but his appointment to India prevented that. If he should fix on purchasing in that district, he might be able to point out how he might be useful. 438
- February 10, York. Copy of the oath of allegiance taken by Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.
- February 11, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Robinson's account rendered in a very defective and irregular manner. The repeated requisitions of the Auditor were unattended to until directions were given for stopping his salary as commissioner of Crown lands till his emigration accounts were settled. 54
Report from Comptroller. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 26th February, 1834.
- February 13, London.
- February 14, York. Macdonald to Stanley. Represents the loss he sustained by the bankruptcy of Messrs. Macdonald & Co., army agents, after disposing of his commission as Captain. Relief afforded by Lord Hill. The remaining part of the amount is £550, a sum of much importance to him. His gratitude for the attention paid to his applications. 600
- February 17, Brompton. Galt to Hay. Thanks to Stanley for looking into his case, which he had not moved in since he troubled Goderich, knowing that so many objects were pressing on Government. Still thinks his claim valid and if Government withholds its assent to the inquiry he shall have it brought up in the

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- Commons by a motion, but he thinks a reference to the arbitration of mercantile men would be preferable. He is reluctant to press his claim and believes the denial of Government is due to a feeling of public duty, and having been the means of securing to Government half a million it is no great favour to ask that it be ascertained by disinterested parties if he is entitled to mercantile remuneration. Page 440
- February 17, Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834. 55
- February 18, Stewart to Hay. The Treasury concur with Stanley in the opinion that £100 a year should be given to Dr. Macdonell as Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. 55
- February 19, Galt to Stanley. Has been advised to solicit a reconsideration of his case. Encloses a condensed statement. Still hopes it may be referred to arbitration and if by that he is declared to have no just claim he will endeavour to be contented. If the decision be in his favour he will leave the amount of remuneration to him (Stanley). 443
- February 25, Downing Street. Enclosed. Substance of the petition of John Galt. 444
- February 25, Hay to Colborne. Transmits memorial from Burton; all applications from the colonies should be sent through the governors. 170
- February 25, London. Mandelsloh to Stanley. Has not yet received back the document sent on 9th August, 1832 to have the signature of J. Allan Napier MacNab verified. Asks that directions respecting it may be sent to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 603
- February 26, Stewart to Hay. The Lieut. Governor to be informed that in event of an individual being inclined to undertake the construction of the timber slides at the falls of the Chats and Chaudiere with suitable tolls there would be no objection to the grant of a charter. 56
- Enclosed. Stewart to Byham. Transmits dispatches from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada respecting timber slides at the falls of the Chats and Chaudiere on the Ottawa and asks that the opinion of the Ordnance may be obtained on the subject. 58
- Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance having been asked their opinion on proposed works on the Ottawa, state that the proposal to construct timber slides will be advantageous and not interfere with the canal. The question of branch canals is different, and the Ordnance believe that the whole of the line of communication with the Upper province should be in the hands of Great Britain. The formation of a branch canal from Dow's Swamp, although very desirable is not immediately required. 60
- February 26, Stewart to Hay. Transmits report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts respecting the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett, superintendent of Indian affairs at Brantford. 63
- Enclosed. Report from the Comptroller of Army Accounts on the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett. 64
- Routh to Stewart. Report on the issue of pay and lodging money to Major Winniett. 67
- Footo to Routh (extract). Orders given by the Lieut. Governor to pay Major Winniett, although his appointment was not notified in general orders; desires that his (Colborne's) reasons should be sent to Routh. 69
- March 1, Gourlay to Colborne. Holds that his imprisonment was illegal and considers that he would be justified in entering Upper Canada and by force of arms regaining his property. 331
- Enclosed. Other documents. 332 to 334
- (These were apparently sent also to the Colonial Secretary.)
- Addresses to the "Labouring Poor of England," with forms of petition and other documents of various dates, signed by Gourlay. 335, 356, 360, 374, 375

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

1834.
March 1,
Toronto.

Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Select Committee on Banks. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 28th April, 1834.

March 7,
York.

Rowan to Mackenzie. Enclosed in Mackenzie to Stanley, 29th April, 1834.

March 8,
London.

Hagerman to Hay. Desires to have an interview on the subject of the clergy reserves. It will be a disappointment to the clergy and members of the church if he is unable to report the decision of government on the subject. Page 462

March 8,
Toronto.

Merritt to Hay. The directors of the Welland Canal have been memorialising government to remit the loan made to the company on the ground of the benefit to the government from the opening of the canal, the reasons being given under various heads. No answer having been returned the Legislative Assembly addressed His Majesty's Government for the relinquishment of the loan; the present is a propitious time to do so. 604

March 9,
London.

Viger to Hay (in French). Had proposed to write to remind Mr. Stanley of his letter of 8th January. Has now to acknowledge receipt of his (Hay's) containing a reply to Berczy which shall be sent to him as soon as possible. 795

March 10,
Ordnance.

Byham to the same. Asks for Hagerman's address as the Board's solicitor wishes to communicate with him on the Rideau Canal. 22

March 10,
Brompton.

Galt to Stanley. Finding that, contrary to his expectations, government will oppose the motion for inquiry, he will submit to the disappointment although he does not acquiesce in the decision. 447

March 12,
London.

Allen to Stanley. Thanks for kindness respecting his (Allen's) claim against Herd. Asks advice as to the best means of securing his claim. 157

March 12,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The Treasury agrees to Stanley's proposal to pay £360 per annum to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, being the salaries formerly received by him as Chief Justice and speaker of the Council, so long as he may hold the joint offices of Speaker and Chief Justice but this is not to entitle any future Chief Justice or Speaker to a similar allowance. The salary of £100 as Executive Councillor should not be continued unless Stanley is decidedly of opinion that it should be paid in addition to the £360. 71

March 12,
London.

Maxwell to Stanley. Introduces Mr. Jones from Upper Canada who has a memorial to present which he (Maxwell) thinks should be done in person so that the Secretary may have the opportunity of obtaining information respecting the settlements from a source deserving of credit. 608

Enclosed. Precis of Jones's case. 609

March 12,
Ryde.

Proposal of Captain O'Brien, R.N. for building a church at Kempenfeldt on a site granted by the Lieut. Governor. Conditions on which it is to be built. 737

March 14,
London.

Address of the House of Commons for a return of the money secured from the Canada Company. 3

March 15,
Castlegarran.

Memorial of Patrick Ladin respecting property in the township of Vaughan left by John Ladin, he, (Patrick Ladin) being the nearest relative. 595

March 20,
London.

Hagerman to Hay. In reference to the proposed disallowance of the bank charters in Upper Canada points out that the reserved power should only apply to such laws as might affect the general interests of the Empire. The danger of acting on laws that affected municipal interests only, until they were sanctioned, as those acting on them before that might render themselves liable to severe penalties. Reasons why the banking Acts cannot be disallowed without a charge of breach of faith and that the doing so would produce the evils the amendments are intended to guard against. Elaborate argument on the subject. 463

March 21,
London.

The same to the same. Apologises for the length of the letter on the bank charters, but it is an important subject. Shall be obliged if he can

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	1834.	have an interview with Stanley. Urges the settlement of the clergy reserves; the distress of the clergy by their allowance being withheld. Page 473	
March 22, London.		Mackenzie to Hay. Asks him to read the Duke of Hamilton's notes and send information that he may answer them.	612
March 25, Berthier.		Berczy to Colborne. Answer to the report of the Council of Upper Canada against his late father.	808
		Other papers enclosed.	814
March 26, Ordnance.		Byham to Hay. Has again written to the commanding Royal Engineers in Canada to send the plans and estimates for the new barracks and other public buildings.	23
March 29, London.		Hagerman to the same. Sends the paper with Neilson's amendment to Papineau's resolutions. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the administration of the Government in Upper and Lower Canada. If he could learn the particular points to be discussed he might be useful in explaining.	475
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by J. B. Mills on the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence between LaChine and the boundary line between the provinces with calculations of the cost.	477
		Wright, civil engineer, New York, on the plan of J. B. Mills.	502
		Summary of proceedings of the commissioners appointed under an Act to improve the internal communication of the province.	508
		Report of the committee on the election at Stanstead.	515
		Proceedings of the House of Assembly.	519
		Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the Stanstead election declaring Child elected.	522
		Report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly.	531
April 10, Georgia.		Fraser to Stanley. Applies for land to which he is informed he is entitled in Upper Canada. States his services.	327
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by E. Molyneux, consul at Georgia, of his personal acquaintance with Fraser.	329
April 12, London.		Gibson to Hay. The report from Scott, agent at Rice Lake and Mud Lake, shows a much more extended improvement than the Lieut. Governor's letter intimates. The company by the report was led to expect a much more favourable recommendation than was made.	113
April 16, London.		Adam to Stanley. Applies for a letter of introduction to Colborne on behalf of William Clarke.	159
April 16, London.		Hagerman to Hay. His satisfaction at Stanley's speech and his admiration of the accuracy of its details. The necessity for this accuracy, otherwise it would be impossible to give a satisfactory answer to charges however unfounded. The ground of complaint that the Colonial Secretary does not know the facts does not now exist. Had expected a more plausible attack on the colonial government but does not recollect a weaker Parliamentary display than that of Roebuck; the observations of O'Connell and Hume were, if possible, more shallow. Further remarks on the speeches. Is leaving town for Richmond; hopes on his return to have more agreeable news on the subject of the Church.	540
April 23, Putney.		Mrs. Colquhoun to Stanley. Asks for a letter of introduction to Colborne in favour of Mr. Erskine.	300
April 24, Treasury.		Stewart to Hay. The commissioners of audit have desired Peter Robinson to pay over to the military chest £1,968.17.0 being the balance he holds as late superintendent of emigration from Ireland, the Lieut. Governor to be applied to for the necessary authority to have the directions carried into effect without delay.	73
April 24.		White to Stanley. Sends seeds to be forwarded to the gentleman to whom the appellation of Excellency is not a name but a reality. The admirable character of the Governor.	822

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1834.
April 25,
Holloway.

Keele to Stanley. Sends memorial from his relative W. C. Keele, who went to Upper Canada to practice his profession of attorney but was prevented by a local law. Prays him (Stanley) to admit his relative if possible. Page 586

Enclosed. Memorial of W. C. Keele to the Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that an amendment may be made in the law that prohibits him from practicing as an attorney in Upper Canada or that an Act may be passed to enable him to do so. 588

April 25,
Walworth.

Macpherson to Hay. Do officers on half pay receiving grants of land from the Crown pay the same fees as private individuals purchasing, as he finds that the latter pay £125 on the purchase of 500 acres. 613

April 28,
Toronto.

Mackenzie to Stanley. Sends copy of the vote of the Assembly on the amendments to the Banking Act proposed by the British Government, and defeated by members of the Provincial Government. Had forwarded to Ellice a copy of the address for independence which followed this rejection. Was again elected and again expelled. Sends correspondence with Colborne respecting the last expulsion and asks for justice in the matter. Had urged the removal of Colborne and does so again as he is led by the Chief Justice and some others, having no mind of his own. The charter to Toronto as a city, of which he (Mackenzie) became the first Mayor. 625

April 29,
London.

The report of the select committee on banking precedes the letter. 624

Hagerman to Hay. Sends Upper Canadian newspapers with the Governor's speech at prorogation and debates on various subjects. Had called but found him (Hay) absent and Stanley engaged. 543

Enclosed. Debate on the Bank Charter. 545

Extract from the *Patriot* on financial affairs in the United States. 562

Speech of the Lieut. Governor on prorogation. 564

Debates on the navigation of the St. Lawrence, on the appropriation for roads and bridges, &c. 567

The latter contains the amounts appropriated for roads and bridges in the several districts, namely,

Ottawa.....	£1,300
Bathurst.....	2,350
Eastern.....	2,350
Johnstown.....	2,350
Midland.....	2,750
Of which Prince Edward shall have £650.	
Newcastle.....	2,350
Home.....	2,425
Gore.....	2,350
Niagara.....	2,000
London.....	2,522
Western.....	2,350

April 29,
Toronto.

Mackenzie to Stanley. Refers to his letter of yesterday respecting his expulsion, which could have been avoided had the house been dissolved. The necessity of having as governor in Upper Canada a man of decision and experience, no matter whether he is Whig or Tory, but such men as Aylmer and Colborne are merely the representatives of interested men behind the curtain. 630

Enclosed. Schedule of papers sent. 632

Memorial of Mackenzie to Colborne, complaining of his repeated expulsions from the House of Assembly to which he was elected as member for the County of York. Prays that so long as his expulsion continues his constituents be no longer taxed contrary to law and to their wishes. 634

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1834.

Other documents on the same subject.

Pages 652 to 725

(A list of the documents is in pages 632 and 633, except No. 16, which has been omitted in the schedule.)

May 2,
Pelworth.

Manning to Lefevre. Asks if inquiry can be made about Edward Boxall, son of a widow whose address is Edward Boxall, Township of Adderley, Upper Canada. 614

May 3,
London.

Hagerman to Hay. Hopes he will not be thought wrong in addressing letter to Stanley. He is only detained waiting for a decision on the subject which brought him. 576

(The letter is undated, the date in the margin is the same as that on the letter to Stanley.)

May 3,
London.

The same to Stanley. Refers to the memorial from the Bishop, clergy and others of Upper Canada, and now sends additional facts to strengthen the argument in favour of the necessity of extending to the clergy of both provinces the benefit of the property set aside for their support. His Majesty's Government intimated to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that no further grant would be made for the established Church in British North America. The Society therefore decided to distribute their own funds only in the Colonies where there was no support from public funds and have decided to discontinue pecuniary aid to the Canadas, provision having been made there by the constitution for their support. This resolution has been acted upon sooner than expected, causing great distress to the clergy by the sudden deprivation of the means of subsistence, especially as they had reason to believe that Government was pledged to continue their income for life. Arguments in respect to the public policy of maintaining the established Church. 577

May 5,
Dunmow.

Toke to Stanley. The benefits that would be derived in Upper Canada from the establishment of courts of equity; the cases requiring this refer to the sale of lands, many complaints being made of people ejected from their land after the greater part of their purchase money had been paid, indeed it was said that contracts of sale were drawn up so that they could be broken and the purchaser ejected. 780

May 7,
Toronto.

Sibbald to Stanley. Appeals for a change in the postal regulations by which letters paid or unpaid would be sent by the speediest method. The Agricultural Society is new modelled and is to bring in the finest seeds and the best breeds of cattle. The society is to meet once a month, the farmers are anxious for improvement but nothing can be done without money. It is to the British Government assistance is looked for. Money is required for premiums to encourage agriculture. His ambition to be appointed professor of agriculture. Gives a sketch of his life. 769

May 10,
Walworth.

Macpherson to Hay. Reiterates his request for information on the extent of fees (if any) on land granted by the Crown. 615

May 12,
London.

Hagerman to the same. Discusses the question of the treaty with the United States in relation to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 581

May 12,
Ordnance.

Byham to the same. Has been informed that a bill has been passed by the Assembly and Council for a railway from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie but reserved by the Lieut. Governor. As the bill empowers the company to take government property between the two lakes the Ordnance ask that the bill be not sanctioned until they have had an opportunity of offering their observations on it. 25

May 15,
Somerset
Place.

Remarks by the commissioners of audit. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 20th May, 1834.

May 17,
Greenwich.

Auckland to Hay. Desires to see him on the letter of Hagerman. Has never heard of any change proposed in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 11

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1834.
May 17,
Chelsea.

Neaves to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 31st May, 1834.

May 20,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends report from the commissioners of audit relative to the final account of Peter Robinson, superintendent of emigration from the south of Ireland, to be laid before Stanley for his opinion. Page 74

Enclosed. Remarks by the commissioners of audit on the accounts of Peter Robinson. 75

Wilmot Horton to Peter Robinson approves of his (Peter Robinson) charging his expenditure. 79

May 23,
London.

Halford to Hay. Has received affidavit from Dumaresq for his halfpay, signed as sub collector. In his previous affidavits he has been recognized as deputy surveyor, under which title his claim has been admitted, but his new appointment must be certified. 453

May 24,
Montreal.

Berczy to Stanley. Is not surprised at the unfavourable opinion of his claim to land on account of his father, as he (Stanley) had only before him the decisions of the Executive Council all denying the right for which he and his father had contended. Was not aware when he wrote his memorial of the nature of these decisions so that he might refute them. The calumnies and misrepresentations he met with in the report for 1801. The time he had required to prepare the statements which he hopes have been received. Regrets that his explanations had not reached before he (Stanley) had come to a decision as his explanations would have put the question in a different light. Statement of the case, in urging which he fears he may have seemed importunate. 209

May 24.

Prospectus of the "city of the Falls" signed by James Robinson "A proprietor and resident agent." 218

May 26,
Ordnance.

Byham to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 4th June, 1834.

May 28,
St. John's Nfl.

Boulton to Hay. Thanks for the opportunity of refuting the calumnies against him. It is singular that it was not till he left the place where all the facts were known, that he was attacked behind his back in the hope apparently that he had no means of defending himself. Is satisfied to leave matters to explain themselves, having nothing to hide. The contradictions in Powell's statements, which are not, as represented, contemporaneous notes of an important transaction. His certificates only prove more clearly that it is not what he pretends. Criticises the various documents and charges made by Powell and accuses him of various improper actions, the accusations being given at some length. 231

May 30,
New York.

Buchanan to the same. Among other efforts to advance Canada, he has founded a city at the falls of Niagara named the "City of the Falls," has given the name of Stanley to one of the streets and affixed his (Hay's) name to the most commanding situation overlooking the falls. Advises him to take five shares as an investment. 216

May 31,
Treasury.

Stewart to the same. Sends copy of letter from Chelsea Hospital respecting the prize money for Detroit remaining in the hands of Gordon formerly paymaster of the 1st regiment of Essex provincial militia, asking that Gordon be instructed to pay it over with account. Concur in the opinion that he ought not to be proceeded against for not having paid the money already to the Chelsea Hospital. 81

Enclosed. Neave to Stewart. The commissioners of Chelsea Hospital state that under the provisions of the Army prize Act Gordon should give a detailed statement of the disposal of the prize money for Detroit and should pay the balance over to Chelsea Hospital. The commissioners do not think Gordon should be subjected to any penalties for not doing so at an earlier period. 82

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1834. June 4, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance relative to accounts of tolls collected on the Rideau Canal. The account when received should be forwarded to the Colonial Department. Page 83
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Byham to Stewart. The account of the tolls collected on the Rideau Canal has been ordered to be prepared and shall be forwarded when ready. 84
June 4, Adolphus- town.	Memorial of Richard Daverne junior for remuneration for land granted to his brother Daniel Daverne, explaining the steps previously taken to recover the land and enclosing documentary proof of the nature of the claim. 303
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Documents connected with the case. 307 to 330
June 6, Ordnance.	Byham to Hay. Transmits report of tolls collected and rents received on account of the Rideau Canal from 1st September, 1832, the date of opening to 31st December, 1833. 27
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account of the tolls and rents. 28
June 9, Toronto.	Proceedings of the City Council in discussing Hume's letter. 726
June 12, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. Transmits statement of the tolls collected and rents received on the Rideau Canal. 85
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Account of the tolls and rents on the Rideau Canal. 86
June 12, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. For reasons given the Treasury are not disposed to object to the Lieut. Governor assenting to the bill for issuing debentures for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. 87
June 12, London.	Gibson to the same. Sends extracts from correspondence of Scott, agent of the New England Company. Earnestly directs attention to the correspondence, as, assuming the reports to be correct, the company hopes for a more favourable consideration of the claims than is implied in Colborne's dispatch, a hope founded on their large expenditure for the conversion of the Indians. Suggestions for the grants for the benefit of the Indians at Rice Lake and Mud (now Chemong) Lake or if a grant there be impracticable an equivalent be given elsewhere. 114
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from letters received by the Treasurer from Reverend Richard Scott from March 1828 to 5th August, 1833, reporting the progress of the Indians and their schools. 117
	Statement of facts as to the land at Rice and Mud (or Chemong) Lakes. 136
	Petition from Scott for land on the north side of Rice Lake to be secured to the Indians that he may safely expend the amount set apart for their improvement. 143
	Copy of licence of occupation. 145
June 18. Downing Street.	Stephen to Hay. Opinion on Colborne's question whether the principal only of the clergy reserves sold need be sent for investment in the British funds, or if the interest should be included. Thinks that Parliament intended that the whole should be remitted, but if the interest were to be expended on the unsold reserves that would be a needless ceremonial. 17
June 21.	Lonsdale to the same. Has received Act of Upper Canada relating to capital offences for which he thanks him (Hay). 597
June 25, London.	Commissioners of Audit to Treasury. <i>Enclosed in</i> Baring to Hay 11th July, 1834.
June 30, London.	Allen to Spring Rice Respecting his claim against Captain Herd. 160
July 11, Treasury.	Baring to Hay. Sends copy of letter from the commissioners of audit on certain sums paid to Peter Robinson to provide for the reception and settlement of emigrants and to request to be informed whether directions were given as to accounting for their application. 89
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Commissioners of Audit to Treasury. Respecting sums paid to Peter Robinson with list of the amounts. 90

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1834.
July 19,
London.

Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Has received a letter from Berczy who presents his claims for lands under an absolutely new point of view. Applies for an audience on account of Berczy's claim. Page 794

July 23,
Barrie.

Hewson to ———. Points out the injurious effects of disposing of land by public auction causing the most useful class of emigrants to settle in the States instead of in Canada. A vast tract of land to the north has not been settled, as the Canada Company and agents from the States encourage settlers to go west where they are settled without delay instead of meeting the impediments in his neighbourhood caused by vexatious delays. Gives details of the impediments and of the practice of speculators at public sales. Instance of how a friend of his lost a mill site by the act of a speculator to the detriment of the settlement. Recommends that the agents should be empowered to place applicant's who after six months residence should be entitled to a deed. 455

July 23,
Ordnance.

Butler to Hay. Respecting his (Hay's) letter transmitting copy of a dispatch from the Lieut. Governor concerning a strip of land in Kingston which it was proposed to be alienated and expressing the wish of Spring Rice to be informed if it did not appear possible to offer Cartwright some other equivalent for land to be taken in exchange for public property in Kingston. The object of the Ordnance in suggesting that the strip should be disposed of was that the proceeds might be applied towards the purchase of lands for works indispensably necessary for defence, but on the Lieut. Governor's recommendation that the strip of ground should be retained the Ordnance had no desire to press the disposal. To lessen the expense of such works, the Lieut. Governor should be instructed on the purchase of the necessary lands to appropriate Crown land of an equal value. 29

July 24,
Whitehall.

Lack to Hay. In reference to proposed remission of the duty on wheat, &c., from Upper Canada, the Lords of Trade do not consider it advisable to make any change. 12

July 28,
Ordnance.

Butler to Hay. The improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence is impolitic in a military point of view, but seeing its commercial advantages the Board are not prepared to oppose it. The completion of the Rideau and Ottawa canals, secures a back water communication with Upper Canada. 32

July 30,
Ordnance.

The same to the same. Transmits list of sappers and miners who have claims to land on the completion of the Rideau Canal, but has no list of those who intend to make the claim. To complete the business the Ordnance have given notice that those who do not claim their lots within twelve months from the date of notice shall forfeit the grant. 34

Enclosed. By to Ellicombe. The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 7th and 15th companies of sappers and miners who served on the Rideau Canal, are entitled to 100 acres each for their services but he has no list of those who have been put in possession of the grants. 36

Nominal list of the non-commissioned officers, privates and buglers of the companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners disbanded at the Rideau Canal in December, 1831. 38

July 30.
New York.

Men returned to England on the disbandment of the companies. 41
Moore to Stanley. Is sending a box of papers from Colborne by the "Hannibal," for London. 616

August 2,
Liverpool.

Enclosed Receipt for the box of papers. 617
Michael Hynes to Colonial Secretary. Desires to obtain information respecting his brother John Hynes. 458

August 2,
London.

Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Thanks for attention and for the promise that although he cannot give him an interview he will examine Berczy's claim if it is set down in writing. A short interview would save sending the following observations. Has referred to previous correspondence and to the reply from Hay which was not favourable to Berczy, who

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1834.

at the time had not access to the latest documents which for the first time, came under his observation. These he comments on to show the justice of his demands and his claim, according to this statement, would only be a small part of a stipulated price. Memorandum on the subject of Berczy's claim. Page 796

August 2,
London.

Viger to Hay (in French). Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd July, and apologises for delay in doing so. 801

August 5,
London.

Alder to ———. Asks for interview on the subject of grant to the Methodists Conference in Upper Canada. The justification for this request owing to the position he holds as one of the secretaries entrusted with the missions in Canada. 154

August 7,
London.

Address from the House of Commons for a return of the appropriation of the £4,000 to Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyan and Canadian Methodists, with all other papers relating thereto. 4

August 8,
Ordnance.

Butler to Hay. The Ordnance acquiesces in the plan of Spring Rice, that no sale of Crown lands to pay for the property of individuals bought for public works should be completed without the sanction of the Colonial Secretary. 42

August 8,

Memorial from Kirkpatrick. Enclosed in Baring to Hay, 17th November, 1834. 6

August 12,
Downing
Street.

Hay's circular respecting grants of land to officers of the army. 6

August 13,
Toronto.

Colborne to Stewart. Enclosed in Baring to Hay, 17th November, 1834.

August 24,
St. Catherine's

Merritt to Hay. Regrets his last letter did not reach, which called attention to an address of the House of Assembly to remit the £50,000 lent to the Canal. It is to be made a provincial work next session and the British Government will not be called for further aid. They have an ample return from the enhanced value of Crown lands. Extension to Brantford will be finished this year making another inland communication of 50 miles. The business of the Welland Canal is double that of last year. The election is to take place in October and there is every prospect of a good house. 618

August 25,
London.

Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Thanks for attention paid to documents relating to the claims of Berczy, which had been under consideration for thirty years. The improbability after so many years examination of a change of view and the adoption of opinions contrary to those arrived at by the successive authorities not having any personal relations. Continues to urge the claims of Berczy seeing the new considerations adduced. 802

August 25,
London.

The same to Hay. Was not able on Saturday evening to acknowledge receipt of his letter of the 22nd, received the same evening. His observations sent by direction of Spring Rice required some remarks from him (Viger) which he sends to address of Spring Rice with copies of letters from Berczy the 6th and 27th January last. 818

August 27,
London.

Viger to Spring Rice (in French). Asks for an audience to discuss certain subjects to which he had called attention. Would desire also at this interview to speak of the claims of Berczy. 819

September 3,
London.

The same to Hay (in French). Had no time earlier to acknowledge receipt of the letter of the 1st of the month; and would notify Berczy of the part that concerns him in it. 820

September 8,
Waterford.

Strangman to Spring Rice. Bought land in Upper Canada but has been unable from absence to perform the settlement duties, so that he will lose the land. Asks that Colborne be written to that he may obtain the land if not sold to any other person and all the settlement duties shall be done in six months. 778

September 10,
Treasury.

Baring to Hay. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from the Ordnance respecting a reduction of tolls on timber passing through the Rideau Canal. 92

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1834.

Enclosed. Butler to Stewart. Sends copy of report from By on the subject of a reduction of tolls on timber passing through the Rideau Canal, also copy of a minute of a meeting of the commissariat and Respective officers respecting a petition from 450 persons interested in the timber trade on the line of the Rideau Canal. The conduct of the Respective officers approved of and the joint minute of them and the Commissariat officers satisfactory. The construction of a lock at St. Ann's rapids is under the consideration of the Ordnance.

Page 93

By to Fanshaw. The usefulness of the Rideau Canal and the moderate rate of tolls should have insured gratitude instead of petitions for the reduction of tolls which are already too low. The Rideau should be kept entirely under the control of the British Government and in peace should be thrown open to American boats as far as Montreal which would increase the trade of England and render the canals productive. Recommends building a lock at St. Ann's which could be built for £5,000 leaving £5,000 for the removal of shallows.

95

Report of the Commissary General and Respective Officers on the petition for a reduction of tolls on timber by the Rideau Canal.

98

September 26,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The Treasury agree with Spring Rice that £150 will be a sufficient salary for the inspector general of accounts of Upper Canada and that that should be given to Markland. On Cameron relinquishing the office of Provincial Secretary, it will be sufficient to assign £300 a year as a salary.

103

September 30.
Kensington.

Boyd to Spring Rice. Has delivered packet for which he asks receipt to show Colborne that he had paid proper attention to his wish. Sends New York newspapers. Emancipation in the West Indies worked better than anticipated. The gratification of the coloured people in the United States.

229

October 3,
Castletown.

Memorial of Edwards to be confirmed in the ownership of the lands he had acquired although he had been unable to remain in Upper Canada for the time necessary to entitle him to a deed.

324

October 6,
Toronto.

Howell to Spring Rice. The failure of the distilling business has led him to come to Canada where he has bought land but his mere agricultural pursuits are not sufficient for him. Asks for a situation where his business habits may be useful.

459

October 15,
Temple.

Campbell to Spring Rice. In reference to the case of Owen and Rooney, thinks it would have been better if the jury had brought in a verdict of manslaughter; recommends that the death penalty be commuted and that the punishment be inflicted that would have been incurred by a verdict of manslaughter.

14

October 16,
Edinburgh.

Nisbett to Colonial Secretary. Reports the circumstances attending the formation of the colonial settlement of Wilberforce, the attempt of the people to found a theological college, which might produce missionaries for the wildest parts of Africa. Paul, their representative, is furnished with credentials from Colborne, who can report the state of the settlement, which may be the means of improving and Christianising the hitherto degraded sons of Africa.

733

October 22,
Toronto.

Boulton to Colonial Secretary. A balance of £329. 17. 1 is due to him for his contingent account as Attorney General. No funds having been provided by the legislature of Upper Canada he has been constrained to bring the subject under the notice of the Secretary of State. History of the office and its emoluments.

259

Enclosed. Account of Boulton, Attorney General.

263

Summary showing the balance.

279

October 27,
Ordnance.

Kempt to Spring Rice (private). Suggests that the property in Canada of the naval department, which is chiefly at Kingston and has been placed

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1834.

in charge of the Colonial Secretary, should be transferred to the Ordnance.

Page 44

October 30, Upper Canada Vidal to the Earl of Limerick. Sends for presentation to the Colonial Secretary complaint that 14,000 acres were advertised for sale in one lot at the upset price of 1.10½ d. an acre, while other lands in the same township were sold in 100 acre lots at 10s. per acre. The other possessions of Jones, for whose benefit the 14,000 acres are to be disposed of, are described which, it is alleged, were given him for losses in bringing emigrants—being a private speculation for obtaining land; he does not see why such an unusual sale should be made because of its failure. Had been obliged to take his military grant 14 miles off on account of this tract, which was declared not to be vacant although now offered at public sale. It is said to be open for public competition, but the amount of deposit on so great a quantity is so large as to preclude hundreds from bidding who would be glad to have smaller quantities. The disadvantages to the navigation on account of the situation of this block; stoppage of the sale after arrangements had been made to beat down the monopoly. 783

Enclosed. Plan of the land referred to in the letter. 790

November 17, Treasury. Baring to Hay. Transmits letter and enclosures from Kirkpatrick for remission of a fine against him for usury. On account of circumstances showing that Kirkpatrick derived no benefit from the loan the Treasury recommend that the fine be remitted. 104

Enclosed. Colborne to Stewart. Sends memorial respecting the fine imposed on Kirkpatrick. Has reason to believe the statements in the memorial are correct. 106

Memorial. 107

November 21, Toronto. Dunn to Hay. Renews his application for allowance for additional services. 321

November 24, Ordnance. Byham to the same. In answer to inquiry as to what alteration may be recommended in the bill incorporating the Erie and Ontario Railway Company, the Ordnance has ordered a report from Canada and on its receipt will communicate the result. 46

December 9, Treasury. Spearman to ———. Desires to know who preceded and who succeeded Gore in the governments of Bermuda and Upper Canada. 111

December 16, London. Memorial by Remney for relief he having commuted his pension and is now without any. 592

December 29, Toronto. Boulton to Colonial Secretary. Has with the assent of the Lieut. Governor transmitted copy of memorial respecting the emoluments of his office of Auditor General of patents. Does not see how it is possible, after the explanation in the memorial that any further interruption can be sanctioned in the receipt of his emoluments. 280

Enclosed. Memorial from Boulton. 281

December 31, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. On the state of the barracks at Toronto and the steps rendered necessary by the extension of the town. 48

No date. ——— to Stanley. Long statements on various subjects without date or signature. 175

Memorial of James Godbolt for assistance towards bringing back his brother's widow left destitute in Toronto. 376

Memorial of Patrick Ladin relative to a legacy by John Ladin, who died in Little York, Upper Canada. He sent a previous memorial in March last but has had no answer. 594

Mayne to Colonial Secretary. Is about to proceed to Upper Canada. A grant of land or a situation in the militia would greatly serve him. 620

Enclosed. Certificates of the services of Mayne. 621

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LT. GOV. SIR J. COLBORNE, 1835.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 257 ; part 2 from page 258 to 539 ; part 3 from page 540 to 773.)

Q. 385-1-2-3.

1831.

May 31,
River Trent.

Brown to ———.

June 6,
York.

Minute of Council.

June 6,
Canal boat.

Brown to Robinson.

June 7,
York.

Minutes of Council on the Adelaide Association.

June 9,
York.

Robinson to Brown.

June 13,
York.

Gill to Robinson. This and the five preceding enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 19th May, 1835.

1833.
March 2,
Toronto.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

1834.
November 10,
Toronto.

Jameson, Attorney General to Rowan. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 28th March, 1835.

December 31,
Toronto.

Report by C. Rankin. Enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 3rd January, 1835.

1835.
January 3,
Toronto.

Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 1). With respect to the Lanark settlers. McMillan, the superintendent, finding it difficult to come to a decision on many of the cases, did not send a satisfactory report. Sends report and return of settlers to whom advances were made with remarks. The land occupied by the Lanark settlers is unproductive, and he is persuaded that the sums advanced cannot be recovered. Page 1

Report by C. Rankin on the district of Bathurst. It is on the whole an inferior tract, with a vein of good land, consisting of the township of Fitzroy, eastern part of Ramsay, Drummond and part of Bathurst crossing it from north to south. The country to the eastward consists for the most part of a cold clay or flat lime rock, with a thin covering of soil. To the westward is a succession of rocky ridges with scraps of good land between. About 50 of the lots granted to the Lanark settlers, out of 570 lots were good, the rest should never have been attempted to be settled. They are, as above stated, a succession of rocky ridges, with scraps of good land between, seldom exceeding an acre. States the case of the settlers placed on the land without means, the land having been selected by themselves without judgment, simply to look upon the place as a home, and besides the view of the land in a state of nature is apt to deceive even an expert. Description of the timber ; emigration of the young people. Return of the number of settlers remaining. 3

January 5,
Toronto.

Beikie to Rowan.

January 8,
Toronto.

Minute of Executive Council. Both enclosed in Colborne to Spring Rice, 12th January, 1835.

January 12,
Toronto.

Colborne to Spring Rice (No. 2). Transmits letter from Beikie, clerk of the Executive Council, respecting the reduction of his salary. Submits Beikie's claim for favourable consideration. 8

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1835.

Enclosed. Beikie to Rowan. Requests that the interpretation of the order for the reduction of his salary be referred to the Governor in Council. Page 9

Minute of Council. The Executive Council does not think Beikie's salary too high and recommends his case for favourable consideration. 11

January 26, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 3). Reports the opening of the
Toronto. Colonial Legislature and sends his speech and the addresses. 15

Enclosed. Speech. 16

Address from Council. 20

Address from Assembly. 24

January 26, Message respecting war losses. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 21st
Toronto. May, 1835.

February 9, Memorial of LeBreton. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 28th
Britannia. March, 1835.

February 11, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 4). Sends copy of letter from
Toronto. Gordon, who has paid the unclaimed prize money to the deputy commissary general. 29

Enclosed. Gordon to Rowan. Has paid to the deputy commissary general the amount of the unclaimed prize money. 30

February 12, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 5). Has received dispatch that
Toronto. stationery shall no longer be supplied by the Treasury but can be received from the Treasury on paying the cost. Sends requisition the cost of which shall be remitted as soon as known. 31

February 26, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 6). Transmits Blue Book with
Toronto. remarks on different subjects namely, (1) Civil Establishment, (2) Revenue, (3) Judicial Establishment (4) Ecclesiastical establishment (5) The Church of Scotland, (6) Education (7) Commerce &c., (8) Agriculture (9) Public Works (10) Population. 33

February 26, Markland to Rowan. Explains the cause of the delay in sending state-
Toronto. ment, as Inspector General of Accounts, for the Blue Book. 39

February 28, Colborne to Colonial Secretary (No. 7). The want of endowment an
Toronto. obstacle to the appointment of a suffragan bishop to the Lord Bishop of Quebec. How an endowment might be created. 47

March 18, The same to Aberdeen (No. 8). Transmits statement of the casual and
Toronto. territorial revenue for the half year ending 31st December. 49

Enclosed. Statement.

Receipts. 50

Payments. 52

Recapitulation. 59

March 19, Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 9). Sends list of Crown and Clergy lands
Toronto. sold and granted in 1834. 60

Enclosed. Return. 61

March 23, Colborne to Hay (private). Has not written since he sent the addresses
Toronto. of the Legislative Council and Assembly, but scarcely anything of importance has taken place during the two months the legislature has been at work. Remarks on the different parties in the Legislature and the measures proposed. The object of Mackenzie's party to keep up excitement and raise alarm in Britain. The questions coming forward. 68

Enclosed. Address for a return of the justices of the peace and commissioners of the courts of request; for a return of copies of instructions to various officials respecting their giving personal attendance to their duties; for return of persons who were members of the last House and had accepted offices of emolument under the provincial government; for return of all members of the house who hold offices or employments of profit, also for information of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Executive Council. 75

64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

1835.

Return to the address giving the names of the justices of the peace, how they are appointed, &c. Page 77

March 23,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (confidential). Nothing particular doing in the Assembly till a few days ago when a bill to authorise the disposal of the clergy reserves was introduced. Has no apprehension that any of the proceedings of the Legislature will embarrass the local government this session, which he intends to close early next month. Grants in the supply bill may induce the Council to reject it. Sends newspapers with reports of debates on the clergy reserves. Resolutions have been proposed in the Council for an address to the King praying that the clergy reserve question may be brought before the Imperial Parliament without reference to the provincial Legislature. The difficulties of the clergy reserves question can only be solved by their resumption by the Crown. 65

March 28,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 10). Transmits memorial from Le Breton for damages for turning the course of the Ottawa. 82

Enclosed. Memorial complaining of the damage caused to his property by turning the course of this Ottawa in front of memorialist's land. Can obtain no redress either for this or other trespasses. States his attempts to obtain a settlement. Opinion of the Attorney General opposed to his demand; prays for an equitable investigation. 83

Opinion of the Attorney General (Boulton); the provision made for arbitration to determine the pecuniary amount of damage that may have been sustained. 87

Jameson, Attorney General, to Rowan. Le Breton's question is too general to admit of a definite answer. 90

March 30,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 11). Transmits memorial from James Wickens for a grant of land on account of his long services. Recommends it for favourable consideration. 91

Enclosed. Memorial of Wickens. 92

March 31,
Martintown.

Address of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 23rd May, 1835.

April 11,
Toronto.

Opinion of the Solicitor General on the bills to be reserved. 185

April 16,
Toronto.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the bills he has advised to be reserved. 182

April 17,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay (private). Prorogation of the Provincial Legislature. Sends by his son papers that will show the present state of affairs. The shameful reduction of the salaries of the Attorney and Solicitor General. His anxiety for the close of the session. The most objectionable part of the proceedings was to have 2,000 copies of the report of the grievance committee printed without having it read to the House. Mackenzie had moved for this select committee early in the session. Cannot obtain a copy of the report but understands it contains most of the statements brought by Mackenzie to Downing Street and his comments on the petitions. The government party consisted of about 28 members but 6 or 7 were generally absent, so that their opponents were able to carry almost every measure they proposed. Recommends his son. 95

April 18,
Toronto.

Memorial from William Dickson and others. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 21st May, 1835.

April 18,
Toronto.

Colborne to Hay (private) Sends documents which should be submitted to the Colonial Secretary, on which he has not time to offer remarks. 97

Enclosed. Address from the Legislative Council respecting the clergy reserves. 99

Report of the select committee of the Legislative Council on the clergy reserves. 104

Resolutions of the House of Assembly respecting the clergy reserves. 147

Address of the House of Assembly on the state of the province. 152

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1835.

Resolutions of the House of Assembly asserting its right to the entire control of the casual and territorial revenue. Page 160

April 18,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 12). Reports having prorogued the Legislature and sends copy of his Speech. 166

Enclosed. Speech. 167

April 22,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 13). Sends copies of reserved bills, namely bill to amend the charter of the Commercial bank of the Midland District, Act to incorporate the Gore Bank and Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Sends report of the law officers of the Crown and asks that the decision on the bills be communicated as early as possible 171

May 6,
Toronto.

The same to the same (No. 14). Sends copies of bill to amend the charter of King's College, passed last session by the Assembly and rejected by the Council. Does not think a bill to amend the charter can be passed, but believes the Imperial Parliament could so amend it as to leave no just grounds for dissatisfaction. The interest of the province requires that the opening of the University be authorised and a revision of the charter should be directed. Sends such provisions as would meet the essential conditions of the case. The provision which requires the professors to be members of the Church of England may be objected to in the Council but will be satisfactory generally in the province as consistent with the principles on which the college was founded. Hopes that His Lordship will recommend the opening of the Council on the conditions named. There are 145 scholars receiving a liberal education at Upper Canada College; its prosperity is of the greatest importance to the province, it should be closely connected with King's College and protected by a charter. Hopes the additional clauses for its government will be approved of. Has communicated the dispatch to the Archdeacon and transmits his remarks. 189

Enclosed. Copy of bill to amend the charter of King's College. 200

Charter of the University of King's College. 232

Strachan to Colborne. Concurs generally in the proposed alterations to the charter of King's College but does not approve of the office of president being open to any but a clergyman. Does not however feel justified in making this single point a matter of serious objection. 248

May 6,
Toronto

Colborne to Hay (private). There can be no doubt of the importance of establishing King's College on principles generally approved of in the province. The preparations for the charter being received; in the alterations there are no tests but five of the Council are to be members of the Church of England. Remarks on the other proposed alterations in the charter. He has endeavoured to leave no just grounds of objection; other observations. 249

May 15,
Toronto

The same to Aberdeen (No. 15). Sends address from the House of Assembly praying for the removal of certain grievances. The failure of the Assembly to promote the public good is attributed by it to the frequent rejection of its measures by the Legislative Council and that there is no community of feeling between the Council and the people. Important bills are mentioned by the Assembly as having been rejected last session. Sends these bills with remarks on the reasons of the Council for rejecting them. The difficulty of selecting men fit to be placed in the Council, which should be composed of settlers who have been many years in the country and who should be able to attend regularly. The composition of the Council as it existed in 1831. Its present composition. 253

Enclosed. Address by the Assembly signed by Bidwell, Speaker. The Assembly has sent an address which, it is requested, may be sent to the Colonial Secretary. 257

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Explanatory statement of the principles which governed the Legislative Council in respect to bills from the Assembly. The bills are dealt with in detail. Page 258

Act to impose a duty on articles imported from the United States. 288

Division of votes on the bill. 294

An Act for the more equal division of the property of persons dying intestate. 296

Division of votes on the bill. 309

Act to amend the jury laws. 310

Division of votes on the bill. 326

Act to repeal the laws in force for imposing fines on Quakers, Menonites and Tunkers for non performance of militia duty in time of peace. 327

Act to promote education. 330

Division of votes on the bill. 339

Act to amend the charter of King's College. 341

Division of votes on the bill. 343

Act for the disposal of the clergy reserves for general education. 344

Division of votes on the bill. 369

Act to promote freedom, peace, &c., at elections and to secure the independence of the House by adopting voting by ballot. 370

Division of votes on the bill. 378

Act to make a grant to the Grantham and Bath Academies. 380

May 15, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen. Reports the property, occupation and period of residence of the members of the Legislative Council with reference to the appeal of the House of Assembly on the subject. 384

Enclosed. List of members of the Legislative Council. 390

May 15, Toronto. Colborne to Hay. Edward Boxall is residing in the township of Adelaide and letters sent to the care of Radcliffe, postmaster there, will be forwarded. 512

May 16, Kingston. Memorial of Bishop Macdonell. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 23rd May, 1835.

May 16, Toronto. J. B. Robinson to Colborne. Has sent explanation respecting the course of the Council in relation to the bills which the Assembly complains had been rejected and has also sent copies of the most important bills. Has not thought it necessary to enter into consideration of bills not enumerated by the Assembly. For forty years the Council and Assembly have proceeded with harmony in only one instance, about 18 years ago, there having been an interruption to this. Since 1829 the greater number of the laws of a general and public nature either originated in the Council or emanated from the Council as amendments to bills sent from the Assembly. 391

Enclosed. Schedule of bills originating in the Legislative Council during the 1st session of the 12th Parliament, which have become law. 399

Schedule of bills which came from the Assembly, which were finally enacted. 404

Schedule of bills which passed the two branches of the Legislature and were reserved by the Lieut. Governor. 408

Bill to allow the people called Separatists to affirm instead of taking an oath. 415

Bill to amend the law respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes. 417

Bill to appoint the time and place for holding quarter sessions. 420

Bill to make the remedy in cases of seduction more effectual and to make the fathers of illegitimate children liable for their support. 426

Bill to abolish the difference between grand and petty larceny. 430

Bill to allow persons to be admitted attorneys upon a service of five years under articles. 432

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1835.

Bill to make further provision for appeals from the Court of King's Bench. Page 434

Bill for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice. 444

Bill to mitigate the law in respect to imprisonment for debt. 468

Bill to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits and increase in costs on notes, &c. 477

Bill to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of grain and pulse. 483

Bill to alter the time of holding quarter sessions in the district of Niagara. 485

Bill to enable suitors in district courts to procure witnesses from other districts. 487

Bill to amend and continue for a time an Act to encourage the establishment of agricultural societies. 500

Bill to continue the road Acts of 1833 and 1834. 502

Bill to levy an increased tax on the district of Prince Edward for three years. 504

Proclamation dividing the Rideau Canal into three districts for the purpose of collecting the duties on timber. 508

May 16,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 16). The objects of the bill imposing a tax on lands adjoining Canborough and Simcoe Road is the improvement of a very bad road, running through a portion of the Indian reserve. It was reserved chiefly because of the right it conferred to interfere with the ungranted Crown lands and clergy reserves. From the benefit it confers thinks the Act should be allowed to go into operation. Sends copy of his message to the Assembly, with observations of the Secretary of State on the Act to enable the executors of the late Thomas Stoyell to carry its provisions into effect. 513

Enclosed. Message with dispatch relative to the Stoyell estate bill. 516

Dispatch from the Colonial Secretary on the Stoyell estate bill. 517

May 16,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 17). In reference to the memorial from the Auditor on Land Patents on the subject of his registering them; the subject had been referred to the Attorney General. Had intimated to Boulton that there was no objection to his transmitting a duplicate of his memorial to the Colonial Secretary. The letters will show when Boulton's memorial was sent to the Attorney General and the causes of the delay. Recommends the office to be continued. 521

Enclosed. Request of the Lieut. Governor to the Crown officers for their opinion whether the office of Auditor of Land Patents can be dispensed with and how far the public are protected by the establishment. 532

Jameson, Attorney General, apologises for and explains the cause of delay in sending opinion of the expediency of continuing the office of Auditor of Patents which adds to the security of grantees. 533

Report of Hagerman, Solicitor General, on the value of the office of Auditor of Patents; the security it afforded against the loss that would be sustained by fire amongst the papers in the general land office. 536

Proposed form of abstract of patents that have passed the Great Seal and Auditor's office. 539

May 18,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 18). The misunderstanding as to the appointment of public officers must have arisen from most of the public situations being fixed by Acts without specifying the mode of appointment. How the appointments are at present made. 540

Enclosed. List of officers with the authority for their appointment. 543

May 19,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 19). Forwards report of the Commissioner of Crown lands on the petition of David Browne. The mislaying of the

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1835.

papers; the encouragement given to Browne and his society called the Adelaide Association; lands were appointed to be set apart for them but owing to the disagreement of the committee no satisfactory arrangement could be made. Had explained to Browne that government was not to blame and that the failure was due to his own want of arrangement. Is persuaded that Browne had neither the means nor influence to carry out any plan of emigration. Page 546

Enclosed. Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown lands, to Colborne. Reports the encouragement given to the Adelaide Association. The settlement impeded by the differences in the committee. Browne preferring Puslinch, whilst Gell, another member of the Association wrote that arrangements had been made to settle Seymour. Other circumstances connected with the settlement. 548

Brown to ———. Reports that after the tour of inspection for the Adelaide Association the committee report Seymour as an eligible situation and desire to know the terms proposed by the Lieut. Governor. 553

Minute of Council, that the committee of the Adelaide Association has made choice of the township of Seymour. 554

Minutes of Council reporting the case of the Adelaide Association. 555

Peter Robinson to Brown. Communicates with him respecting the lands for the Adelaide Association and sends extract from the Minutes of Council. 560

Brown to Robinson. The Adelaide Association has fixed on Puslinch in preference to Seymour. 563

Gell to Robinson. Some delay may take place in settling in Seymour and asks that arrangements may be made. 564

Colborne to Hay. Has transmitted such an account of rejected bills as will enable the Colonial secretary to judge how far the complaints of the Assembly are well founded. The first division on the address was 22 to 18 and on passing was 26 to 15. It was moved without previous notice and in the absence of 12 or 13 members who would have voted against it. Remarks on the proceedings of the Legislative Council. 566

Enclosed. Division on second reading of the address. 568

List of votes on passing the address. 571

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 20). Sends address from the Legislative Council for the settlement of the clergy reserves. The report mentioned in the address enclosed. Calls attention to the resolution of the Assembly in consequence of the message of the Council respecting the clergy reserves. Copy of the bill to dispose of the reserves, rejected by the Council, was forwarded on 15th May. Is convinced that no measure will be concurred in by the Council and Assembly that will settle the question of the clergy reserves. 575

Enclosed. Report of a select committee of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada upon the provision made by law for the support of a Protestant clergy in that province. 578

Appendix A. Clauses of the British statute 31 George 3 c. 31 which relate to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy. 634

Appendix B. Act relative to the right of tythes in Upper Canada. 646

Appendix C. Act to authorise the sale of a part of the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 648

Appendix D. Copy of the opinion of His Majesty's Law officers relative to the clergy reserves. 653

Appendix E. Extract from the report of the select committee of the House of Commons to report on the Civil government of Canada. 657

Appendix F. Address by the Legislative Council on the subject of the clergy reserves. 666

May 19,
Toronto.

May 20,
Toronto.

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Appendix G. Message from the Lieut. Governor respecting the clergy reserves and copy of the bill for reinvesting the same in His Majesty.

Page 674

Appendix H. Bill for the disposal of the clergy reserves for the purposes of education. 684

Appendix I. Extract from a letter from Hay to Stewart. 709

Resolution of the Assembly on the subject of the clergy reserves. 710

May 20,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 21). Forwards resolutions of the Assembly on the control, they believe, the provincial Legislature ought to have over all the Crown reserves in the province. 715

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly to Colborne, asking that the resolution relating to the appropriation of money levied in the province may be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. 724

Resolutions of the Assembly for the control of all the money raised in the province. Regrets the sale of the Huron tract to a company in London at a nominal price and engage to raise the necessary supply for the government of the province. 725

May 21,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 22). Sends copy of message respecting the adjustment of claims on account of losses sustained during the war, conveying the intentions of His Majesty's Government relative to indemnity. The Assembly, after several discussions, came to no final arrangement. Sends memorial from parties interested in the war claims. 731

Enclosed. Message respecting war losses. 735

Memorial of William Dickson, and others, respecting war losses, 737

May 22,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 23). Had received dispatch with proposed bill for the future regulation of the Post Office, which was introduced into the Assembly but not discussed until certain information was obtained from the Postmaster-General at Quebec. 739

May 22,
Toronto.

The same to Hay (private). Motion by Mackenzie for a committee on grievances passed, and Mackenzie made chairman. The report adopted when there was little more than a quorum, and 2,000 copies with documents, said to have been examined, were ordered to be printed. Remarks on the report, and explanation of his course respecting the liberation of Collins. 741

May 23,
Toronto.

The same to Aberdeen (No. 24). Sends copy of memorial from Bishop Macdonell on account of Roman Catholic settlers. 747

Enclosed. Memorial for a share of the clergy reserves. The loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and their courage in defending the country. 748

May 23,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 25). Sends address from the Synod of the Church of Scotland, with summary of its contents. Recommends the grant of £500 per annum for an increase to the salaries of the ministers. 755

Enclosed. Address to the King. 757

Address to Colborne. 760

May 30,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 26). Forwards memorial from St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, for a grant towards relieving the church from debt. 768

Enclosed. Memorial from St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. 769

June 5,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Colborne. Sends remarks on the Blue Book for the guidance of the secretary, and points out the improvements that are required in the returns. 40

June 15.

Unsigned to the same. Respecting the decision in the case of the reserved bills with reasons for the decision in the case of the Insurance Company, and that His Majesty would assent to the Act were the objections removed. 173

June 17.

Unsigned to the same. Cannot comply with the recommendations contained in his letter of 6th May respecting the modifications of the College charter for reasons given. Does not believe his scheme could be carried into effect, as it is contrary to their resolutions to think that the Assembly

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would give permanently five members to the Church of England in the governing body of the college in which according to his plan the whole number would only be seven, and when one of the two is to be filled by him (Colborne) and the seventh by Strachan. The plan claims for the established church privileges which those who best understand and most deeply prize her true interests would not think it prudent to assert for her. His regret at hearing of the dissensions on this subject between the Council and Assembly. If they should address His Majesty to interfere as a mediator, he would be most happy to do so. Page 194

July 1.

Unsigned to Colborne. In reference to the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land patents, Colborne's attention is called to his former instructions on the subject; his continued silence has caused dissatisfaction and he is desired to send a report without delay. In the reply sent he finds no sufficient answer to the demand for the information of Spring Rice. The duties of the office and the risks to which the registration of the patents is exposed. The care that should be taken for their preservation. 524

July 2.

Unsigned to the same. Arrival of dispatches expected with anxiety owing to the information contained in the public journals of hostility to His Majesty's Government shown in the Assembly, but no official report was received till the 26th June. Dispatches received containing enclosures of moment which he left aside and called attention to the want of information from him (Colborne) on subjects of importance which he only learned from the public journals but on which he (Colborne) was silent. Shall look for full, detailed and explicit reports at the earliest possible period on the subjects to which he has called attention. 716

September 11.

Unsigned to the same. The King has assented to the bills for extending the charter of the Commercial Bank of the Midland district and for the incorporation of the Gore Bank. The omission in both cases of security for the public but he has decided not to insist on the principles laid down in the United Kingdom in opposition to the judgment of the provincial Legislature not doubting its willingness to adopt provisions for the security of the public. Attention is to be called to this at the next session. 178

November 19.

Unsigned to the same. Stationery sent and authority transmitted to pay the amount from the casual revenue to the military chest. 32

LT. GOVERNOR SIR J. COLBORNE, 1835.

Q. 386-1-2.

Part I from page 1 to 187; Part II from page 188 to 348.

1796.
April 6,
York.

Proclamation by Simcoe.

1806.
October 31,
York.

Proclamation by Gore.

1816.
January 27,
York.

Minute of Executive Council. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 22nd June, 1835.

1830.
November 26,
Toronto.

Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.

1831.
November 14,
York.

Council recommends that lot be granted to the Welland Canal and that the name of Dickson be removed from the map. Enclosed in report of committee, 8th April, 1835.

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1832.
March 29, Thorah. Certificate from settlers.—Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.
1833.
March 30, York. Memorial from the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- May 8. Minutes of Council on Davidson's petition. Page 49
- May 27. Minutes of Council on Davidson's petition. 49
- November 22, York. Macdonell to Davidson. Enclosed in report of Committee, 8th April, 1835.
1834.
January 18, Toronto. Message by Colborne to the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- March 10, Toronto. Order of Executive Council that a patent issue to the Welland Canal Company for lot 27 in the first concession of Humberstone. Enclosed in report of Committee, 8th April, 1835.
- March 24, Toronto. S. P. Jarvis to Colborne. (There are two letters of this date.)
- March 24, Toronto. The same to Stanley. Both enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- June 7, Eldon. Certificate in favour of Cameron. (Undated certificate of the correctness of the above, follows.)
- June 16, Thorah. Petition from Thorah.
- July 28. Certificate that Cameron had offered 200 acres to settlers. This and the three preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.
- September 5, Downing Street. Spring Rice to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- November 13, Sunnidale. Report to Hawke from H. C. Young. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.
- November 14, Toronto. Jarvis to ———. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- November 27, Lancaster. Petition from Lancaster. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.
- December 12, Toronto. Rowan to Receiver General. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 24th August, 1835.
1835.
January 1. The statement of the receipts and expenditure of the clergy fund follows. Account current of Hawke. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.
- January 5, Toronto. Cameron to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 21st August, 1835.
- February 2, Toronto. Colborne to Aylmer. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th August, 1835.
- February 2, Toronto. Address of the Assembly of Upper Canada. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.
- February 4, Toronto. Report of the Attorney General.
- February 5, Toronto. Report in Council on Forsyth's case. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 26th June, 1835.
- February 24, Nelson. Memorial of Davidson. Enclosed in report of committee, 8th April, 1835.
- February 27, Toronto. Clerks of Assembly to the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- March 4, Toronto. Report of settlement by H. C. Young. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835. Account of the expense of employing labourers follows.

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1835.
March 23,
Quebec. Further representations from Givins. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th August, 1835. (The representations are not dated, they were submitted to Aylmer on the date in the margin.)
- March 31,
Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 1st June, 1835.
- April 1,
Toronto. Report of the Assembly on the case of Forsyth. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 26th June, 1835.
- April 2,
Toronto. Rowan to Hopkins. His letter has been referred to the Executive Council. Colborne can see no objection to the documents being sent to the committee. Page 32
- April 8,
Toronto. Report of committee that the documents asked for have not been received and the report must be made without them. 32
- The report of the same date that Davidson has been wronged follows. 33
- Enclosed. Memorial of James Davidson for remuneration for the land taken from him. 36
- Certificate by McBride, J. P. of the correctness of Davidson's statements. 41
- Official documents in the case of Davidson. 42 to 51
- April 9,
Toronto. Address of the Assembly to Colborne. Applying to him to look into the case of Davidson, so that justice might be done. 31
- April 13,
Toronto. Address of the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 25th June, 1835.
- April 28,
Toronto. Prior to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 2nd July 1835.
- May 11,
Glengarry. Petition of Scotch Highlanders. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 27th June, 1835.
- May 22,
Toronto. S. P. Jarvis to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- May 23,
Toronto. Memorial follows of same date.
- Jameson to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- May 30,
Toronto. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.
- May 30,
Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 1st June, 1835.
- May 30,
Toronto. Minute of the Executive Council on the address of the Assembly on a petition of Davidson. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 13th June, 1835.
- June 1,
Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 27). Calls attention to the miserable condition to which the soldiers have been reduced who commuted their pay. Their removal on arrival to suitable localities. The strong, healthy, industrious and sober remained on their land, the maimed and infirm removed to Toronto as a place where they could exist on charity. Has ordered the removal of a number to Penetanguishene to be under the charge of an officer of that post. The children will probably be taken charge of by the farmers. Sends tables showing the extent of aid to the party sent to Penetanguishene and the assistance they received during the winter. Refers to his letters anticipating the state of affairs. Hopes the fact of their accepting commutation may not be held as giving them no longer any claim on the country. 1
- Enclosed. Return of commuted pensioners sent to Penetanguishene. 5
- Hawke to Rowan. Remarks on the commuted pensioners sent to Penetanguishene. 6
- The same to the same. Report of assistance given to commuted soldiers through the winter. 8
- June 3,
Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 28). Owing to the health of Dr. Phillips he retired from the college and was appointed to take charge of a mission.

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Recommends that he be paid £100 a year from the funds of the college.

Page 10

Enclosed. Phillips to Colborne. Gives a detailed statement of the expectations held out to him to induce him to come to Toronto and his disappointment. His transfer from the Royal Grammar School to the Upper Canada College. His loss of health which is being gradually restored by his removal to a healthy part of the country. 11

Medical certificate of the state of Dr. Phillip's health. 16

June 4, Toronto. Report of Council on the petition of Richard Daverne. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen 29th June, 1835.

June 4, Toronto. Report of Council on the petition of U. E. loyalists. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 27th June, 1835.

June 8, Toronto. Hawke to Rowan. Report of inspection of indigent settlers. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

June 9, Quebec. Collector and Comptroller to Craig.

June 11, Quebec. Aylmer to Colborne. Both enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1835.

June 13, Toronto. Report of the Surveyor General enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 20th June, 1835.

June 13, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 29). Sends copy of address from the Assembly respecting the complaint from James Davidson referred to a select committee. The name of Dickson from whom Davidson derives his claim was inscribed on lot 27 in 1796, but the claim lay dormant till the Welland Canal Company had decided to carry the canal through the lot when they applied for and received a grant of it on condition that another on the line of the canal should be assigned to Davidson. Sends for information copy of report of the Council on the case. 17

June 15, Toronto. Cameron to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.

June 16, Toronto. Certificate by Cameron. Enclosed in Colborne to Aberdeen, 20th June, 1835.

June 20, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 30). Sends copies of reports of the grant of 1,000 acres of land to Colonel Guy Johnson and how it was disposed of. 52

Report of the surveyor general that lots 10, 11 and 12 in the sixth concession and 11 and 13 in the seventh concession of Hawkesbury were claimed and allowed to Mary Campbell and Julia Johnson, co-heiresses of Guy Johnson. 53

Certificate by Cameron that a patent issued for the land mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph. 54

June 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 31). Transmits address from the Assembly for statement of the claims of Upper Canada for a portion of the duties collected at Quebec. 55

Enclosed. Address of the Assembly for an annual statement from Quebec of the duties collected. 57

Aylmer to Colborne. Encloses return of duties collected from 1823. 58
Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec, to Craig. Send return of duties collected from 1823. 59

Annual statement of duties collected from 1823. 60

June 22, Toronto. Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 32). Sends report from the Executive Council to show the precautions taken to verify the claims of U. E. loyalists and their children. The Council represents the inconvenience that would result from fixing a limit of time for free grants to the children of U. E. loyalists and Canadian militia. He himself is persuaded that all living in the province entitled to free grants should forward to the Inspector General their description and documents. Has desired the Surveyor General

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to send list of all U. E. loyalist claims lodged in his office and from these measures the extent of the liabilities may be easily ascertained. Page 61

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the U. E. loyalists. 64

Copy of Simcoe's proclamation of 1796 attached. 64

Proclamation by Gore. 72

Minute of Executive Council that no petition from the sons or daughters of U. E. loyalists be received without a certificate from the magistrates. 73

Markland to Colborne. *Enclosed* in Colborne to Aberdeen, 25th June, 1835.

June 25,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 33). Sends address of the Assembly on the subject of free grants of land to U. E. loyalists. Calls attention to report from Inspector General of Accounts in which the statements in the address are explained. 78

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly on U. E. loyalists grants as articles of traffic. 80

Markland to Colborne. Remarks on the address of the Assembly. 86

June 26,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 34). Sends report from the Assembly on the case of Forsyth. The proceedings connected with the case were fully explained in the dispatch of 11th January, 1833. Clark & Street, who purchased the property from Forsyth, obtained a verdict for trespass on the ground reserved in 1798, and the Assembly report that Forsyth has a just claim for compensation. In the Order in Council and the Attorney General's report the case is further explained. 91

Enclosed. Address from the Assembly praying Colborne to forward report on Forsyth's case. 99

Answer by Colborne that he will forward the report but cannot recommend the case of Forsyth to favourable consideration. 101

Report by the House of Assembly on the petition of Forsyth. 102

Report by Council on the petition of Forsyth. 109

Report of the Attorney General opposing the claim of Forsyth. 111

June 27,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 35). Sends petition from settlers in the Eastern district stating that they had been deprived of land granted to them as U. E. loyalists and praying for a further appropriation. The cause of taxing wild lands explained in a report by the Executive Council, the property of the petitioners had been sold for non-payment under the Act. 114

Enclosed. Petition of Scotch Highlanders, United Empire loyalists in the county of Glengarry. 115

Report of the Executive Council on the petition of the U. E. loyalists of Glengarry, stating that their lands were sold for non-payment of taxes. 119

June 29,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 36). Sends copy of report from the Executive Council respecting the memorial of Richard Daverne. The order for a grant to Daniel Daverne was countermanded by the commander of the forces and the Council have constantly rejected the applications of Richard Daverne, it being incumbent on the petitioner to show that at the time the grant was made to Daniel Daverne, it was unjustly set aside. 122

Enclosed. Report by Council on the case of Richard Daverne whose petition has always been rejected, the grant to the late Daniel Daverne having been countermanded. Recommended that Daverne apply on the subject to Cockburn, who is now Lieut. Governor of Honduras. 124

July 2,
Toronto.

Colborne to Aberdeen (No. 37). Reports that the application of people of colour for settlement at Wilberforce was at first received favourably, but apparently in consequence of representations from the London and Western districts the commissioners did not feel authorized to conclude the negotiations. There are about 20 families at Wilberforce; they have a school and are well conducted. Paul, their leader, is a Baptist minister, and bears a very good character. 128

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- Enclosed.* Prior to Rowan. Report of the commissioners of the Upper Canada Land Company respecting the settlement of Wilberforce, some of the arrivals being respectable but the greater number idle and dissolute and the respectable part expressed a strong desire to obtain land elsewhere. Under happier circumstances the commissioners might have sold them more land but their general bad conduct began to be felt as a serious obstacle to the sale of the adjacent lands. The commissioners refused to sell them more land and offered to take back the 800 acres at a liberal rate of payment for improvement. The settlement of Wilberforce is broken up, but will be formed elsewhere. Under the auspices of such men as Paul it may flourish and be attended with the happy effects alluded to in Nisbett's letter. Page 131
- July 8,
Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 21st July, 1835.
- July 10,
Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 38). Sends copies of Acts passed last session with a schedule and list of bills reserved. 134
- Enclosed.* Abstract of the Acts passed last session. 143
- July 21,
Toronto. Observations of the Attorney General on bills which he is of opinion should be reserved. 165
- Colborne to Glenelg. Introduces Dr. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec. The Bishop's desire to obtain a Suffragan Bishop and his preference for Dr. Mountain. 169
- Enclosed.* The Bishop of Quebec to Colborne. Applies for a letter of introduction to the Colonial office in favour of Dr. Mountain. 172
- July 28,
Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 39). In reference to the request for information as to the granting of 58,515 acres of land in 1834, sends the return from the commissioner of Crown lands and an explanatory statement from the Surveyor General of the description of settlers to whom the patents were issued. 173
- Enclosed.* Peter Robinson to Rowan. Sends explanatory statement respecting certain lands granted in 1834. 175
- Return of Crown lands granted in 1834. 176
- Statement in detail, touching 58,515 acres of land. 177
- July 30,
Toronto. Memorial from the Judges. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 19th August, 1835.
- July 30. Unsigned to Colborne. The case of Davidson reviewed, the justice of his claim acknowledged and the course of the Executive Council condemned. 19
- July 30. Unsigned to the same. Remarks on the part Strachan took in the case of Davidson in opposing the wishes of the Assembly, it being supposed that he had given up politics and only retained his seat in the Council as an honorary distinction. Efforts of Ripon to induce Strachan to confine himself to his ecclesiastical functions. Amongst the changes that may be rendered necessary by the position of affairs in the Canadas may be the revision of the Executive Council in each province and in such case it is unlikely that Strachan would again be called to the discharge of this duty. The principles maintained by Ripon and his successors are opposed to placing ecclesiastical dignitaries in political offices. By a voluntary retirement Strachan would relieve the King from the pain of a measure which would appear to derogate from the merits of a gentleman distinguished by a long course of zealous services. 28
- August 1,
Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 40). Sends copies of the Acts passed at last session. 178
- August 3,
Toronto. The same to Hay (private). Has just received a book containing the report and appendix from the select committee on grievances. Should the documents require an explanation or remarks he will write when he has had time to examine them. 179

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1835,
August 1.),
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 41). In reference to the memorial of Givins for lodging money transmits copies of correspondence respecting the claim of Givins. Page 180

Enclosed. Colborne to Aylmer. Transmits copy of dispatch. When the salaries were fixed, Givins was to have £400 a year. Recommends that the commissary general be instructed to pay at that rate. 182

Colborne to Aylmer. Sends statement from Givins in which he shows that he was deprived of his lodging money on the supposition that he had been promoted at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, with a salary of £400 per annum. 183

Givins to Colborne. Explains his position respecting salary. 184

Aylmer to the same. Sends statement showing that Givins is not entitled to any allowance additional to his present salary. 186

Further representation submitted to Aylmer from the chief superintendent of the Indian department relative to his salary. 188

August 15,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 42.) Has appointed William Hepburn, permanent clerk to the superintendent of the Indian department. Recommends that his salary be fixed at £150 per annum. 193

August 19,
Toronto.

The same to the same (No. 43.) His object in suggesting the sale of the reserve at Toronto was to show that the advantages to be derived from the project were the erection of convenient barracks without expense to the Ordnance, reducing the outlay for repairs, enlarging Toronto by an extension westward and the employment of emigrants. To provide means for accomplishing the objects in which the Ordnance is most interested, the other improvements must be immediately undertaken and as the reserve becomes a desirable place of residence the funds for barracks and defence will be supplied. How he proposes that the work should be carried out. Is persuaded that the sale of lots will ensure the works being carried on gradually. The completion of the works will depend on the rate at which the value of land shall increase to the westward of Toronto, but the interests of the Ordnance and of the King's service cannot but be promoted by the scheme proposed. 197

Enclosed. Abstract of lands sold on the military reserve at Toronto. 203

Total supposed value of land east of the garrison. 204

Plan of military reserve at Toronto. 205

August 19,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 44.) Transmits with reluctance memorials from the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar and other officers of Government whose salaries had been discontinued or reduced after the decided opinion of the Colonial Secretary in reply to dispatches of the 20th March and 23rd May, 1833, knowing, too, that government had been relieved from responsibility for the support of civil Government and Courts in all instances in which the revenue of 14 George 3 applicable to these charges had been ceded, but it is due to the Judges and Attorney General to send their statements of their inadequate remuneration. The salaries in lieu of fees fixed for the Attorney General and Solicitor General at £1,200 and £600 per annum had been reduced to 750 and 375. Undoubtedly there is a strong argument that if the deficiencies were made up by the Imperial Government the allowances provided for by the legislature would be gradually transferred to the Crown funds. Under the special circumstances, however, submits the cases for favourable consideration. 206

Enclosed. Memorial from the judges for payment of salaries and arrears due them. 215

Memorial from the Judges, calls attention to the non payment of travelling expenses to the Judges, of the contingent accounts of the clerks of the assizes, and of the allowance to the sheriff of the home district. Argument on each of these points in regard to payment. 220

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Jarvis to ———. Respecting the non payment of his salary as sheriff of the Home district in Upper Canada. Page 229

Clerks of Assizes to the Judges. Apply for the arrears due to them. 231

Jameson to Ryan. Respecting reduction in the salaries of the law officers of the Crown by the House of Assembly. 235

Cameron, Secretary and Registrar, to Colborne. Calls attention to the neglect of the Assembly to provide for the salaries and contingencies of the officers or Government for the current year. 240

S. P. Jarvis to the same. Reminds him of former application. The failure of the Assembly to provide salaries has left him no alternative but to submit to total loss of income or to solicit favourable consideration again. Has prepared a second memorial to the colonial secretary which he asks to be forwarded. 242

The memorial from S. P. Jarvis to Aberdeen. Respecting the failure of the Assembly to provide for his salary. 244

S. P. Jarvis to Stanley. Urges on His Majesty's Government his claim to favourable consideration respecting the amount due him. 251

The same to Colborne. Considers that he should be placed on a more favourable footing in the registry office than he is at present. 257

Message of Colborne to the Assembly calling attention to the failure to make provision for the administration of justice. 258

Spring Rice to Colborne. Although Jarvis was paid fees on land, undertaken by the Crown, yet he cannot be paid to augment the vote of the Assembly. 259

Emigration report for 1834. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 25th August, 1835.

August 21,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 45). Transmits petition forwarded by Donald Cameron. The papers annexed having been taken into consideration by the Council, the report of that body is forwarded; the Council is of opinion that neither Mr. Cameron nor the persons settled by him has or have any claims which have not been inquired into. 260

Enclosed. Petition from Lancaster, praying that justice may be done to Donald Cameron and his settlers and protection granted from the unjust proceedings of the Executive Council. 265

Petition from Thorah to the same effect. 269

Certificate in favour of Donald Cameron. 273

Certificate from the settlers at Thorah in favour of Cameron. 275

Cameron to Rowan. Asks that papers handed to him may be laid before Colborne. 276

Minute of Executive Council. That copy of order of 26th November, 1830, be transmitted to His Majesty's government with petitions relative to Cameron. 277

Minutes of Executive Council of 1830, as mentioned in immediately preceding minute. 278

August 23,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 46). Sends statement of the casual and territorial revenue with explanations of certain of the items of expenditure. Are the grants to churches to be continued? The commissioner of Crown lands estimates the revenue from the sale of Crown lands at £9,000 per annum, the total revenue, £30,000, and the permanent charges, £19,000. 293

Enclosed. General return of receipts and expenditure from funds arising from the sale of Crown lands to the Canada Company. 297 to 306.

August 24,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 47). Forwards return of the receipts and payments of the clergy fund, with remarks. 307

Enclosed. Rowan to the Receiver General. The missionaries of the society for the propagation of the gospel receiving £100 a year are to be

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paid from the rents of leased clergy reserves and the interest on sums remitted to England, and the balance of the reduced salaries of those paid above £100 is to be borne by the territorial revenue. How the revenues will meet these charges. The list from the Bishop of Quebec shows the amount to be paid annually and the balance required to complete their salaries to the end of the year. Has sanctioned the payment of the salaries from the 1st of January instead of the 1st of April, subject to any alteration the Colonial Secretary may make, and on condition that the society is to pay the first quarter's salaries. How the pensions to retired ministers and widows should be paid. Page 311

Return of the receipts and payments of the clergy fund from 1st January to the 30th June, 1835. 314

August 25.
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 48.) Sends reports relative to the arrangements for the employment of emigrants and the disposal of those who have been sent by societies or by the agents of Lord Egremont. Remarks on the financial statement. The falling off of the emigration of people with capital and its causes. The expenditure for maimed and destitute soldiers who commuted will be charged in the emigration account, until instructions are received. 317

Enclosed. Memorandum on the expenditure for emigration with remarks on the cause of the expenditure. 321

Emigration report for 1834. 323

Remarks on the expenditure for emigration to 30th June, 1835. 331

Report to Hawke from H. C. Young, Sunnidale. The road being opened to Nottawasaga, he has sent the emigrants to their lots. Cannot yet tell how many rods had been earthed and brushed on the Sunnidale road; will be obliged to employ a trustworthy person to do it. Had been obliged to hire a person to superintend the work. It should be surveyed as soon as convenient for a heavy fall of snow would delay it till spring. Christian Bornes, one of the foreign emigrants, strayed in the wood and has not been found. The difficulty he has in managing the foreign emigrants. 334

Account current of Hawke, emigration agent, with H. C. Young. 337

Report of the settlement by H. C. Young of indigent settlers at Nottawasaga. 338

Account of the expense of employing the emigrants. 343

Hawke to Rowan. Report on the condition of indigent emigrants settled at Nottawasaga. 346

September 2.

Unsigned to Colborne. Has received copies of the Acts passed last session and of the reserved bills. Is anxious to come to a prompt decision on the reserved bills, but accidental circumstances have delayed the completion of the necessary forms in the present instance. The necessity for furnishing all the information possible respecting the subject of bills which are reserved so that the Colonial Secretary may be enabled to advise what decision should be come to, but neither he (Colborne) nor the Attorney General had done so. Remarks on bills reserved. The conclusion to recommend sanctioning the bill affecting the family of DesGardins (*sic*) for confirming British subjects in the lands derived through aliens. 135

September 4,
Toronto.

Memorandum on the expenditure for emigration, with remarks. 321

October 8,

Unsigned to Colborne. His letter of 26th June only received on the 10th of October. Regret at the delay in forwarding the address for 12 weeks after it was communicated. Has laid the address before the King and was instructed to state that the Assembly is the guardian of the public revenues in the province and when it recommended compensation to any one from injury caused by the local government, the ministers of the Crown, could not advise His Majesty to withhold compensation, except in an extreme case. The Assembly is to be informed that out of deference to its judg-

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ment, although in opposition to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown His Majesty has ordered full compensation to be made to Forsyth. How the amount should be determined. His Majesty hopes that the Assembly will not prejudge the question as to the right of the Crown to the land of which Forsyth was dispossessed. According to decisions the land was not Forsyth's, but was vested in the Crown for public uses. The evils that would be caused by the abandonment of that claim. Agrees with Murray respecting the course followed by Maitland in this case as being improper.

Page 93

October 31.

Unsigned to Colborne. Dispatch of 19th August received, but had previously heard from the Chief Justice. Sends explanation that according to the rules of the office he could not answer any one except through the Lieut. Governor (Colborne). The object of the dispatch and application is to obtain the amount of the salaries reduced by the Assembly. So far as he can see the claims are reasonable. The question arises how can this admission be reconciled with the refusal or delay to meet the demands of the claimants. Believes that the period has fully come when the question of finance in the provinces must undergo revision and settlement by the Executive government in concert with the two Houses of the local legislature. To accomplish this will be among the principal objects of the meeting of the general assembly by the end of January next for which His Majesty's commands have been sent to him (Colborne). Cannot take up detached parts of the question, but when the question comes to be settled, it will be found that the interests of the public officers, whose memorials have been forwarded have not been neglected.

210

November 30.

Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch with account of the clergy fund. Summarises the dispatch. Approves of the intention to repay the amount due the Receiver general from the sums to be received from defaulters, trusts that the augmented sales will relieve the casual and territorial revenue from the charge for the salaries of missionaries.

309

November 30.

Unsigned to the same. Has received and laid at the foot of the Throne the petitions from Thorah and from Lancaster in favour of Donald Cameron, the object being to ask protection for Cameron and his settlers against the proceedings of the Executive Council. In 1831, acting on the report of the Executive Council, Ripon declined to take steps with reference to the case. The memorialists, although they impugn in general terms the justice of the Executive Council, do not refute the allegations on which the decision is founded. Cannot advise His Majesty to interfere. Cannot understand the reason for the delay of the Council in dealing with the case, and desires to have an explanation.

262

November 30

Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch respecting emigrants. Is gratified that all have found employment but the commuted pensioners, respecting whom instructions were already sent. Has written to Gosford who, no doubt, will use every exertion to mitigate the inconvenience of quarantine. In reference to shipwrecks the Treasury is ready to apply for the means of erecting lighthouses on the islands of Scatterie and St. Paul, provided the colonies which are benefited will maintain them. Encloses copy of dispatch to Governors respecting the proposal of the Treasury.

319

December 31.

Unsigned to Head. Cannot confirm the appointment of Hepburn whilst the investigation of the expenditure on account of Indians is in progress. Hepburn to be informed of the regret that is felt that his services cannot be made use of.

195

No date.

Unsigned to Colborne. Has referred proposals of the 18th August to the Ordnance, who have not had it in their power to afford information for his guidance, and must again refer the subject to himself (Colborne). In transmitting estimates on which the Board of Ordnance may have to act, he is

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to submit them before sending to the officer commanding the Royal Engineers.

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March 1. Unsigned to Head. Had referred the case of Richard Daverne to Cockburn, and now sends his report. Daverne is to be informed that the case is not to be re-opened.

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LT.-GOV. SIR J. COLBORNÉ, 1835.

Q-387-1.

1831.
October 17, Rules and regulations to be observed by gaols in the Gore district. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 8th September, 1835.
Hamilton.

1833.
September 13, Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 22nd September, 1835.
York.

1834.
August 5, Presentment of the Grand Jury. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 8th September, 1835.
Gore district.

1835.
January 28, Rowan to Inspector General.
Toronto.
January 31, The same to the same.
Toronto.
February 26, The same to Receiver General.
Toronto.
February 27, The same to Bishop McDonell.
Toronto.
February 27, The same to Archdeacon of York.
Toronto.
February 27, The same to Surveyor General.
Toronto.

February 28, The same to Receiver General.
Toronto.

March 11, The same to Mackenzie.
Toronto.

March 18, The same to Secretary and Registrar.
Toronto.

March 30, The same to Receiver General.
Toronto.

April 2, The same to Mackenzie.
Toronto.

April 11, Talbot to Rowan. This and the eleven preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 22nd September, 1835.
Port Talbot.

April 14, Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 12th September, 1835.
Toronto.

April 15, Proceedings of the Assembly. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 16th September, 1835.
Toronto.

July 2, Minute of Council on Mackenzie's petition. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg 10th September, 1835.
Toronto.

July 21, Certificate by Hurd.
Toronto.

July 24, Certificate by Cameron.

July 30, Certificate by Harris. This and two preceding enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835. (The account for arrears, undated, follows).
London.

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1835.
August 11, Memorial of Mackenzie. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 10th September, 1835.
Glenarry.
- August 17, Extract from the charge by Judge Macaulay to the Grand Jury for the
Gore district. Gore District.
- August 28, Three presentments of the Grand Jury of the same date.
Gore district.
- August 29, Judge Macaulay to Rowan. This and the two preceding enclosed in Col-
Toronto. borne to Glenelg, 8th September, 1835.
- September 3, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 49). Forwards petition from Daniel Arnot
Toronto. for leave to purchase a clergy reserve occupied by him on lease which the
commissioner of Crown lands has recommended not to be sold. The report
of the Executive Council, which is sent, will explain the case. Page 3
Enclosed. Petition of Daniel Arnot. States his sufferings by shipwreck
&c., and prays for leave to purchase lot 31 in the first concession of
Clark. 5
Report of the Executive Council on Arnot's petition. Even if the lot
he petitioned for was thrown open for sale, the price would be beyond his
reach. Arnot was mistaken as to the effect of having his name
recorded. 8
- September 3, Accounts by Harris of taxes due on lands in Windham. Enclosed in
London. Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835.
- September 4, Colborne to Glenelg. In reference to John Sloane, sends copy of letter
Toronto. from Lt. Col. Wright, commanding Royal Engineers at Kingston. 11
Enclosed. Wright to Rowan. John Sloane is residing at Kingston as
clerk of works, ever since his first arrival in 1832. 12
- September 4, Rowan to LeBreton. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 7th September,
Toronto. 1835.
- September 5, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 50). Transmits documents from Peter Robin-
Toronto. son which give a satisfactory explanation of his alleged negligence respect-
ing the balances which were supposed to have remained in his hands. The
dispatch of 16th August, 1834, only required return of receipts and expen-
diture for 1830, 1831 and 1832. 13
Enclosed. Peter Robinson to Rowan. The method of keeping the
accounts having the appearance of large balances being kept in the hands
of the Surveyor General of Woods, he has changed the system to show the
true state of affairs, as regards the balances. To explain the subject, sends
statement of dues collected by Shirreff at Bytown in 1830, 1831 and 1832.
The amount for 1833 has been secured by bond. The other dues are tri-
fling, and he had delayed in hope of Shirreff obtaining payment and remit-
ting but as no specific period could be named, he will make up the accounts
for 1833 and 1834 immediately. 15
Statement showing the period of payment of dues on Crown timber cut
in 1830, 1831 and 1832. 16
- September 7, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 51). The injury alleged by LeBreton to have
Toronto. been caused to him by the timber channel in the Ottawa river is not con-
nected with the Rideau navigation and the claim cannot be submitted to
arbitration under the Rideau Canal Act. Has referred to the office of
engineers at Bytown for information. 18
Enclosed. Rowan to LeBreton. Colborne refers him to the answer of
Ripon that the decision of his claim rests with the courts of law. With
respect to the permanent injury alleged to have been sustained Colborne is
instructed to have an investigation made. 20
- September 8, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 52). Reports the death of McCarthy the day
Toronto. before his release, after a dispute with the gaoler. Sends reports of the
Grand Jury containing an account of the death and of the state of the
gaol at Hamilton. Sends also copy of letter from Justice Macaulay in
which the case of McCarthy is adverted to and the state of the gaols in

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the province. All the gaols are regularly visited by the Sheriff and the Grand Juries. They are found to be too small, and he hopes that an additional tax will be imposed to enlarge them. Page 22

Enclosed. Presentment of the Grand Jury for the Gore district, on the McCarthy case and the state of the prisons. 33

Second presentment on the death of McCarthy. 36

Presentment of the Grand Jury on the state of the gaol. 38

Presentment of the Grand Jury, that the prisoners were well, but inconveniently crowded owing to the small size of the prisons. 40

Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Has sent presentments of the Grand Jury for 1835, and one for 1834. The nature of these presentments. Had visited the prison which he found greatly crowded. The building is new and well situated, but too small and not very secure. No classification is possible, and the mixture of prisoners is most highly objectionable. By the removal of certain convicts to the provincial Penitentiary, the prison will be relieved for the time, but will no doubt be overcrowded before another court is held. Is convinced that most of the gaols in the province are felt to be too small and that the enlargement of the present or the erection of new edifices is indispensable. It would be desirable that the Legislature should provide the plans and the regulations so that a unity of system might prevail. 43

Extract from the charge delivered to the Grand Jury on 17th August, 1835. 47

Rules and Regulations to be observed in the gaols of the Gore district. 62
Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 53). Sends memorial from McKenzie a respectable settler in Glengarry. He solicits a grant of land for bringing out settlers and the late General Hunter had, he says, promised him 1,300 acres, which he now applies for. The Council do not feel at liberty to attend to the claim without instructions. 75

Enclosed. Memorial from Mackenzie for a grant of land promised him by General Hunter. 82

Minute of Council on the petition of Mackenzie. 83

September 10, Toronto. Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 11th September, 1835. 84

September 11, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 54). Sends documents relating to a grant of 1,200 acres to Littlehales in 1796. A portion of the land may be sold next year unless an arrangement is made for paying the arrears of assessment. 84

Certificate by Hurd of the grant of 1,200 acres to Littlehales. 86

Certificate by Cameron that patent was completed on 2nd July, 1796, and issued for 1,200 acres to Colonel Shank on 26th January, 1799. 87

Certificate by Harris that the land in Windham, mentioned in Rowan's letter will be returned for sale in October if arrears are not paid. The tax was formerly paid by James Fitzgibbon. 88

Account of arrears for 12 years. 89

Fitzgibbon to Rowan. Corrects a mistatement of taxes due on lands in Windham. 90

Account by Harris of taxes due on lands in Windham. 92

September 12, Toronto. Colborne to Glenelg (No. 55). Has received dispatch and in a few days shall be able to enter into the subjects to which it refers. Sends report of the select committee on grievances. The notes by the clerk of Assembly show how it was introduced and the subsequent proceedings. 93

Enclosed. Proceedings of the House of Assembly respecting grievances, with notes by the clerk of the manner in which the report was introduced and passed. 95

September 16, Toronto. Colbornë to Glenelg (No. 56). Has received dispatches. Defends himself at some length against the charge of not sending full information on the state of the province. Many of the omissions complained of related to

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questions that had long been familiar to him and which he did not consider as new, requiring special notice. Page 98

Enclosed. Memorandum showing the purport of each of the six reports on grievances, previous to the seventh and principal report. 130

Motion of Mackenzie to have the motion expelling him expunged from the journals of the Assembly. 133

Second motion by Mackenzie respecting the York elections. 135

Proceedings of the Assembly on the address to the King. 137

September 16, Colborne to Glenelg. (Separate). With reference to the observations on the Legislative Council, submits for consideration the names of persons who should be recommended for the Council. Robert Baldwin, if appointed, would probably not accept whilst his father remained excluded. The characters of Dr. Baldwin and his son Robert; recommend that their names be laid before the King for appointment to the Legislative Council and that Isaac Fraser be also recommended. If sanctioned prays that the notification of the appointments be made as soon as possible. 174

September 18, The same to the same. (No. 57). Transmits petition from the Wesleyan Methodists for pecuniary help and endowment for a system of education. Recommends the prayer of the petition. 178

Enclosed. Petition from the Wesleyan Methodists for pecuniary aid to the seminary they are preparing at Cobourg, to be called the Upper Canada Academy. The plan on which it is to be conducted. 182

Form of charter for Cobourg seminary. 187

September 22, Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 58). Sends remarks on such parts of the seventh report on grievances as require explanation. Has taken no notice of the remarks on salaries, the last Blue Book containing an accurate account of these. Various questions mentioned have been fully discussed in dispatches of 15th and 20th May. The concluding observations are applicable to the constitutions of all the American colonies and need no farther remark. 196

Enclosed. Notes on the seventh report of the select committee on grievances. 198 to 222

Rowan to Inspector General. To communicate with the Receiver General and the Commissioner of Crown lands on the subject of the statements required by the Assembly. 223

The same to the same. Asks him to examine the documents sent to be presented to the House and to call attention of the heads of departments to any documents that appear to be incomplete. 224

The same to Receiver General. If returns are asked for that have been already sent, these are not to be again supplied but the Lieut.-Governor is to be informed in what years these were furnished. 225

The same to Bishop McDonell. Transmits copy of address and asks him to furnish the information that will enable the Lieut.-Governor to comply with the wishes of the Assembly. 226

The same to the Arcdeacon of York. A letter similar to that immediately preceding. 227

A similar letter to the Surveyor General. 228

Rowan to Receiver General. The Lieut. Governor will sanction his sending any documents to the Assembly that may convey the information required, but he is to bear in mind the necessity of preserving original documents. 229

The same to Mackenzie. The Lieut. Governor has in every instance complied with the address of the Assembly respecting public accounts and he is probably aware that the Inspector General has been directed to furnish all information. The documents applied for have been directed to be prepared. The Receiver General has sent duplicates of warrants and accounts, but other departments require more time. 231

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Rowan to Secretary and Registrar. The Lieut. Governor informs him that if the office copy of the Blue Book is wanted by the Assembly it may be sent but must be returned. Page 233

The same to Receiver General. The committee requiring explanations are to receive such information as may be sufficient. The committee having complained that they did not receive all the information required, the Receiver General is to report why he did not furnish all the information applied for. 234

The same to Mackenzie. Transmits to the committee on grievances documents relating to payments made to the clergy of various churches and an explanatory note from the Inspector General respecting an omission in the Blue Book of £550 paid to the British Wesleyan Methodists. 235

Judge Macaulay to Rowan. Reports the case of the rioters now imprisoned on whose behalf a memorial has been presented by James Gray and others. 236

Talbot to the same. Cannot send any return of settlers as until the performance of the settlement duties he does not consider the settlement final. Has received no fees or perquisites from settlers so can make no return of that kind. Has sold no land to settlers. Has nothing to do with preparing or procuring deeds so knows nothing of the charge of obtaining them. How settlers are treated in respect to certificate for settlement duties. On the sales of school and college lands he has received money which has been handed to the proper officers. 245

September 28, Colborne to Hay. Has sent by his son a dispatch to be delivered at Toronto. Downing Street. 247

October 28. Unsigned to Colborne. In respect to the conduct of the correspondence assures him (Colborne) of the respect he entertains for him and regrets if any expressions should lead to a contrary conclusion. Summary of the proceedings of the House of Assembly and of his dispatches previous to that from the Colonial Office of 2nd July. Except with regard to the clergy reserve bill, the questions respecting the composition of the Council and its rejection of the bills sent up by the Assembly he (Glenelg?) was without explanation or remark on any one of the important occurrences of the session of 1835. Discusses the justification by Colborne that his private letters to Hay supplied all the necessary information and calls attention to the embarrassing position such a method of business places the Secretary of State in. 140

October 28. Unsigned to the same. The address from the Assembly has been received and laid before the King and has engaged his serious attention. Has also laid before the King the report on grievances with remarks. A considerable time must elapse before the King's answer can be received. He is instructed to direct that steps be taken to have the Assembly called together by the end of January to hear His Majesty's communications in relation to the subjects mentioned. He is to lay this dispatch before the House. The communications will prove conclusively that the King's fixed purpose is to redress every real grievance affecting any of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada. 168

October 28. Unsigned to the same (private and confidential). The concern the writer (Glenelg?) feels at the nature of the correspondence and his knowledge of Colborne's high qualities. 171

November 18. Unsigned to the same. Has received dispatch respecting the death of McCarthy. He is to call on Dr. Thomas to reconcile the statements he made respecting McCarthy's state of health. Censures the long delay between the death of McCarthy and the report of the grand jury, the delay making the report useless. Is bound to assume that a strict investigation took place at the time of the death and regrets that he (Colborne) did not furnish the fullest information. He is to lose no time in supplying

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this deficiency. Regret is felt at the insufficient state of the prisons and the want of classification; overcrowding and idleness have led to attempts to escape, some of which have been successful. The defects of prison arrangements pointed out. Page 24

December 1. Unsigned to Colborne. Summarises the claims in the petition of Mackenzie sent on the 10th of September, to which he decides he cannot agree for reasons given. 77

December 2. Unsigned to the same. Sir Francis Bond Head has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. 173

1836.
March 23. Unsigned to Head. The King's satisfaction at the expression of the attachment of the Wesleyan Methodists to his person and government. As to pecuniary aid to the seminary at Cobourg, means cannot be afforded to grant it. Sends copy of the letter to Ryerson on the subject. 180

LT. GOVERNOR SIR J. COLBORNE, 1835.

Q.—387-2.

1835.

February 20, Lockhart to Rowan.
Toronto.

July 24, Report of the Attorney General. Both enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg,
Toronto. 2nd December, 1835.

August 25, Foster to Respective officers. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 20th
Toronto. November, 1835.

September 12, Brydone to Rowan.
Toronto.

September 14, Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands.
Toronto.

October 1, The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Colborne
Toronto. to Glenelg, 3rd October, 1835.

October 3, Colborne to Glenelg, (No. 59). Forwards copies of correspondence with
Toronto. Brydone, agent of the Earl of Egremont, employed to superintend the conveyance of emigrants from Surrey. Brydone was authorised to purchase a tract of land on which to place emigrants from Surrey and to employ them till they could provide for themselves. Recommends for favourable consideration the proposal to purchase 20,000 acres by private contract.

Page 249

Enclosed. Brydone to Rowan. Has surveyed land to the north of the Canada Company's on Lake Huron, and also land near Balsam Lake; prefers land to the north of Goderich, and proposes to purchase 60,000 acres; applies for additional land to make altogether 100,000 acres, the latter to be reserved for not less than three, nor more than five years. Points out the difficulties in the way of the settlement. Under the circumstances the price of the land should not exceed one dollar an acre, that such portion as consists chiefly of hemlock and ground hemlock shall be only half a dollar and that swamps shall not be charged for, that one fourth of the purchase money should be applied to building roads and bridges, the remainder to be paid either in twelve months or by instalments at the option of the committee. Engages to relinquish all claim to any part of the reserves remaining unsettled on the expiry of the specified term. As it is expedient before he leaves that a mill dam should be constructed, asks for early consideration. 251

Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands. Returns Brydone's proposals for the purchase of a tract of land to the westward of the Canada Company's Huron block. The Lieut. Governor sees no objection to Brydone

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purchasing in that quarter, but cannot sanction any deviation from the rules without instructions or recommend the alienation of more than one township at a time. Page 255

Rowan to Commissioner of Crown lands. The Lieut. Governor directs him to inform Brydone that he must apply to the Colonial Secretary for the lands and that he is to be informed of the terms the Lieut. Governor will recommend. 257

October 25,
Burford.

Duncombe to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 4th November, 1835.

October 26,
Toronto.

Strachan to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 3rd November, 1835.

November 3,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 60). Has communicated to Strachan the contents of private dispatch. From his reply he intends to retire from the Executive Council in January. The zeal and activity of Strachan. Requests that the warrant to enable Dunn to take his seat in the Executive Council may be sent as soon as possible. 260

Enclosed. Strachan to Colborne. Thanks for the communication of dispatch respecting himself. Explains his position with respect to the Council and asks to be relieved after the first of January next. 264

November 4,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 61). Transmits report of Duncombe appointed by the Assembly to obtain information respecting lunatic asylums, schools, and other public matters of interest to the province. 269

Enclosed. Duncombe to Rowan. Is anxious to obtain reports on education and other documents as they materially assist him in obtaining information. 270

November 6,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg (No. 62). The people of Canada are sensible of the protection the examination of provincial Acts secures to them, but they expect that no unnecessary delay will occur in regard to reserved bills. The two bank bills are now in operation and the parties concerned are satisfied at their having been promptly considered. Remarks on two reserved bills to which the Lieut. Governor could not assent on account of peremptory orders to the contrary. It is a question in the Desjardins bill whether the Crown should forego its rights in favour of the Desjardins family in consequence of their relationship to the late Peter Desjardins, projector of the Desjardins canal, or should be allowed to seek relief by application for the Royal bounty. Other remarks on reserved bills. 271

November 9,
Toronto.

The same to the same. (No. 63.) In respect to the charge of sending scanty reports of the proceedings of the Assembly, trusts that the contents of his dispatch of the 16th September will remove some erroneous impressions. There can be no doubt that the appointment of a disaffected person like Mackenzie to be chairman of a select committee on grievances must create distrust and surprise as well as that through his influence 2,000 copies of a very disgraceful report should have been issued. The publication of the report has not created any bad impression in the province and little importance is attached to it or to the documents promulgated with it. If anything discreditable to government is found among the papers, the Assembly is competent to pursue the inquiry. Has nothing additional to report respecting the province; believes it never was more tranquil, but the season of clamour will again return when the Legislature convenes, nor should the democratic influence be disregarded, but a respectable class of settlers is obtaining a beneficial influence to counteract the effect of factions. 279

November 10,
Toronto.

Bonnycastle to Colborne. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 23rd November, 1835.

November 11,
Toronto.

Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 64.) Transmits return asked for in dispatch of 24th July. 283

Enclosed. Return of the titles of bills from 1832 to 1834.

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1835.	Passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Council.	Page 284
	Amended by the Council and not passed by the Assembly.	293
	Passed by the Legislature and approved of by His Majesty.	295
November 12, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 65.) Transmits returns asked for in dispatch of 31st July.	298
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of pensions and retired allowances granted between 20th November, 1834 and 17th April, 1835.	299
	Persons appointed during the same period.	300
November 16, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg. (No. 66.) In forwarding the application of St. Andrew's Church, he did so in the usual manner and on account of the advantages given recommended that the prayer of the petition be assented to. If assented to the sum of £600 might be granted to memorialists from the territorial revenue, the only fund from which the sum could consistently be taken.	301
November 17, Toronto.	The same to the same. (No. 67.) In reference to the claim of Henry Morton has directed inquiries to be made.	304
November 20, Toronto.	The same to the same. (No. 68.) Transmits memorials from the inhabitants of Niagara and the Western district against the removal of troops. Transmits also a communication to the Respective officers concerning the withdrawal of troops from Niagara and Amherstburgh and the disposal of the barracks. Has made arrangements to issue presents to the Indians at Manitoulin Island.	306
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of the inhabitants of Niagara against the removal of troops from Niagara.	311
	Memorial of the magistrates and others of the Western district.	314
	Foster to Respective Officers. The date of the removal of the troops stationed at Niagara and Amherstburgh will depend on the importance the commander of the forces places on these posts.	316
November 21, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg (No. 69.) The settlement made up to the 17th October, about certain of the United Empire loyalists claims by which the most embarrassing questions brought by the Assembly are disposed of and all claims not then settled will remain for the decision of His Majesty's Government, no tickets having been issued since the Colonial Secretary's instructions of 18th February.	318
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Message to the Executive Council to take into consideration the question of United Empire and militia rights. Urges that his proposals be adopted.	324
	Minute of Council, recommend that as suggested by the Lieut. Governor deeds issue in names of the original grantees for United Empire loyalist lands.	326
November 23, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg (No. 70.) The proposal to erect an observatory received; the establishment of such an observatory would confer the greatest honour on the country. The advantages of Toronto for such an observatory. Sends documents respecting these.	328
	<i>Enclosed.</i> The memorandum on the advantages of the establishment of an observatory at the capital of Upper Canada.	330
	Bonnycastle to Colborne. After examination and consideration recommends Toronto as the site of the proposed observatory. Considers the island in front of the city as the proper situation for the observatory.	333
November 24, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg (No. 71.) As requested has sent duplicate of his dispatch transmitting documents from James Gordon and has directed the deputy postmaster general to be informed that the original had not reached the Colonial department.	338
November 28, Toronto.	Rowan to Attorney General. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 2nd December, 1835.	
November 30, Toronto.	Colborne to Glenelg (No. 72.) Remarks on the dispatch respecting the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land Patents. Discusses the ex-	

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1835. pedieney of continuing the office. Its uses. The Crown lawyers recommend its continuance. No disadvantage could arise from the delay, except to the individual petitioning for remuneration. In reference to His Lordship's remark that he could not continue a useless office for private interests he (Colborne) had not recommended the continuance of the office of Auditor of Land Patents whether it was necessary or not. Page 339
- Enclosed.* Cameron to Rowan. The inconvenience caused by having the indexes in another building from the books. The dangers from fire. What precautions should be taken. 343
- November 30, Attorney General to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 2nd
Toronto. December, 1835.
- December 1, Markland to Rowan. Had examined the indices in the Registrar's
Toronto. office, and found them complete with more information than would be expected from a mere index. Sends a specimen sheet. It would be inconvenient to have them in a separate building, although they might be removed at night till better arrangements could be made. 345
- Enclosed.* Specimen page of the index. 347
- December 2, Colborne to Glenelg (separate). Calls attention to the nature of the
Toronto. correspondence, and the occasions on which he has shown the dispatches to be incorrect. His willingness to give an account of the state of the province if the Secretary of State wishes it. The pecuniary danger he incurred in several of his proposals. 410
- December 2, The same to the same (No. 73). Defends himself at some length against
Toronto. the charges in respect to his course as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. 349
- Enclosed.* Statement of facts relating to the claim of William Forsyth, in respect to his alleged losses at Niagara. 377
- Report of the Attorney General on the attempt of Clark and others to obtain possession of the Crown reserves at Niagara Falls after the claim of the late proprietor of the adjoining land had been defeated in more than one trial. The Attorney General enters into the whole history of the case. 393
- Rowan to Attorney General. Has been directed to ascertain the reason for the detention of the Lieut. Governor's dispatch of 26th June last. 405
- Attorney General to Rowan. Cannot yet discover how the report on the claim of Clark and Street was not delivered. The growing pressure of business in the Attorney General's office and the threatened reduction of the staff. 406
- December 3, Goldie to———. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 18th December,
Quebec. 1835.
- Lockhart to Rowan. Enclosed in Colborne to Glenelg, 23rd December, 1835.
- December 10, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 74). James Reilly, formerly residing in Wol-
Toronto. ford, next to Kitley was seen in the town of Hamilton in July or August last. 426
- Enclosed.* Danby to Rowan. Reports his search for Reilly; he had lived at Woford and was believed to be now in Toronto. It is reported that he was seen in Hamilton in July. 427
- Affidavit of Charles Dickenson of his having seen and conversed with Reilly in Hamilton in July last. 429
- December 18, Colborne to Glenelg (No. 75). Transmits documents showing that Henry
Toronto. Morton is entitled to a share of £16. 5s. awarded to non-commissioned officers and men in consequence of the evacuation of Drummond Island. 430
- Enclosed.* Goldie to———. Transmits copies of letters, &c., relating to the claims of non-commissioned officers and men in consequence of the cession of Drummond Island. 431

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1835.

Claim.

Page 433

Abstract of Claims.

434

December 23.

Unsigned to Head. Is happy to learn that Strachan is to resign when his successor shall be appointed. Dunn's claim to be appointed a member of the Board rests on Aberdeen's promise. But as he is to be responsible for the appointment, he cannot proceed till he has had his (Head's) advice. In the present state of the province the appointment involves many important considerations. He is to signify to Strachan the King's acceptance of his resignation and the thanks of the ministry for his having relieved them from the embarrassment of his opposition to the declared opinions of the Assembly and of the Ministers of the Crown. He is to nominate provisionally to replace Strachan whatever person he may think best qualified. 262

December 23,
Toronto.

Colborne to Genelg (No. 76). Encloses copies of communications from the secretary to the Bishop of Quebec, respecting missionaries employed in Upper Canada. 435

Enclosed. Lockhart to Rowan. Reports death of Rev. Thomas Morley, his widow entitled to £50 sterling of a pension. 438

The same to the same. Reports the death of Rev. John Houghton and of Weagent, a retired missionary. The widows entitled to pension of £50 each and have been instructed to draw for the part due on 1st January next. The suspension of Rev. Robert Short has been confirmed by the Bishop. The death of Mr. Campbell, at Belleville, had been previously notified, and that his wife was entitled to the pension of £50 a year. 439

December 26,
Toronto.

Colborne to Genelg (No. 77). Refers to dispatches recommending a portion of the timber revenue to be appropriated for slides for the passage of timber at the Châts and other rapids of the Ottawa, and sends report on the lumber trade. Has visited Bytown and the neighbourhood as far as the Châts, and had an opportunity of seeing the extent of the commercial interest of the trade. His belief in the increase of trade were the river improved. Directs attention to the Ottawa and Rideau Canal navigation, which has been obstructed by the first lock being in the hands of a Montreal Forwarding Company. Proposes that the lock be purchased or a new one built between Isle Perrot and Ste. Anne's, the estimate for which is £15,000. It is impossible to believe that after all the expense of building government would allow the entrance of the navigation to be obstructed. 441

Enclosed. Extract from the committee of the Bank of Upper Canada, the part, namely, relating to the lumber trade. 447

December 28,
Toronto.

Colborne to Genelg (No. 78). Transmits petition and communication from Justice Sherwood, respecting McAuliffe, a private convicted of murder. Legal doubts on the part of Sherwood; has referred the question to the other judges, whose judgment cannot be delivered till June or July next, and asks that the case be submitted to the Crown officers. 453

1836.
February 29,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to Head. Colborne had found it necessary to confirm certain grants of lands to loyalists, made in February, 1834, without waiting for the final decision of His Majesty's government. Presumes he will communicate to the Assembly the substance of Aberdeen's dispatch respecting the loyalists on consideration of which he (Aberdeen) trusted the Assembly would modify their sentiments. The dispatch not having arrived before the close of the session His Majesty's government would still further delay a decision. Declines to express any opinion on the subject of the townships recommended to satisfy the claims of the loyalists. 321

March 2,
Downing
Street.

Unsigned to the same. Has referred to the commander-in-chief the memorials from Niagara and Amherstburg against the removal of troops from those districts and regrets that he cannot accede to the prayer of the memorialists. His Majesty feels that the maintenance of the public peace does not belong to the military but to the civil authorities. 309

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1836.
March 15. Unsigned to Head. Has received dispatch of 26th December. The importance of opening up communication in a new country, but when first proposed the great expenditure was not felt to be warranted for the works then suggested for improving the waterways. Pending the settlement of the question of the appropriation of the territorial revenue he cannot sanction the application of any of that money. He (Head) is to bring the subject under the notice of the House of Assembly. Page 444
- No date. Unsigned to Head. Dispatch received from Colborne respecting casualties among the missionaries in Upper Canada. 437

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1835.

(Part 1, page 1 to 274 ; part 2, page 275 to 495 ; part 3, page 496 to 736 ; part 4, page 737 to 960.)

Q. 388-1-2-3-4.

1811.
May 9,
Dublin. Power of Attorney.
1812.
January 31,
York. Memorandum of a search.
- April 6,
Quebec. Shank to McDonell. This and the two preceding enclosed in Baker to Hay, 12th April, 1835.
1824.
June 10,
London. Strachan to Bathurst. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.
- June 25,
York. Hillyer to Hayes. Enclosed in Hayes to Grey, 26th June, 1835.
1825.
July 16,
York. Strachan to Bathurst.
- August 7,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Strachan.
- September 9,
Downing
Street. The same to the same. This and the two preceding enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.
1828.
September 5,
London. Hay to Colborne.
- September 30,
Downing
Street. The same to Hayes. Both enclosed in Hayes to Grey, 26th June, 1835.
1830.
July 5,
Edinburgh. Forbes to Peel.
- July 5,
Edinburgh. Memorial of Charles and John Maclean.
- July 5,
Edinburgh. Certificate by Lord Forbes.
- July 9,
Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott to McLean.
- July 17,
Whitehall. Peel to Forbes. This and the four preceding enclosed in McLean to Aberdeen, 19th January, 1835.
1831.
June 9,
York. Peter Robinson to Browne. Enclosed in Browne to Colonial Secretary, 3rd October, 1835.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1833. July 2, York.	Presentation of a piece of plate to Strachan by his old pupils. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.	
September 3, Boston.	Browne to Peel. Enclosed in Browne to Colonial Secretary, 3rd October, 1835.	
1834. July 30, Toronto.	Certificate to Peter Robinson.	
August 22, Quebec.	Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 9th March, 1835.	
November 24, Wellington Square.	Kerr to Rowan. Enclosed in Stanley to Hay, 21st May, 1835.	
December 22, Quebec.	Certificate to Felton.	
December 24, Quebec.	Routh to Stewart. Both enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 9th March, 1835.	
1835. January 3, Toronto.	Colborne to Gibson. Enclosed in King to Hay. 26th March, 1835.	
January 12, Baltimore.	Petition of David Browne, Chairman of the Adelaide Association, to the Duke of Wellington for the consideration of the case of the Association.	Page 188
January 17, Whitehall.	Gregson to Hay. Sends a second petition received from David Browne for the consideration of Aberdeen and asks that His Lordship's decision be made known to the petitioner.	26
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Browne to Colonial Secretary. Sends this second petition as he was afraid the first had not been laid before the King. The losses he and his associates have sustained by their uncompromising attachment to the King and Constitution.	27
	Petition from David Browne complaining of ill treatment and asking for redress.	30
	Certificate that Alexander Smith was admitted a member of the Adelaide Association.	48
	Title of pamphlet by David Browne.	49
January 19, Edinburgh.	McLean to Aberdeen. Writes on behalf of a young man who has gone to settle at Seymour asking for a grant of 200 acres adjoining the lot he has bought.	43f
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial for Charles and John McLean.	44c
	Certificate by Lord Forbes.	444
	Forbes to Peel respecting the memorial of the McLeans.	446
	Sir Walter Scott to McLean. Respecting the memorial of McLean and sympathising in his misfortunes.	447
	Peel to Forbes. Has no power to give situations to the McLeans.	449
January 27, London.	Karslake and Crealock to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Apply for a grant of 500 acres of the land granted to Guy Johnson to be applied towards the debt of Macdonald and Campbell, Campbell being heir to Mrs. Campbell one of the coheirresses of Guy Johnson.	411
February 2, New York.	Buchanan to Hay. The defeat of Mackenzie for mayor of Toronto and election of Baldwin's nephew. Complains of the neglect and contempt in which the man who will not run in the harness of the dominant party is held, being treated as disloyal. The feelings of discontent caused by men of independence being passed over and young men placed in the Legislative Council. Recommends his son-in-law, William Augustus Baldwin, for that office. His qualifications. Coming from Downing Street the appointment will be well received.	163
February 5, Toronto.	Certificate to Robinson. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.	

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1835.
February 18, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Had received letter respecting the erection of barracks and their defences in Toronto. The necessary instructions to be given to pay into the hands of the Ordnance department two thirds of the proceeds of the military reserves until the sales shall amount to the sum required for the construction of the works, former estimates show that the sum required would not exceed £59,205, but the precise amount cannot be ascertained until further reference is made to Canada. The sum to be paid to account by Colborne is to be received by the officers of Ordnance, but no part of the proposed works should be begun until a considerable portion of the total sum has been received. Page 51
- February 24, Treasury. Stewart to the same. Before the Treasury can decide on Colborne's proposal to build a new chapel and house for the Governor, they have thought necessary to refer to the Ordnance for specific information respecting the charge to be incurred for barracks and military works, &c., and therefore request that authority to Colborne to proceed with these works may be deferred. Before authorising the building of a governor's house, if the funds admit of it, the Treasury must have a plan submitted. 84
- February 26, Quebec. Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.
- February 27, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. In reference to correspondence respecting the salary to the Inspector General of Accounts, the Lords of the Treasury believe that the sum of £200 per annum will be sufficient to allow from the land fund. 86
- February 27, London. Gibson, Treasurer of the New England Company, to the same. Has received from Colborne letters and copy of dispatch. Thanks for the attention of Aberdeen so amply represented by him (Hay). Has received dispatch from Colborne respecting the subject under discussion. 125
- February 28, London. Campbell to the same. By direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, he calls attention to the cases of four clergymen in Upper Canada aggrieved by the regulations recently adopted by which their salaries were reduced and asks that they be restored to the former amounts. 150
- February 28, Admiralty. Houghton to the same. Applies for a letter of recommendation to Colborne in favour of Battersby that he might obtain a government situation in Upper Canada. 309
- March 4, Hamilton. Memorial of McCarthy, stating the circumstances of his trial and sentence to death, his respite and the commutation of his sentence, &c. 454
- Certificate of the state of McCarthy's health by Thomas, the gaol surgeon. 458
- March 7, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury concur with Aberdeen in regard to the survey of the country north of Lake Huron and to the increased allowance for the support of Presbyterian ministers, but with respect to the latter asks that Aberdeen's attention be called to the arrangement respecting ecclesiastical establishments in the North American colonies that the allowance should only be continued during the lives of the present incumbents. 89
- March 8, Toronto. Chief Justice Robinson to Hay. Enclosed in Hewson to Hay, 12th March, 1835.
- March 9, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits copies of letters and enclosures from Commissary General Routh, reporting the payment of sums on account of sales of clergy reserves. The sterling amount has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent. consols. 91
- Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate granted to Peter Robinson for the payment of proceed of the of sale of clergy reserves. The sterling amount has been ordered to be invested in the three per cent consols. 92
- Certificate to Peter Robinson of payment of clergy reserves to the commissariat. 93

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1835.

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate granted to W. B. Felton for payment of clergy reserves into the bank. Page 94

Certificate to Felton. 95

March 9.
Inverness.

Troughton to Aberdeen. Is the only son and heir of the late Lieutenant Felix Troughton, who died at sea on his return from the war in Canada. He was entitled to a grant of land which has never been applied for. Fears that the delay may invalidate the claim. The testimonials to his father enumerated; evidences of the applicant's birth, &c. can be produced. 919

March 10,
Toronto.

Hagerman to Hay. Defends himself against misrepresentations made of his conduct. Complains of the annoyance to which he is subject from some of the newspapers. Would not complain if they were confined to the province but the charges find their way across the Atlantic. The cause of this is his opposition to Bidwell. Character of O'Grady, a priest suspended for reprehensible conduct who stood as a candidate at Kingston for the House of Assembly and was supported by Bidwell, whom he (Hagerman) opposed when a candidate for the speakership. Hence Bidwell's enmity. Denies that he has voted in opposition to the views of His Majesty's government. The scurrilous attacks made on him by O'Grady's paper. The treasonable letter of Hume to abandon allegiance to the Empire; the attachment of the people to the British connection. The next Assembly will be of a different cast from the present as many of the emigrants who refused to vote because they had so recently come to the country, now see the necessity of doing so. The appointment of Roebuck as agent by the Assembly with £600 of salary and £500 for contingencies. If the Council should reject the bill the Assembly propose to pay Roebuck out of contingencies which is unconstitutional. 311

P.S.—Hopes something will be done to settle the clergy reserves question. 321

March 11,
Beccles.

Cutting to Colonial Secretary. Has had no word of his son for about 18 months, who was then living in Adolphustown. Asks if he is applying for information to the right place, if not asks to be informed. 276

March 12,
Toronto.

Hewson to Hay. Has received letter from Chief Justice Robinson to him and, has referred friends to him (Hay). His knowledge of the country. The loss by its resources not being made known when so many of his countrymen are starving for want of employment. The system of emigration hitherto followed has been detrimental to the Irish peasant who too soon becoming a landed proprietor becomes idle and dissolute. Advocates a system of tenancy at a moderate rent. Since his arrival was a magistrate and commissioner of the Court of Requests. The good he hopes to do as agent of the North American Colonial Association. 322

Enclosed. Chief Justice Robinson to Hay. Certifies to the respectability and good character of Hewson. 324

March 14,
Toronto.

Certificate to Peter Robinson. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 3rd July, 1835.

March 16,
Northampton.

Gordon to Hay. Applies to have his brother appointed to a situation in the Ordnance civil department at Kingston, Upper Canada. 306

March 17,
London.

Gibson to the same. Has laid the correspondence before the New England Company. Asks for an interview. 126

March 19,
London.

Campbell to Gladstone. Explains the cause of the error in the statement of the salaries to be paid to the four clergymen. 154

March 20,
London.

Gibson to Hay. Will, with the Governor of the New England Company, visit Aberdeen as proposed. 128

March 21,
Liverpool.

Low to the same. Asks for a letter of introduction to the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada in favour of Dr. Matthews, going to Toronto. Suggests that in Gladstone's bill to amend the "Passenger Act," the West Indies, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, &c., should be included. 427

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1835.
March 23,
Treasury.

Freemantle to Hay. The decision in the case of Markland, the Inspector General of Accounts, has been come to so recently and no new facts appearing, does not see how the minute can be altered. If Markland makes a second application and states more distinctly the extent of his duties, an increase may be granted. Page 88

March 26,
London.

By to the same. Is greatly obliged for the notice that he (By) might be called before the committee on military expenditure in Canada but owing to a severe attack of paralysis he will be unable to go before the committee. Refers to Dr. Thomson who attended him in his illness, which was brought on by the unmerited censure passed on him by the Treasury. All the papers respecting the expenditure on the Rideau Canal are now before the Ordnance, giving the fullest information he could give were he able to appear personally before the committee. 167

March 26,
London.

The same to the same. Has received dispatch with petition from the Tay Navigation Company. Has no doubt, from the respectability of the names, of the correctness of the statements in the petition but was not aware of the intentions of the government, not having been in Canada at the time; when he gave assistance he was pleased with the admirable manner the work was executed. Thinks from various considerations that it would be just and equitable to grant the prayer of the petition. 165

March 26,
London.

King to the same. Sends copy of dispatch from Colborne to the New England Company. 129

Enclosed. Colborne to Gibson. The local government is disposed to give the agents of the New England Company its zealous assistance in promoting the civilisation of the Indian tribes. Description of the lands and desires of the Indians. 130

March 26,
Quebec.

Routh to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay. 3rd July, 1835.

March 28,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The allowance from the Crown reserves in Upper Canada to the Scotch Presbyterian establishment will sufficiently meet the objects of the Treasury. 96

March 28,
Martintown.

Memorial to the King of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada enclosed in Thomson to Glenelg, 1st June, 1835.

March 30,
Milford.

Pogson to Hay. Through a kind offer from Taylor is going to settle in Upper Canada. Asks for a good word to any one who refers to him on his (Pogson's) account. 847

March—

Unsigned to Campbell. The list complained of in his letter of 28th February was copied from the list provided by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and if any error was in the list Aberdeen will readily consent to its being rectified, but if the salaries were reduced on grounds applicable to themselves or stations, Aberdeen could not consent that the salaries could be calculated at any other rate than that which the Society had assigned to them as just. Desires to know if the salaries in the list of June, 1834 were stated by mistake or were reduced on considerations independent of the contraction of the means of the society. 152

April 11,
London.

Gibson to Hay. The New England Company can only arrive at the conclusion stated in the accompanying paper. 135

Enclosed Memorandum on the exchange of land for that at Balsam Lake; the New England Company desires to know the conditions of the grant. 136

April 12,
Epsom.

Shaw to Gladstone. Sends letters which he need not take the trouble to answer in writing, if he can send something that will satisfy his friends. 871

April 12,
Dorset.

Baker to Hay. Sends copy of the papers relating to the grant of 1200 acres to his father. 169

Enclosed. Power of attorney by E. B. Littlehales in favour of Colonel Edward McDonell to receive the lands granted to him (Littlehales) in the township of Wyndham. 170

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1835.

Shank to Col. McDonell. How he had paid the fees on land granted to Littlehales. Page 172

Memo. for Col. McDonell of a search made in the provincial Secretary's office, 31st January, 1812. 173

April 13,
Baltimore.

David Browne to Aberdeen. Further respecting the claims of himself and associates. 201

April 15,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. In reference to statement that the expenditure for barracks in Toronto is larger than Aberdeen was led to expect asks the Board of Ordnance if the sum mentioned is necessary. The military establishments at Toronto form no part of the general defence of Canada, but are solely for local purposes. The board has no desire for extensive works, but revised estimates had been directed to be made for these. All questions of alienation or appropriation of military reserves should be submitted to the Board of Ordnance, which has made a communication to the Treasury on the subject. 53

Enclosed. Byham to Stewart. The Board of Ordnance cannot give a confident opinion of the realization of the estimated purchase of that part of the military reserves near Toronto. The sum of £10,000 is inadequate for the erection of the contemplated barrack and even if £43,000 can be realised for the land it will fall far short of the expense of the barrack and defences so that nothing will remain of the sales for any other purpose. It would no doubt be desirable to have a small church built near the barrack but the board cannot recommend that any of the funds from the military reserves be applied to it. 56

April 16,
Toronto.

Act to authorise a loan to be raised. Enclosed in Dunn to ——— 2nd July, 1835.

April 24,
Toronto.

Copy of minute. Enclosed in Battersby to Colonial Secretary 3rd July, 1835.

May 6,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. In reference to the proposed building of a military chapel and government house, the Lieut. Governor is to be cautioned against taking any steps towards their erection in the anticipation that any portion of the proceeds of the reserved lands may be available for these purposes. 97

May 9,
Toronto.

Presentation to Dr. Strachan of a piece of plate by the Chief Justice and others. Enclosed in Strachan to Aberdeen, 28th May, 1835.

May 11,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. The Board of Ordnance agrees that the beginning of the building of the barrack should be postponed for the present, but it is desirable that the sale of the military reserves should proceed in anticipation of the services that may be decided on. If agreed to the Board suggests that measures may be taken for securing the application of the proceeds towards the expense of such military reconstructions as may be considered advisable. 58

May 12,
Ballymena.

Wolseley to the same. Has bought land in Upper Canada, and is anxious to pay the third instalment, but is desirous to know the safest way to do so. 947

May 12,
Dublin.

McDonagh to the same. It having been stated by an influential person that the titles to property in Upper Canada were invalid, desires information on the subject, and to know if Col. Talbot is empowered to sell land to emigrants. Has he purchased the land near St. Clair, or is he only superintendent? 459

May 21,
London.

Stanley to the same. Sends papers with letter from Kerr to support his claim. Can do nothing else but send the papers to the Colonial Office. 872

Enclosed. Kerr to Rowan. Was desirous to remain in Toronto for the meeting of the Executive Council to give reasons in behalf of the memorial of Mrs. Brant and family for the purchase money of block No. 4 (township of Nichol) given to her late husband on the 10th of October, 1804, but was obliged to leave. The circumstances connected with the grant. 873

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1835.

Report of the trustees of the Six Nation Indians on claims by various persons to lands belonging to them on the Grand River. Page 879

Certificate of the validity of the power of attorney produced by W. J. Kerr at a meeting of the General Council of Indians. 886

May 23,
Strubley.

Lindsay to ———. Remarks on the depressed state of agriculture. The remedy is emigration to the colonies where there is plenty of room, particularly in Upper Canada, and the emigrants would become good customers for manufactured goods. Proposes as a means of settling them to dispose of Crown and clergy lands by lottery. How the lottery should be managed. 429

May 25,
Toronto.

J. B. Robinson to Hay. In consequence of the approaching departure of Archdeacon Mountain some ecclesiastical arrangement for the division of the diocese of Quebec will most likely be brought under the consideration of the government. The claims of Dr. Strachan, his qualifications. His services and long experience cannot be overlooked. The kindness shown to him (Robinson) by Strachan leads him to urge his claims. 849

May 27,
Toronto.

Mackenzie to Colonial Secretary. Sends duplicate of petition by Daniel Arnot of Clarke, complaining that the clergy are about to take away a lot he had agreed to purchase. 484

Enclosed. Petition of Arnot. 485

May 28,
Toronto.

Strachan to Aberdeen. Discusses the question of the division of the diocese of Quebec. States his claims to the position of Bishop of the additional diocese and cannot believe that any one could be placed over him in any arrangement regarding the church in Canada. 888

Enclosed. Strachan to Bathurst. On the subject of the division of the diocese of Quebec. 896

Strachan to Bathurst. Urges his claim to be Bishop in succession to the late Lord Bishop of Quebec. 904

Bathurst to Strachan. Shall not consider the establishment of a bishopric in Upper Canada until he shall be satisfied there is an adequate endowment. 906

The same to the same. Had told the Rev. Mr. Stewart when informing him of his being made Bishop that until the division of the diocese there should betwix Archdeacons attached to the upper provinces, Strachan to be Archdeacon of Kingston. 907

Presentation of piece of plate to Strachan by his old pupils. 908

Presentation of a piece of plate by the Chief Justice and other gentlemen. 913

May 28,
Toronto.

Bastable to Glenelg. Is pleased to find His Lordship placed at the head of the Colonial Department and states his disappointment at not receiving the land granted to him. Applies for an interview. 174

May 28,
Toronto.

Strachan to Hay. Asks him to lay letter and documents before the Colonial Secretary and to give favourable consideration to his present claim. 887

June 1,
Edinburgh.

Thomson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to Glenelg. Sends memorial from the Synod in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; supports the claim to a portion of the clergy reserves and recommends the prayer of the petition. 949

Enclosed. Memorial to the King of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada stating the loyalty of their adherents and their desire to support their ministers but the difficulty they experience in doing so, and thus many localities are left destitute of religious instruction and are invaded by ignorant vagrants who attempt to deceive the people. The Synod claims for its clergy a portion of the clergy reserves in common with the clergy of the Church of England. 952

Bastable to Glenelg. Applies for an answer to his late letter. 177

June 6,
London.

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1835.

June 11,
Montreal.

P.Q.R. to Colonial Secretary. Unfavourable criticism of the reserved bill to incorporate the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. Page 921

A note says: "The foregoing letter was originally published in the Montreal *Herald* by Adam Thom, A.M., editor of that journal."

June 13,
Admiralty.

Adam to Grey. Asks him to recommend for situations two young men going to Upper Canada. 6

June 13,
Toronto.

Nicolls to Rowan. Enclosed in Butler to Hay, 2nd September, 1835.

June 15,
Montreal.

P.Q.R. (Adam Thom) to the Colonial Secretary. A second letter respecting the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company. 930

June 15,
Toronto.

Rowan to Nicolls. Enclosed in Butler to Hay, 2nd September, 1835.

June 20,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Routh reports that Gordon has paid into the military chest £89 12s. 9d. alleged balance of unpaid prize money. He has not sent the particular statement asked for. 99

June 25,
London.

Hayes to the same. Is afraid he did not make himself clear. Asks him (Hay) to return the papers that they may be sent to Grey. 326

June 25,
London.

The same to the same. Had been under the impression that Upper Canada was still under his department. As it is now under that of Grey asks that the letter left be returned to him (Hayes) or addressed to Grey, so that it might be taken to him. 327

June 26,
Granard.

Enclosed. Memorandum of the case of Hayes dated in 1828. 328

Shea to Colonial Secretary. Asks advice respecting a parishioner, a poor woman whose brother died in Canada and left property to which she believes she is entitled. 916

June 26,
London.

Hayes to Grey. Encloses letters one addressed by Murray to Colborne authorizing him to make a grant of land to him (Hayes) the other from Hay. Was honoured with these letters and the grant for having erected at great expense iron works in Upper Canada a work of great importance as stated in a third letter, that from Maitland to Wilmot Horton. The financial panic in London, the cause of the failure of the works. His subsequent employment in emigration and failure to obtain the permanent employment he had been promised. His desire to have the letter to Colborne confirmed. 331

Enclosed. Hay to Hayes. His proposal to transfer the 5,000 acres of land he was authorised to receive would be too great a departure from the regulations. Sir George Murray is willing to give him employment in the department when an opportunity shall offer. 335

Hillier to the same. The Lieut. Governor will recommend the extension of time for his contract. He has been pleased with the appearance of the establishment. 337

Hay to Colborne. Owing to the importance of the work begun by Hayes, Murray authorises him to receive a grant of 5,000 acres. 339

July 2,
London.

Dunn to ————. Applies to have three reserved bills considered, so that Upper Canada may have the benefit of their provisions which by two of them will be of advantage in preventing the establishment of private banks. The augmentation of the Commercial and the establishment of a new bank at Hamilton will for the present afford relief. The other to establish a life insurance and trust company will, it is contemplated, realise great benefit. 280

Enclosed. Leave of absence to Dunn for three months. 282

Act to authorise a loan to be raised. 283

July 2,
Montreal.

Adam Thom (P.Q.R.) to the Colonial Secretary. A third letter on the Upper Canada Life Insurance and Trust Company bill, answering the defence of "Colonus" and "A friend to the Loan Bill." 936

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1835.
July 3,
Drogheda.

Battersby to the same. Sends copy of Minute in Council approved by the Lieut. Governor and asks for a favourable decision on the matter.

Page 178

Enclosed. Copy of the minute referred to on the petition of Battersby for a grant of land. 179

July 3,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Sends copies of letters and certificates of the payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves received at Toronto. 100

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate to Peter Robinson of payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves on 27th February, 1835. 101

Certificate. 102

Routh to Stewart. Sends copy of certificate to Peter Robinson for payment of the proceeds of clergy reserves on 5th February, 1835. 103

Certificate. 104

July 6,
Williamstown

Mackenzie to Glenelg. Sends copy of petition from U. E. loyalists sent to Colborne to be transmitted to the King. Sends also list of loyalists and their families except a few who are absent, all of whom are affected by the provincial Act of 1819 and solicit a favourable consideration of their case. 461

Enclosed. Petition of Scotch Highlanders, U. E. loyalists, representing that the exemption from taxation had been cancelled by a provincial Act. As many of the grants have been forfeited under this law they are willing to bear their share of the taxes but they ask for such a revision of the law as will secure to them and their children the lands granted by the King's bounty. 463

List of U. E. loyalists and their descendants in Glengarry in 1835. There are 80 heads of families and the number of descendants is given down to great grand children. 467

July 6,
Camberwell.

James to Glenelg. Reminds His Lordship that he is on the list for an appointment. His qualifications. 346

July 7,
Admiralty.

Wood to Hay. Requests he would bring under Glenelg's consideration the propriety of promoting the establishment of an observatory in Upper Canada. One half of the globe is connected by a chain of observatories, whilst the other is destitute of the means of furthering the purposes of astronomy. It is equally wanting in the material objects of geography. The subject has been strangely overlooked. The observatory at St. Helena is about to be dismantled and the instruments in it would be available for the proposed observatory, thus saving expense. Should this suggestion be approved of, an inventory might be sent to the Admiralty to ascertain what further instruments are wanted. 7

July 10,
London.

Boulton to Grey. Had left a letter from his brother D'Arcy Boulton with a memorial to which he was told no answer could be made until a dispatch was received from Colborne. As he understands that Dunn brought the dispatch is anxious to know if his brother's application has been favourably considered as he proposes to for leave Canada shortly. 180

July 14,
Admiralty.

Wood to Hay. The Lords of the Admiralty have requested Gosford to forward the establishment of an observatory in Canada and especially take measures for selecting the proper site. 9

July 15,
Whitehall.

Lack to the same. Remarks on the charter of Banks in Upper Canada by the Lords of Trade, who cannot recommend the approval of the Gore Bank Act, nor, as at present advised, the extension of the Midland District Bank. 11

July 20,
London.

Francis to Glenelg. Submits for approval copies of the Upper Canadian Land Advertiser. Several arrivals have taken place already through its means, even with the circulation Talbot can give it and the support of government would give it increased effect to attract the tide of emigration. 298

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18

1835.

Enclosed. Joseph Talbot to Colonial Secretary. Submits copies of paper entirely appropriated to land. Has forwarded copies to New York to influence emigration. Has also distributed copies for the use of arrivals. Asks, if the paper is approved of, for such patronage as the colonial government can grant. Page 300

July 22,
London.

Mandelsloh to Glenelg. Asks to have Colborne's signature attested. 470

July 27,
Dublin.

Hayes to Grey. Had been informed at an interview that letters authorising grants of land if not acted on were to be withdrawn. Was not aware of this and presumed the grant to him would not be withdrawn although his acceptance had been unfortunately deferred. Believed that in event of his death the land would be available for his family. Trusts that his grant will not be revoked. 341

July 27,
Toronto.

McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends copy of a legislative production rendered necessary by the difficulties thrown in the way by the Colonial Office. The evidence is not one sided and the officials have had full opportunity to explain their conduct. If Sir John Colborne is continued there will be more trouble than has ever been in Lower Canada. Complains of the action of successive governments. 488

July 28,
London.

New England Company to Colborne. Enclosed in Gibson to Hay, August —, 1835.

July 28,
London.

Boulton to Grey. Is anxious to report on his return that the bill for increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada had been assented to. It stands on the same footing as the one increasing the capital of the Bank of Upper Canada which was assented to after full investigation. 182

July 28,
War Office.

Sullivan to Grey. The commuted pensioners having received all that the law allows, no further assistance can be afforded from the War Office. 122

July 31.

Unsigned to Lack. Glenelg assumes the correctness of the principles respecting bank charters expressed by the Lords of Trade, but there are other considerations than any which relate to commercial policy which must be referred to in deciding. The critical state of affairs in Lower Canada is known to their Lordships, but probably not the spirit of discontent that exists in Upper Canada, where the supporters of the Executive Government were for the first time placed in a minority in the Assembly which passed an address on grievances and threatened if they were not redressed to stop supplies. Glenelg thinks, therefore that the rejection of the bills in question would seriously endanger the peace of the province. The Assembly knowing their Lordships' opinion asserted its own. No answer to the objections, however reasonable, would be accepted by the Assembly; advises, therefore, that the Acts be assented to so as to avoid a contest and that the Lieut. Governor should call the attention of the Assembly to the remarks of the Lords of Trade so that amendments could be made at a future session. 15

August 14,
Toronto.

J. B. Robinson to Glenelg. Sends copy of a letter addressed to Colborne on the subject of contingent expenses, spent on the administration of justice. Forwards explanations on the nature of the claims divided into sections. 856

August 3,
Toronto.

Enclosed. Letters previously copied. 867, 868

McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends pamphlet of which the Assembly has ordered 2,000 to be printed. Had sent others to satisfy his own mind that he had not failed to give warning of the mischief his (Glenelg's) policy was causing rather than with the hope that the Whigs would do more justice to Canada than their predecessors. With his (McKenzie's) consent no petition for redress of grievances should be sent across the Atlantic except from the Assembly. How the Highland emigrants who crossed the Ocean to avoid being fleeced by the Tory Government are plundered by the same class here upheld by a professedly reform government. The letter to be given to Hay,

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an enemy to liberal measures and, therefore, a suitable under Secretary to all administrations from Castlereagh's to His Lordship's (Glenelg's).

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Enclosed. Memorial of McKenzie respecting the property of Randall, who had been cruelly treated in his life time. Prays that the correspondence may be transmitted so that it could be laid before the Assembly. 492

Report on petition against the wild land assessment law. 496

Report on the petition of Robert Randall. 511

Proceedings of the committee on the petition of Robert Randall. 527

General statement of the number of common schools and scholars in the several districts for 1827. 562

Other reports of the common schools giving details. 566

August 4,
Toronto.

J. B. Robinson to ———. Sends a representation addressed to the Colonial Secretary on official business. 869

August 10,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. Transmits application from Henry Morton for his share of compensation for the ceding of Drummond Island. 105

August 10,
London.

Baring Bros. to Grey. Having contracted to lend to the authorities of Upper Canada for public works, desire to know if the Act authorizing a loan has been sanctioned. 184

August 14,
London.

Address of the House of Commons for resolutions of the House of Assembly on grievances. 3

August 19,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. Bill to authorize the Ordnance to buy and sell lands in Canada was brought before the Assembly of Upper Canada last session but no decision came to. Requests that the Colonial Secretary communicate to the Lieut. Governor instructions on this subject. The Act is required to enable the Board to get a proper title to lands bought for military purposes. 60

August 27,
Treasury.

Stewart to the same. Transmits letter from Routh that he has deposited proceeds of the sales of clergy reserves to the credit of the Treasury. The amount has been ordered to be invested in three per cent. Consols. 106

Enclosed. Routh to Stewart. The commissioner for the sale of clergy reserves has deposited the amount of the proceeds. 107

August—
London.

Gibson to Colborne. Enclosed in Gibson to Hay same date.

August—
London.

The same to Hay. In reference to the communications with the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada the New England Company believe the simplest way to lay them before the Colonial Secretary is to send copies of the dispatches to and from Colborne. The term "conditions" occurs in Markland's letter to Colborne. 137

Enclosed. New England Company to Colborne. Had hoped to answer his dispatch sooner. The pleasure of the New England Company at the disposition of the local government to assist the objects of the company. The benefit to the Indians of the exchange from Chemong to Balsam Lake. If the Imperial Government authorizes the alienation of the lands at Chemong, how that can be accomplished. The good effect of Colborne's visit to Chemong and Rice Lake. The company approves of the proposed removal of Scott and the Indians from Chemong to Balsam Lake and do not object to his superintending the work at Balsam Lake. The gratification of the company at the favourable movements. Are sending documents. 139

Gibson to Colborne. Sends remarks which are formally signed and submitted for consideration. 144

Remarks on the grant of land to Richard Scott and others of 1,120 acres near Rice Lake. 145

September 2,
Whitehall.

Lack to Grey. The Lords of Trade have received Glenelg's letter and in conformity to his wishes will recommend that the two Bank Acts be assent-

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September 2,
Ordinance.

ed to, but ask that Lord Glenelg direct the Lieut. Governor to call attention to the defects of these Banks, with a view to their amendment. Page 21

Butler to Hay. Transmits copies of correspondence respecting selling part of the military reserves on the Niagara frontier, the proceeds to construct a new work at Mississauga point or to pay the awards for the land taken for or injured by the Rideau Canal. Remarks on the proprietorship and character of the military reserves. A block of four acres adverted to in enclosed papers, never having been required for military occupation, should not be sold by the Ordinance, which will not interfere with the sale.

62

Enclosed. Nichols to Rowan. In reference to the offer of Clements to purchase 4 acres on the military reserve of Niagara, he has been directed to make a specific communication to the Board of Ordinance but has deferred doing so in hopes that a bill would have passed the legislature of Upper Canada last session, to enable the Ordinance to hold lands in the province. The bill not having passed, asks if on payment by Clements of £800 for the four acres, the Lieut. Governor would give Clements a legal title. If so, he proposes to recommend the appropriation of this and other sums from reserves to the part payment of lands taken for or damaged by the construction of the Rideau canal.

65

Rowan to Nicolls. Sends copies of correspondence on the subject of the military reserves. No portion of these so set aside, which are no longer necessary for that purpose, is to be at the disposal of the Ordinance department. The Lieut. Governor has been empowered to lease portions of the Niagara reserves, but has not done it, partly from the objections of the Niagara people and partly from the difficulty of obtaining good tenants. The Lieut. Governor does not feel authorised to deliver any Crown lands to the Ordinance except such as may be immediately required for fortifications or Ordinance works. The purposes to which the proceeds of the sales could be applied. The Lieut. Governor will not sell detached lots of the Niagara reserves to speculators to disfigure the banks of the Niagara. By the sale of Toronto reserves many important provincial objects have been gained. 67

September 5,
Sandwich.

McDonagh to Glenelg. His disappointment in the anticipation he had formed in coming to Canada. Is looking for the situation of master of a district school. Sends certificates of his capacity. 471

Enclosed. Certificates in favour of McDonagh. 474

September 11,
Berwickshire

Barbara Herriot to Glenelg. Desires to know if land sold by the Sheriff in Lower Canada can be redeemed in a certain time by the original proprietor. 344

October 3,
Baltimore.

Browne to Colonial Secretary. Cannot explain in plainer language the grievances of the British subjects now in the United States who, on the faith of Colborne's promises under the seal of the province, removed to Upper Canada to take up the land said to be allotted to them in the township of Seymour. 210

Unsigned to Browne. Glenelg desires him to be informed that the form adopted in his communications makes it difficult to understand the complaint against the Upper Canadian authorities and he has now adduced no additional evidence. Glenelg does not, therefore, feel justified in issuing special instructions to the Lieut. Governor. In regard to the demand for remuneration there are no funds to apply to such a purpose. 221

Petition of Browne. Calls attention to the excitement in the United States in consequence of attempts by delegates of O'Connell's anti-tithe combinations to bring about a combination between Protestant and Roman Catholic Irish inhabitants of the United States. The opposition excited by himself and his friends. 223

Browne to Peel. Represents on behalf of the select committee of Royalists the importance of the question to many thousand British subjects. Com-

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plains of their real grievances and their contemptuous treatment by Peter Robinson. Unless the grievances are redressed the attachment of many loyal British subjects may be destroyed. The exertions of these men to refute the scandalous calumnies against Great Britain; complains of the treatment by Buchanan, the consul, to British subjects and of his illegal exactions of which he gives instances. List of members of the Adelaide Association. Page 228

Peter Robinson to Browne. The application of the Adelaide Association for lands in Seymour township has been referred to the Council by Colborne and the Council recommended that the college lands there be disposed of at 10s. currency per acre, and to be open to proposals till the Association finally decided. Government has thought it expedient to reduce the cost to the Adelaide Association to seven shillings and sixpence currency. The friendly feelings with which government regards the Adelaide Association. 269

Browne to the Colonial Advocate. Defends himself against the charges of coming to Upper Canada to establish a hotbed of Toryism. 273

Church to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Grey, 4th November, 1835.

October 5.
London.

October 8,
Kenmay.

Ogg to Elliot. Has been employed to procure information respecting colonisation* in Upper Canada and asks for all he can furnish. The object is to form a company for colonising which is prepared to expend from £80,000 to £100,000 on land and improvements. Desires special information respecting the district of Gore and what lands are to be disposed of in or near the township of Nichol. If he has not the information hopes he will say where it is to be had. 844

October 9,
Ordnance.

Butler to Stephen. Recapitulates the contents of letter from Stephen and reports that the Ordnance has not yet received revised estimates for the reconstruction of military buildings near Toronto. The commanding engineer in Canada should examine plans and estimates before leaving the country. 70

October 17,
Pay Office.

Sargent to Stewart. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 24th October, 1835.

October 17,
New York.

Buchanan to Grey. Has forwarded to Colborne a dispatch sent to his (Buchanan's) care. 186

October 17,
London.

Coutts & Co. to Hay. Ask if they may honour a bill drawn by Dunn in his own favour as trustee of the Six Nation Indians. 277

October 23,
Ordnance.

Byham to Grey. In reference to the legislation to secure to the Ordnance legal title to lands in Canada, the Board are doubtful if the object in view is so fully recognized as is necessary. The letter speaks only of instructions having been sent to Upper Canada, but an equal necessity exists in the lower province, when the department is charged with the Ottawa Canals and other works. The propriety of having the proper instructions extended to all the provinces or colonies. 73

October 24,
Treasury.

Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury have authorized payment of two bills for £500 each drawn by Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada. 108

Enclosed. Sargeant to Stewart. Asks for authority to pay two bills drawn by Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada. 109

October 25,
Woolwich.

Nicklin to Spring Rice. Had agreed in 1815 to come to Upper Canada where he was to receive 100 acres and his sons the same quantity. Having lost the necessary documents his sons cannot obtain the land. Has no idea that his sons will be debarred from the same privileges as those given to the sons of others who came out with him. The hardships experienced, Canada being then but a wilderness. 838

Enclosed. List of passengers and settlers who came out in the "Tyne." 840

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1835. October 26, War Office.	Sullivan to Hay. Desires to learn the amount of salary and emoluments attached to the office of collector of customs at Cobourg held by Robert Brown.	Page 123
November 4, Treasury.	Stewart to Grey. Applies for settlement for the amount of stationery supplied to the departments in Upper Canada.	110
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Church to Stewart. In compliance with requisitions had sent stationery to Upper Canada, the whole amounting to £101 6s 6d.	111
November 5, London.	Knill to Glenelg. Applies for an interview on behalf of the coloured settlers in Upper Canada.	414
November 6, Ordnance.	Byham to Stephen. The officers of Ordnance in Canada have not yet sent a report on the proposed Erie and Ontario railway. No report has been received since the one dated 31st March, 1834.	76
November 10, Warwick.	Alison to Colonial Secretary. Appeals on account of a decision of the Council respecting grant of land made to him in 1819 and a subsequent grant on his retiring from the army.	157
November 14, London.	Jones to Glenelg. Represents the inhabitants of Johnstown, who are desirous that the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company of Upper Canada may be assented to. Explains the causes of his delay in acting as agent, an office to which he had been appointed.	348
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions at a meeting held in Brockville.	356
	Bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company.	361
November 19, London.	Knill to Glenelg. Has represented some matters respecting the settlement of the portion of the blacks in Canada but if honoured with an interview he could furnish more. The great advantage that would accrue to Great Britain from the settlement of the blacks in Canada.	416
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial respecting the settlement of coloured persons in Upper Canada.	421
November 24.	Unsigned to Jones. Sends copy of dispatch transmitted to Colborne in respect to the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company. Glenelg will be happy to receive and weigh with respect the answers he can afford to the objections against the Act.	354
November 25, London.	Jones to Glenelg. Has received copy of dispatch to Colborne, for which he thanks His Lordship. Had also received from New York the missing documents. Sends copy of objections to the bill. Shall, without delay, prepare answers to the objections.	381
November 27, London.	The same to the same. Answers to objections against the bill to incorporate the Life Insurance and Trust Company of Upper Canada.	383
November 29, Kingston.	Petition of Alexander Ferguson stating his services and praying for payment of arrears of pension.	302
November 30, London.	Allen and Nicol to Under Secretary. Ask for information respecting a justice of the peace in Upper Canada, before whom a power of attorney was executed.	160
November—	Unsigned to Knill. Glenelg cannot give coloured settlers greater advantages than are given to others. All coloured persons settling in Upper Canada will enjoy the same civil and religious liberty as the white inhabitants. Glenelg cannot fix a date for an interview, requests that further applications be in writing.	418
December 1, Toronto.	Leach to Glenelg. Represents the embarrassment caused to the congregation in building St. Andrew's Church by having to purchase a site. The ineffectual applications for a free site. The expense of living in Toronto.	432
December 7, London.	Jones to Stephen. Apologises, should he have expressed himself in a manner to give offence. Repeats the object of his coming to London; if disappointed the result will be very hurtful to his affairs. The bad effects of a refusal to sanction the Act to incorporate the Insurance Company.	398

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P.S.—Sends commission showing that he has been placed at the head of 2,000 loyal men and holds several other offices. Page 402

December 12,
London.

Jones to Glenelg. Expresses gratitude for the kindness he has met with. Feels that he imperfectly stated the importance of the measure he was sent to advocate. The importance of having the Insurance Act assented to. 403

December 14,
Treasury.

Stanley to Hay. In reference to the memorial from Lanark for the remission of claims for advances, the advances should be drawn from the land fund, which should be charged with them. 114

December 14,
Treasury.

Stanley to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury have received notice of intended application for a portion of the casual and territorial revenue towards the payment of the unliquidated claims for losses by the war with the United States and authorised the Lieut. Governor to appropriate £20,000 for this purpose without waiting till an equivalent sum is voted by the local legislature, but they do not propose to sanction any expenditure from Imperial funds until the local Legislature shall have provided the £20,000. 112

December 14,
Ordnance.

Byham to Hay. Respecting the correspondence relating to the new barracks, &c., at Toronto, sends extracts on the subject from the commanding Royal Engineer to the Inspector General of fortifications. As in the case of the barrack, Colborne and Nicolls are anxious that one wing should be begun before the necessary funds for the whole are provided, it being desirable to remove the troops from the condemned log barrack. Under the circumstances the Board concurs in the measure, and on receiving Glenelg's assent orders shall be sent out to the officers in Canada. The plans and estimates do not hold out any prospect of a diminution of the contemplated total. The plan No. 2 to be returned to the Ordnance. 77

Enclosed. Extract from a report from Nicolls to the Inspector General of fortifications. 80

Plan of the part of the military reserve given up for the benefit of the town of Toronto. 82a

December 17,
Toronto.

McKenzie to Glenelg. Sends a first report on the amount spent on the Welland Canal. Had devoted much time to an inquiry into the management of the canal and found it to be like the majority of the public offices. After a journey in Lower Canada is convinced that the view he (Mackenzie) took of the policy of the government of which he (Glenelg) forms a part, when it attempted to coerce the Irish was a correct one. He (Glenelg) had tried to make the Canadian constitutional Act a nullity and instead of encouraging a frugal government, he allowed every possible abuse. By the bankruptcy of the canals and the expenditure for interest on money borrowed, capitalists will never be paid their money by additional taxation with his consent. The report on grievances and the first trade report contain full evidence which was not listened to. It seemed to him that Colborne's partisan policy had the approval of the British Government and it is no matter whether it is a reform or anti-reform administration. Ridicules the concessions in Lower Canada by Gosford. When Canada shall have learned the lessons he (McKenzie) is teaching, no government will be able to trample on Canadian rights and then Britain will be disappointed if it was her desire to cultivate friendly feelings. Clearly sees that Glenelg takes all his advice from the enemies of reform. Five years of rule have been sufficient to show that the Whigs were the worst enemies Canada could have had to contend with. Complaints against the Council and other subjects. 571

Enclosed. Report on the Welland Canal denouncing its insecurity and bad condition. 577

To the stock holders of the Welland Canal Company in Great Britain in New York and in other places. 581

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1835.

Account of proceedings of the president and directors of the Welland Canal Company. Pages 593

Charges against the management of the Welland Canal Company in addition to those embodied in the report. to 855

December 20,
Kingston.

Bishop Macdonell to Glenelg. Sends letter by Macgregor, who has thorough knowledge of Canada. The good qualities and contentment of the French Canadians. Papineau has, however, had his agitators among them for some years, endeavouring to persuade them they are oppressed, but that he would obtain redress for them. In spite of his professions of friendship he is the enemy to their real interests, which he would sacrifice to his own ambition. The more intelligent are perfectly aware of his views and intentions. Every concession made to him only makes him bolder and more insolent and every favour granted to him he tries to show is exacted from fear. Papineau called to his counsels the two greatest agitators in the province, Mackenzie and O'Grady a most abandoned and immoral character. The former was a bankrupt soap boiler in Dundee and when he emigrated begun a fraudulent trade in politics. How he found support for his calumnies. His method of getting up petitions. In Glengarry he attached a thousand forged signatures to his petitions. As soon as he had obtained a sufficient number of petitions he imposed a tax on his dupes to defray his expenses to London. There he enlisted the services of Hume and Roebuck, but none of his promises have been fulfilled, his partisans have lost faith in him. O'Grady also established a paper which exceeded if possible MacKenzie's in scurrility. They, however, joined their talents having concluded that their joint abuse would have greater effect on the public mind. These are the worthy co-adjutors of the agitator of Lower Canada in the important work of obtaining liberty and happiness for his countrymen. 476

December 22,
Treasury.

Stanley to Grey. The Lords of the Treasury must withhold their sanction to the appointment of a clerk in the Indian department or for any increase to the establishment. 120

December 26,
Toronto.

McKenzie to Glenelg. Has sent a letter to Hume to the care of His Lordship's department. 836

December 28,
London.

Jones to the same. Recalls the case of Yates, an American citizen, on whose behalf a bill was passed to enable him to hold land, but as it was not sanctioned within two years, it became a dead letter. Yates intends to petition the provincial legislature to pass another bill, if he can be assured it would receive the royal assent. He is a large stock holder in the Welland Canal. 408

December 31.

Unsigned to Stanley. Has received letter containing the opinion of the Treasury that the advances made to the Lanark settlers should be paid from the land revenue. Glenelg opposes the opinion for reasons given in addition to which were others of a political nature which would oppose an insuperable obstacle to such a measure. Glenelg agrees with Aberdeen that the settlers should not be called on for repayment, but the loss should be borne by the United Kingdom. 116

No date.

O'Connor Don to Grey. Desires to know whether John Sloane is alive and if so where he is at present. 279

Memorial of Angus McDonell. He was authorised to settle on lot 37 in the township of Moore and has settled and improved the property. Peter Robinson, Crown Lands Agent, has, however, sold the lot to another. Prays that he may be allowed to retain possession, or to be given another vacant lot on the front of the township of Moore. 450

Enclosed. Minute of Council authorising McDonell to settle on lot 37 in the township of Moore. 453

1836.
March 10.

Unsigned to Head. Has received memorial from Nicklin respecting land he states was promised to himself and his sons but of which he had lost the

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written agreement. Cannot find correspondence in the Colonial Office respecting the case and therefore regrets he cannot comply with the prayer of the memorial.

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