

be British property. These declarations require the giving of a complete history of the paper money from the actual holders back through all the intermediate possessors to the original receivers, under pretext of preventing paper sent from France to Canada from coming in as British property. By the 13th article the Court of France grants to the British proprietors generally an indemnification, or premium, of 3,000,000 livres, 500,000 l. to be paid in specie, and the remainder in rent-contracts of the same nature as the others, the interest on which shall run from January 1st 1766. This is to be a final settlement of all claims.

Conway, who negotiated the matter on the British side, immediately sent to Murray a copy of this convention with instructions to have all the paper money in Canada sent over before the 1st of October, and asking him to take precautions that no paper sent back from France might be included, for the larger the amount sent the smaller would be the share of each from the 3,000,000 l. bonus.

There being some anxiety to know how the 2,500,000 l. in funds and 500,000 l. in specie were to be distributed, the English committee made an explanation. By the most careful estimate there appeared to be outstanding, bills of exchange and certificates to the extent of 4,000,000 l., and ordonnances and cards to the extent of 12,000,000 l. These being reduced according to the convention, would make a net total of 5,000,000 l. The distribution of the 3,000,000 l. of bonus on this amount would give 2,100,000 l. in rent-contracts and 420,000 l. in specie to the ordonnances and cards, and 400,000 in rent-contracts and 80,000 l. in specie to the bills of exchange and part of the certificates.

The settlement effected by this convention appears only to have multiplied the troubles of the British Government. Many special claims, alleged hardships and difficulties arising from the elaborate red tape process through which the claims had to pass, poured in upon the Colonial Department.

Although the English holdings were all registered in time, some of the French Canadian claims, having a shorter time for their preparation, and having to be sent across the Atlantic, arrived somewhat late, and there were others whose history