

own hand is dated "Grand River, February 20, 1819" and is firm and plain, showing no sign of weakness (Series C, vol. 262, p. 288). In a letter addressed by Colonel Claus to Major Bowles, military secretary, dated at York, 3rd March, 1819, Norton is referred to as still alive, but after that date no mention of him appears in the collection of correspondence in the series C, until 1851, when application was made by Mr. T. Gladwin Hunt, of Toronto, in September of that year, on behalf of Norton's heirs for arrears of his pension. A certificate signed "R. Airey, acting military secretary", but without date, stated that the last payment of the pension was made on the 24th of February, 1826, but that nothing was known of Norton in the military secretary's department. Mr. Hunt said that he was ready to prove that Norton's death took place in October, 1831. (Series C, vol. 271, p. 107). In July, 1823, G. Martin, an interpreter, wrote to Colonel Claus that Norton had shot and killed Big Arrow, but whether in a duel or otherwise it is impossible to make out, the letter is so obscure, but Norton's life was in danger in consequence of the death of Big Arrow, for John Bearfoot sent a warning (Martin's peculiar spelling and composition are retained) "that the Majer [Norton] had best to not come near them. If he dose he find Trouble they think he murter him for that reason he will be kilt." (Series M, vol. 115, pp. 185-6).

In relation to the other dealings with the Indians reference may be made to the calendars for Lower and Upper Canada in the reports for 1893 and for this year, to the series C, vols. 247 to 271 and to the series M, vols. 104 to 115, for original information.

In the report on Archives for 1890, were published documents concerning the "Relations with the United States after the peace of 1783," and preceding Jay's treaty of 1794, by which questions at issue were settled amicably although the treaty was very unpopular in the United States and detested by President Jefferson, who was elected to that office in 1800, and began his first administration in 1801. War was declared by France against Great Britain on the 1st February, 1793, and General Bowyer's letter (No. 1 of note B) will show the effect it had on the Indians in the Maritime Provinces, who did not appear to have given up their adherence to French interests. The intrigues of French emissaries have been noticed in the report for 1891, and the action of the Indians as reported by General Bowyer, is no doubt significant as to their intentions had any collision with France occurred in Canada. To discuss in full the questions involved in note B would require volumes instead of the limited space available in a preliminary report, so that reference must be made to the general histories of the times, in which are to be found accounts of the war with France, from 1793, the short peace of Amiens, the renewal of war, military and commercial, the decrees on the part of Bonaparte, the orders-in-Council by the British Government, the embargo by the United States, all of which, it is represented, did more harm to the powers who were their authors, than to those against whose interests they were directed, neutral trade being entirely destroyed. It may be well to state as briefly as possible the nature of Bonaparte's decrees, the best known being those of Berlin and Milan and that of the orders-in-Council, little being generally known of them except the names.

The Berlin decree was dated at the Imperial Camp at Berlin, 21st of November, 1806, by "Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy." After stating the