

We have here in unmistakable terms a royal patent, conveying on the Great Louis' loyal and brave Canadian subject and his heirs, rights, titles, prerogatives, vast enough to make even the mouth of a Spanish grandee water.

Charles Le Moyne had eleven sons and two daughters ; the names of the sons were—

“ 1st. Sieur Charles Le Moyne, Baron de Longueil. He was *Lieutenant du roi de la ville et gouvernement de Montréal*. He was killed at Saratoga, in a severe action.

“ 2nd. Sieur Jacques Le Moyne de Sainte-Hélène, whose name was given to the island opposite Montreal, which, was until lately, part of the property of the family. He fell at the siege of Quebec in 1690.

“ 3rd. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, who was born at Montreal, in 1662. He made his first voyage to sea at fourteen years of age. In 1686, he was in an expedition, to Hudson's Bay, under Sieur de Troyes. In the same year the Marquis de Denonville made him commander of a fort, established in this expedition, and for his conduct in this post he received the thanks of the Governor of Canada. In 1690, with his brother, De Sainte-Hélène, he attacked some Iroquois villages, and prevented the attack of some Indians on Lachine and La Chenaye. He was made captain of a frigate in 1692—his instructions being dated 11th April of the same year. In 1694 he made an attack on Fort Bourbon, where his brother, de Chateaugay, was killed—but the fort was taken. On the 21st October, 1695, M. de Pontchartrain wrote to him a letter of commendation. In 1696 he carried troops to Acadia. He visited France in 1698. He left it with three vessels, in order to make settlement on the Mississippi ; he was the first person of European origin who entered the Mississippi from the sea ; he ascended the river nearly one hundred leagues, established a garrison, and returned to France in 1699 ; in consequence of this success, he was decorated with the cross of the order of Saint Louis. In 1699