

"The journalist having now no person of consequence remaining to assist him in collecting any future materials, he was therefore intending to destroy those he had already had by him, but communicating his intentions to some of his comrades they prevailed with him not to destroy those already collected and assisted all in their power. He again began to renew the journals, and meeting with unexpected assistance from several Gentlemen, they were continued, and which are collected into one sum in the following sheets."

What follows is illegible, with the exception of the beginnings of the lines. The preface ends thus:—

"But since God in tender mercy has brought the journalist through the perils and dangers of forty years servitude, being discharged after the late hard and dangerous siege of Gibraltar, which was the last actual service he was upon, and lodging him safe under the bright influence of His Most Sacred Majesty, and the benevolence of his country in Chelsea Hospital, and having much leisure time and no profitable or useful employment, he set himself down for his own amusement as well as that of his comrades, or for any Gentlemen who chuses to inspect them for their own private amusement, but he desires them to be hid from the harsh and censorious critic, as the diction is much too flat to be examined by the harsh rules of oratory."

A collection of letters and other papers left by the late Major Noah Freer, Military Secretary to Sir George Prevost, previous to and during the War of 1812, has been acquired from Miss Freer. By the list of works, &c, presented, it will be seen that the important publications of the Public Record Office, London, are regularly sent as issued, as well as the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; the labours of this Commission are bringing to light most valuable contributions to the elucidation of many vexed questions. It is only necessary to make a general acknowledgement of the reception from the Provincial Governments of the publications issued by order of the legislatures, &c., with the exception of those from British Columbia, whose printed records, I have not yet been able to obtain.

The correspondence is steadily increasing, and the demand for the annual reports, not only from learned societies, libraries and individuals on this continent, but from various other parts of the world, shows the interest that is taken in the work in progress here. An examination of the list of works presented will show that these come not only from Canada, but from many States in the American Union, as well as from England, Scotland, &c.

In expending the grant for the Archives' service, the strictest and closest economy is observed; a larger grant could be employed to advantage, as some portions of the work have been of necessity suspended, owing to the want of pecuniary means. On this point I would respectfully request the most favourable consideration.

The continuation of the Calendar of the Haldimand Collection, forming part of this year's report, is of much interest. Among the volumes now calendared are two volumes of correspondence relating to military affairs in Nova Scotia (B. 149, 150), including the attack on and capture of Penobscot, &c. Much interesting correspondence relating to the affairs of Penobscot will be found in B. 184 from the American commandant at Machias, letters of LaBalme, d'Abadie and others, showing the differences which had arisen among the French contingent, the complaints against the French priest, Father Lamotte, and the steps taken to secure American interests