

II. The debentures shall be issued for definite and fixed sums, viz.: 50, 60, 80, 100, 300, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 livres. All odd sums which come between these shall be paid in cash at the time of issuing the debentures.

III. and IV. These appoint the persons who are to sign and issue the debentures and make payments of interest.

V. This provides for the payment of the debentures themselves. The King reserves to himself to determine what funds shall be provided annually for that purpose. Payments shall be made by the lottery system, in the month of January of each year. Numbered tickets representing all the separate claims shall be put into a lottery wheel and drawn out until the amount to be paid for that year is made up.

VI. The claims drawn shall be paid promptly by the general treasurers of the colonies, and the interest coupons remaining unpaid shall be returned.

VII. and VIII. These refer to the methods of keeping accounts.

Then follow the form of the debentures to be issued for the principal, and the form of the coupons for interest to be paid in January of each year from 1766 to 1771.

Now, several features of this settlement require to be carefully noted. First of all, we observe that the bills of exchange issued for the Canada paper in 1757 and 1758, and which were obtained in the ordinary course of business before the suspension of their payment in October, 1759, are to be paid in full. But almost the whole of these were held in France, being sent there in return for goods sent to Canada. The other bills to be paid in full were the comparatively small amount issued in 1760 and stamped, "For the subsistence of the armies." These, too, were held mainly by the officers and commercial element, which returned to France after the capitulation of Montreal.

The remaining bills were to be paid at one-half their face value, and these were held partly in Canada and partly in France. Those in France were taken there mainly in the pockets of the civil and military officers and the troops who had received them for their pay. But to these persons a special claim was to be allowed in the case of such paper, as also in the case of their cards and ordonnances, while no corresponding claim was permitted to the holders in Canada.