

of the State of New York," x 246, published at Albany in 1858), the Baron de Longueuil, successor to La Jonquière in the Governor-Generalship, refers to the post under both names; first speaking of it as Fort Rouillé, and then, falling into the customary parlance, calling it "Toronto."

The establishment of this new *dépot* of trade with the Indians, was due to the policy recommended by the enlightened Count de la Galissonière, who was appointed *ad interim* Governor of New France during the absence of the Marquis de la Jonquière taken prisoner by the English, *i.e.*, 1747-49. During Galissonière's brief reign, an officer with fifteen soldiers and some workmen had been despatched to the spot indicated, with orders to commence a small stockaded fort there; and La Jonquière, on his liberation and assumption of the government in 1749 simply completed the work begun by his predecessor. He also received authority from the home-government to furnish the fort with goods suited for traffic with the Indians and likely to induce them to resort thither for trade instead of proceeding further eastward and southward to the British trading-post of Choueguen, *i.e.*, Oswego; and some pieces of cloth, we are informed, which had recently been sent out from France as a sample of the goods to be offered to the Indians here and elsewhere, were instantly condemned at Quebec and ordered to be sent back. "The article is frightful," Governor La Jonquière and the Intendant Bigot both declare; "the red cloth is brown, they say," and unpressed, and the blue is a very inferior quality to that of England, and, as long as such ventures are sent, they will not become favourites with the Indians." (Documents as above, x. 200.) At p. 202, it appears that a fear had been expressed by M. Bigot, that the opening of the new trading post at Toronto, would injure the trade at the Forts Niagara and Frontenac. But then, it is added, if there be less trade at these two last