

daughters of the Souriquois or Abenakis in a legitimate manner, or otherwise. No one will, however, dare say that the missionaries and governors were lenient with regard to such abuses, or abuses of any kind, and disposed to hide rather than expose to the light of day the causes, or seeming causes of complaint, the one might have to make against the administration or conduct of the other.

Frontenac accuses the missionaries of Acadie, "with interfering in matters that did not concern them."* St. Castin accuses Perrot, governor of Port Royal, of collusion with the governor of Boston;† and Villieu accuses St. Castin of sharing the trade in peltry with the English‡ Villieu complains bitterly against Villebon himself, and against the missionaries St. Gautins and St. Cosme.§ On their part, the missionaries were as free, by their letters, in exposing the disorders of the laics as the latter were determined in preventing them from exceeding the limits of what they called their jurisdiction.

In 1694, the children of Pamours, a member of the Sovereign Council, were accused of having taken liberties with the Indians of the St. John River, which were forbidden to the nobles themselves. Immediately an investigation was ordered; and Champigny, who was charged with its prosecution, reported to the Minister of the King, giving the most minute details concerning the accused, together with a certificate from Father Simon, the Missionary of the locality, attesting "that it was unfair to complain to the Minister that the children of Pamours had been leading a licentious life with the Indians, as their conduct was very good," etc.|| It was rumored that the Sieur Bonaventure was living a scandalous life with a girl of eighteen or twenty years of age. Nothing more was needed to have him brought before the authorities at Quebec, and finally to Court. Brouillan, then Governor of Acadie, was compelled to interfere, and in his report to the Minister he gives the lie to all the charges made against the pretended seducer, which he characterizes as false and without the least foundation.¶ Scruples with regard to mixed marriages were pushed so far, that Maneval, writing to the King, 1689, accuses of crime two gentle-

* 2nd Series, Vol VII., p. 169.

† *Ib.* V., 385.

‡ 3rd Series, Vol II., pp. 431-5. St. Castin went to France to seek justice in 1701.
2nd Series, Vol IX., p. 338.

§ 2nd Series, Vol., VII., pp. 131-2. "Some of the inhabitants went even to Quebec to complain." 2nd Series, Vol VII., p. 262.

|| 2nd Series, Vol. VIII. p. 261.

¶ 3rd Series, Vol. III. pp. 618-19.