

by the charges brought against him with respect to his share in the trade at the posts. (*Cours d'Histoire*, part II, pp. 509-1) It is not impossible that the fact of St. Pierre and Marin having been appointed by de la Jonquière may have transferred to them part of the odium in which he was held.

In the defence of Bigot, prepared by his counsel, the charges against him are taken up in detail. The second part deals with the accusations in respect to the fur trade, and although the names of other participants in this business, charged with obtaining illicit profits, are mentioned, that of St. Pierre does not appear. The absence of any reference to him in this defence gives a certain amount of probability to the belief that he was not guilty as charged. The writer of the "*Memoires sur les affaires du Canada, 1719 à 1760*," published by the Québec Literary and Historical Society in 1873, says at page 10, referring to St. Pierre's being selected to command the western expedition, that the partners, for their own interest, could not have done better than entrust to him that position, as "to a perfect knowledge of the Indian trade, he joined great integrity." The Journal will, however, show what St. Pierre's proceedings were. The blanks left in the dates are given as in the original, as is the date (25th August, 1752) of a letter received from the Marquis Du Quesne, which is evidently an error. I have added a translation of the Journal.

As a complement to the Journal, the despatch on the same subject, from Sir Guy Carleton to Lord Shelburne, dated 2nd March, 1766, is of interest. His reference to a possible trade to the Pacific from the East Indies, shows the ideas held by Sir Guy Carleton 120 years ago. In this he probably represented the bent of the opinions of the merchants of that day. The list of the French posts, with their officers, men and canoes, is also given (Note D).

When, on the 9th September, 1760, Montreal surrendered, it was agreed between Amherst and Vaudreuil, and embodied in the Articles of Capitulation, that two ships were to be provided to carry to France the Chevalier de Lévis, the principal officers and staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery and their domestics (Article XIV). A vessel was to be appointed for M. Bigot, the Intendant, and his suite (XV). The necessary and convenient vessels were to be ordered for M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the Commissary of the Marine (XVI). The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who were in the colony, were likewise to be embarked for France in sufficient and convenient vessels, provision to be made for the wives and families of the married, together with the servants and baggage of the officers and the haversacks and baggage of the soldiers (XVII). The baggage remaining in the fields, of the officers, soldiers and followers of the troops, could be sent for without hindrance or molestation