

during the Revolutionary War, who, with others held under similar circumstances, was, at its close, released without trial. In the Public Record Office, London, the papers relating to Haldimand's administration are contained in nine volumes and part of a tenth, but the collection made by himself and presented by his nephew to the British Museum in 1857, extends to 232 volumes, of which little use has been made. Between his leaving Quebec, in 1784, and Dorchester's resumption of the Government in 1786, the affairs of the Province were administered by Lieutenant Governors Hamilton and Hope, whose correspondence in the Record Office is being copied.

As stated in last report, a calendar has been made of Haldimand's papers, so far as received. The first instalment is given in the present report. It is proposed to continue its publication in subsequent reports, until completed, its paging to go on consecutively, so that the whole may be detached to form a separate volume. It would be superfluous to point out the service that the indications thus afforded will render to those who are making investigations into the history of that period, during which the fate of Canada was so often trembling in the scale.

On the 28th of July, 1783, Sir Guy Carleton, then Commander in Chief of the forces in North America, having his head quarters in New York, gave instructions to Lieut. Colonel Robert Morse, Chief of the Royal Engineers, to make a survey of Nova Scotia, and report on its condition, the state of the defences, &c. The report on the Province (including New Brunswick, only separated in 1784), is not dated, but was evidently prepared after July, 1784, and contains a suggestion for the Union of the Maritime Provinces with Canada, the Seat of Government to be in the Island of Cape Breton, as the most central situation. It gives a clear description of the natural features of the Province, its harbours, means of communication, state of agriculture, remarks on the boundaries, suggestions for a Canal at Baie Verte, with a report on the state of the defences. To illustrate the latter part, is a volume containing plans of the different forts and harbours, thirteen in all, of which facsimiles are in this office, copies of these as well as of the report having been obtained in the British Museum (Kings Collection 208.209). The report will be found in Note C.

It would be interesting to compare the account of the condition of the harbours in 1783, contained in this report, with those to be found in the General Report of the Department of Public Works for 1868, in Appendices 10 and 15, and in the Report for 1867 to 1882, beginning at page 210, under the title of "Report on Harbours and Piers, throughout the Dominion."

There are two documents printed as notes to this report, to which attention is respectfully directed, one relating to the Capture of Quebec by Kirke in 1629 and the other to the Martyrdom of two Jesuit Fathers in the Huron Country in 1649.

The first Conquest of Canada by the Brothers Kirke, in 1629, is well known to historians, but the cause of its retrocession by Charles I, with so little difficulty and