

Record Office, various papers on the Northwestern Explorations; the journal of the famous explorer La Verendrye, 1738-39; Capt. Holland's plan to explore from Quebec; religious, educational and other statistics; summary of the Census of Canada, 1784; list of parishes, &c., of the diocese of Quebec; census of clergy; return of Indians; the Vermont negotiations; statement by Mr. Jarvis; Col. Bouquet to General Amherst; General Amherst to Col. Bouquet; Bouquet's proclamation against settling, 1761; Bouquet's proclamation with regard to Indian lands; letter-book of Col. Bouquet, 1757-58; correspondence with General Amherst, 1759-63; correspondence with General Washington; inventory of the effects of the late Brigadier-General Bouquet, 1765; statement of militia; ecclesiastical state of Canada; Levi Allen to Governor Simcoe; the Bouquet papers; the reservation of Indian lands.

"Col. Bouquet was a native of Switzerland, and served in the Dutch and Sardinian armies. He and Haldimand were in 1754, selected to raise men for the 'Royal Americans,' a corps intended for the British service in America, the officers of which were to be either American or foreign Protestants: this corps was afterwards known as the 60th Rifles. Bouquet was actively employed in America during the last years of the war between France and Britain and held a leading command in the contest with the Indians, including the period of the Pontiac war. He died in Pensacola, western Florida, some time previous to the 4th September, 1765."

Bouquet was a thorough soldier, well trained, possessed of considerable ability.

1890.—A rich mine of information to students of history is revealed by the publication of the archivist's report this year. The position of General James Murray, the first governor of Quebec, appears to be anything but enviable, placed as he is between carrying out the paternal instructions of the king towards his new subjects the French Canadians, and the hostile feeling existing towards them, by the rude and ignorant class of settlers he describes, calling themselves the king's old subjects. The administration of justice; the constitutional act of 1791; Northwest explorations; relations with the United States after the peace of 1783: such are the leading subjects in this report.

The claim set up by Lord Amherst to the Jesuits' estates is discussed, as well as Col. Morse's report of 1783, who expressed the opinion that by the union of the maritime provinces with Canada, "a great country might be raised up, with a general government, having its seat in the island of Cape Breton." The reasons for disfavour urged by the neighbouring colonies against the Quebec act of 1774, sound strange in the present day. New England was in arms against old England for legislation recognizing the Roman Catholic religion, "a religion, they said, which had flooded with blood and had spread hypocrisy, persecution, murder and revolt into all parts of the world."