

Pierre Du Colvet, then the leader, so to speak of the French malcontents, became also a companion of the three prisoners, and shared their confinement, as well as a Scotchman, by the name of Hay, a cooper of Quebec, charged with having kept correspondence with the enemy.

The picture of their captivity, drawn by Laterrière in his curious *Memoires*, (Manuscript), throws a very unfavorable light on the moral characters of both Mesplet and Jotard. Troublesome, impudent drunkards, such was the standing complaint made against them, during a period of some four years, which they spent together within the wall of the prison of Quebec.

Being all liberated (1783,) on the arrival of Lord Dorchester as Governor General, we find no further trace of Jotard, but Mesplet is heard of again, having founded *La Gazette Littéraire* in Montreal, about 1788.

THE NEW HOME.

(From "*France and England in North America*," by Francis Parkman).



WE have seen the settler landed and married ; let us follow him to his new home. At the end of Talon's administration, the head of the colony, that is to say the Island of Montreal and the borders of the Richelieu, was the seat of a peculiar colonization, the chief object of which was to protect the rest of Canada against Iroquois incursions. The lands along the Richelieu, from its mouth to a point above Chambly, were divided in large seigniorial grants among several officers of the regiment of Carignan, who in their turn granted out the land to the soldiers, reserving a sufficient portion as their own. The officer thus became a kind of feudal chief, and the whole settlement a permanent military cantonment admirably suited to the object in view. The disbanded soldier was practi-