

In 1730 he purchased the rights of the heirs to the remains of any claim that might still exist to the Stirling grants in Nova Scotia and New England, and as proprietor of the lands in Nova Scotia, attempted to effect their settlement. In the document he prepared with this end in view, the history of the transfers of the grant originally made to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, by James VI of Scotland, in 1621, is succinctly given. The proposals, with summary, will be found at note B, taken from the documents relating to the Stirling peerage, p. 110. An account of these documents is given in report on Archives for 1881, pp. 24, 25, and by these a clear proof is afforded of the groundlessness of the claims set up by the American, William Alexander, in 1757, and of those by Humphrys at a later date, to the benefit of the grants made to Sir William Alexander in 1621.

The Journal of Legardeur St. Pierre (note C) throws light upon the expedition made by him and Marin for the discovery of a western sea. So far as I can ascertain, it has never been published. An account of the leading events in the life of St. Pierre being easily accessible, details would be out of place in this report. His long connection with, and the ascendancy he had succeeded in obtaining over the Indians, pointed him out as a fit successor to LaVerendrye in the command of the expedition for the discovery of the western sea, of which the journal gives an account. On his return he was appointed to the command of Fort LeBœuf, where he received Washington, sent to demand that the French should give up their plans for holding possession of the Ohio, as being a violation of the treaty. In 1755 he, with a party of Indians, formed part of Dieskau's expedition to Lac St. Sacrement (Lake George), where he was killed, whilst Dieskau was trying to draw the British forces into an ambuscade.

Smith (History of Canada, 1815, Vol. I., pp. 215, 216), states that St. Pierre and Marin went on the western expedition with the sole intention of making money; that, being perfectly indifferent to the discovery, they proceeded but a short distance in the Indian country and returned, their attention having been taken up in the collection of furs, of which they brought vast quantities to Quebec, where they netted to each individual of the partnership (of which St. Pierre was one) an enormous profit. Smith does not quote his authority. He is copied by succeeding writers, who refer to him as their guide. *Bibaud's account is, in fact, almost a literal translation from Smith.

St. Pierre and Marin were appointed by de la Jonquière, who succeeded de la Galissonnière, as Governor of Canada. The character of de la Jonquière is painted in dark colours, his avarice and greed being represented as of the most exaggerated kind, as an instance of which, the story is told of his anxiety, when at the point of death, to save the expenditure even of candle ends. Ferland, quoting from an author whom he does not name, says that de la Jonquière died of grief, caused