

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

Mons. LeLoutre does not seem to have been the only emissary of France who brought upon the unfortunate Acadians the fate that so soon awaited them.— Captain Murray, who commanded at Fort Edward at Windsor, (where the old blockhouse is still in existence,) was on the 24th day of September following examined by the Council as to the difficulties he had had with the neutrals at Windsor. He stated "that the inhabitants, till Mr. Daudin's arrival from Annapolis, were daily bringing in the firewood, according to orders; but they had desisted from doing so the moment the priest returned, who immediately went to the Fort and told the Commanding Officer to his face that, had he been present, the inhabitants should not have laid in one stick of wood, with other circumstances of the like insolent nature, tending to withdraw the inhabitants from their duty and allegiance."

Fearing the consequence of his insolent conduct, he desired to see Captain Murray next day, "but," says the latter, "as his insolence had been so great I refused to see him, lest he should have provoked me to have said or done anything that I should have been sorry for afterwards. He then went down to Mr. Mauger's store, where he ran on in a most insolent and treasonable manner, saying the bitterest things of the government and yourself" (Colonel Lawrence).

The deputies and the priest were compelled to attend before the Council. Among other matters, we find the following in the Examination of the Deputies: Q. "Had you ever any reason to complain of oppression from the government?" A. "No." Q. "Did Colonel Lawrence ever injure you?" A. "No!"

The examination of Mons. Daudin was most unsatisfactory; and the Council decided, in consequence of his violent and insolent conduct against the government, which tended to promote sedition and disaffection among the people, that he should be removed out of the country—a heavier penalty, though deserved, not being inflicted on account of his sacred office.

NOTE B.

It having been found that, in spite of the law prohibiting the exportation of corn to the French garrisons, the Acadians were in the habit of resorting to Fort Beausejour, which the French, contrary to the treaty, had built on English territory; and they regularly supplied it with fresh provisions, though they were unwilling to provide any for the English garrison; and fears being entertained that the Governor General of Canada would endeavor to expel the English from the Province, in revenge for the destruction of the fort on the river St. John, which had also been built on English territory—a fear not diminished by the circumstance of the large naval and land force that had been collected at Louisbourg,—it was determined, for the protection of the Province, to retain the 2000 New England troops, which were in the pay of the province, for another year. An order was also issued for the Acadians to deliver up their boats