

6 l., 12 l., 24 l., 48 l., and for 50 l. and 100 l. In 1757 notes for 96 l. were added. These harmonized with the cards, which, as already stated, were issued for 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 1 l., 3 l., 6 l., 12 l., 24 l.

It was found that the notes for the smaller sums, being most readily accepted by the common people, remained in circulation longest.

The first supply of printed forms ran out before another arrived, and in 1752 Bigot complains of the shock to his well ordered financial system which has resulted from his being compelled to resort to written notes for a time. As they come back so promptly for payment they necessarily increase the exchanges at the close of the year. Even when a fresh supply arrived there were only 16,000 in place of 60,000 ordered. As a result Bigot says he will be compelled to issue bons for the larger sums instead of the smaller which circulate longer and more widely. They must at once send him 100,000 more. He also asks for an additional 6,000 l. worth of sols marquez, or two sol. pieces.

In another letter of the same year, 1752, in answer to remonstrances from Paris as to the sustained expenses of the colony, notwithstanding the late peace, Bigot expresses the utmost sympathy with the minister's feelings on the subject. He does not wonder at the minister's astonishment. He is astonished himself, terribly mortified in fact, to have failed so completely in diminishing expenses. But while he is becomingly grieved he is not at all penitent. He frankly admits that he has given up the struggle, seeing for the future no hope of reducing the expenditure, but rather a strong probability of it increasing. The military authorities plan the expeditions, not he. He has simply to furnish them with the necessary means. The exchanges drawn this year amount to 3,495,675 l. and next year they are pretty certain to be over four millions. In this he was not disappointed.

The fact was that Bigot did not believe in penurious budgets or a scant equipment of the king's expeditions. He threw on lavish expenditure, and rejoiced in large orders from commanding officers. The officers on their part, at least the French-Canadian ones, voted him an ideal intendant; and the