

to have a friend at court to look after their interests. Madame de Vaudreuil frequently acted as her husband's secretary when he was corresponding with the French government, and there is a letter of her's in existence, written in 1724, in which, on her own behalf, she claimed for her husband a larger compensation than he was then receiving. The claim is based on the great expense of living in Quebec at that time. A copy of this letter is among the archives of Canada, and the archivist says of it that it "is curious as to details, and the orthography is exceedingly quaint — for a person in her position." This, we suppose, means that the marchioness did not spell very well; but if so, there were at that time many high-born ladies, both in England and France, of whom the same could be said. Her husband died on the tenth of October, 1725, and she, within a few days, took her departure for France, where she continued to reside until her death, which occurred at Paris in June, 1740. She was a woman of great ability, and the place of her birth has every reason to be proud of this Acadian marchioness. Fifteen years after her death her son, Pierre François, Marquis de Vaudreuil, became governor-general of Canada, and he continued to hold that office until the French possessions in America passed into the hands of the English.

A CHAPTER ON NAMES.

BY REV. W. O. RAYMOND, M. A.

1.—THE OLD COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

There is a popular impression that the County of Sunbury once included the entire Province of New Brunswick. This is a mistake.

Nova Scotia was first divided into counties in the year 1759, and Cumberland, now the most northerly county of the peninsula, then included all the territory of Nova Scotia north of the Isthmus of Chignecto. The vast limits of the original County of Cumberland were curtailed in 1765 by the erection of the territory bordering on the St. John River into a new county called Sunbury. The bounds