

ments, Haldimand tried to keep him at Three Rivers, and to employ him in drawing up a code of laws, in accordance with what Montcalm had proposed, to be of such length as might occupy his attention for a long time, but the attempt was vain; he regarded himself as a pensioner of the Government, would settle to nothing and became a source of annoyance (B. 1, pp. 224, 225). He came back in October from his Mission at St. François to Three Rivers, with a double tertian fever, and his "*cerveau brûlé* would neither leave himself nor any one else at peace." (B. 1, p. 235.) Coming and going between St. François and Three Rivers, he continued his torment of Haldimand. Driven to Three Rivers by his sufferings from a loathsome illness, brought on by his own licentious conduct, he sent in an exorbitant bill for money alleged to be due to the Doctor, but when a room was prepared for him in the hospital, in which he could be tended by the Nuns, he made off to Quebec in his canoe, writing that a hospital was no place for a man of his sort. He hoped, it was believed, that he would be arrested as a prisoner of state, so that he could make a noise over his detention. (B 1, p. 247.)

On his arrival at Quebec, the superior reported the fact to General Murray, who offered to have him returned to Haldimand, to be sent back to his mission, but the latter was too thankful to be rid of him, and believed that his confrères were best fitted to watch him and prevent fresh scandals. (B 1, p. 248.) Writing to Murray, on the 24th October, 1762, Haldimand says: "He is a man who weighs falsehood and truth in the same scale, and has given me more trouble here than half the Government." (B 6, p. 94.)

In spite of this, Murray appears to have been attracted to Roubaud, whom he withdrew from the Jesuits' College, and took to live in his own house. According to Roubaud's story, it was whilst with Murray, that, influenced by his mother's old teachings, his prejudices were overcome, he embraced the Protestant religion and took all the oaths usual in England. This change, and his devoted loyalty to the British Crown, opened on him, he says, the flood-gates of malevolence and persecution. Roubaud continues, in his statement, that to enable him to escape the vengeance of the Jesuits, Murray sent him to London to settle the disputes regarding the Canadian paper money, which France refused to pay. The memorials of the holders were in the pigeon-holes of Lord Halifax, unanswered; he took them up, answered them, wrote the history of these promises to pay; on his written statements, the disputes were settled, and Britain gained a million sterling. But he had no recompense, except a few trifling gratuities. (Q. 8, p. 147.) That Halifax was not so inactive as Mr. Roubaud states, is proved by the orders His Lordship sent to Canada in December, 1763, for returns to be made of the paper money, so as to establish the claim on France under the Treaty (B 27, p. 67), as well as by other indications.