

Fraser, Mr. (of Miramichi, 1815), notes from tradition and memory, of the Acadian removal, 248.

Fraser J., to Otho Robichaux, inhabitants of Miramichi wish to establish courts of justice, 204.

French deputies, have come with their final answer, 54.

French inhabitants.

See also "Acadians,"

"Neutrals,"

and "Inhabitants."

French inhabitants, of Pisiquid, Mines and river Canard memorials, re the oath of allegiance, 7; the decision of their deportation to be kept secret, some stratagem to ensnare them must be found, decision to distribute them among the colonies and to hire vessels for the purpose, decision to send them out of the province, 8; decision of Council, cattle and corn forfeited to the Crown, their stock to be saved, their villages to be destroyed, 9; ordered to remain under the guns of garrison at Fort Cumberland, their summons by Monckton to Fort Cumberland, Monckton informs Winslow of the determination to remove them, 10; to prevent their escaping out of the country, to be allowed to carry only their money and household furniture when deported, their stock of property declared forfeited to His Majesty, made prisoners at Fort Cumberland by Monckton, to be kept in the dark as to their destination, to be ordered to cut their hay and corn at Pisiquid, their fire arms to be taken away from them, will be led to believe that they will not be removed, 11.

French inhabitants to keep from them the knowledge of the news relating to General Brad-dock, to be imprisoned if found acting as harangues, will be fed by their families or neighbours during their confinement, orders given by Lawrence to Murray and Winslow to take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth from Indians and others if they molest His Majesty's troops, 12; instructions to Col. Winslow re transportation of those of Mines, shall not return to the Province nor strengthen the French of Canada, 13; refusal to take the Oath of allegiance, royal pardon to those who would take the Oath of allegiance, found in arms in the French fort at Beauséjour, will be reduced to obedience or be expelled from the province, 15; water supply to be sufficient for the voyage, useless furniture not to be embarked with them, Winslow is not to pay attention to their memorials, 16.

French inhabitants, no delay to be taken for their transportation, their removal from Grand Pré, Mines, Rivière Canard, Habbertong (Habitant), and Gaspereau, meeting to hear the King's orders, 17; seem to be pleased with the citation delivered by Col. Winslow respecting them, will be allowed to bring their money and furniture with them, forfeiture of their lands and cattle to the Crown, 20; do not try to escape, sickness reported among them, 21; some lives might be lost on account of enmity between themselves and the soldiers, any disobedience to orders will be punished, 22; petition to General Phillips as to those who took the oath of allegiance and were allowed the free exercise of their religion, &c., oath of allegiance to King George II., difference between the oaths taken by them 14; petition to Winslow asking protection for those who have been loyal, informed that their lands and tenements and live stock are forfeited to the Crown, some to remain as hostages, all are in custody except a few old and infirm, 25; to put on each vessel as much as she can contain,

French inhabitants—Continued.

family's will not be separated, do not believe in the sincerity of Winslow's orders, deserters among the young men, capture of the deserters 29.

French inhabitants escape from Fort Lawrence, drive away their cattle without being prevented, 30; deserters still at large, 31; some of them are gone to the woods, the remainder of them at Grand Pré will be shipped as soon as possible, 36; all those under Major Handfield's care have been removed, 37; their behaviour while the enemy was in the Province, 38; danger of their staying in Nova Scotia, their removal from the Island of St. Johns, their state in Louisbourg, 39; no trust to be put in them, 40; of Louisbourg, to be sent to France, imprisoned for keeping correspondence with the enemy, 41; those who have complied with the King's orders may be left in possession of their lands, 43; liberty to remain on their lands during His Majesty's pleasure, 45; true to their oath of fidelity will not join the French army, received payment for the provisions used by the soldiers, and soldiers well agree together, 46; declarations of Shilley re confiscation of their lands, 47; the number that can bear arms &c., this number in the Province, no molesting to be done before their removal, obedience to the laws first thing to obtain indulgence, grievances respecting their allegiance, to be removed from the Province, 50.

French inhabitants. Lands to be given to those who become Protestants, the trade they carry on with Indians, the quantity of land they have under cultivation, liberty of conscience in intermarriage, 51; those who possess lands will be confirmed in their holdings if they become Protestant, will not be molested if they take the oath of allegiance, 52; a priest of their religion will be granted to them, no harm done to those who take the oath of allegiance, cannot exempt them from taking the oath of allegiance, 53; will rather retire than take the oath of allegiance, are exciting the Indians against the English, 54; refractory disposition of; of Canada, are to be removed from their settlement; are very useful to the Province 55; to wait for a proper time for taking the oath, 56; form of the oath given to them, 57; renittance of their arms to Major Handfield, asking for indulgence if anything in their petition would hurt the Governor's feelings, delegation sent to Halifax, 61; asking that hostages be set free, 62.

French inhabitants residence or removal discussed, regarded as rebels, a delay in removing them cause great trouble, their conduct since the would Treaty of Utrecht, refusal of some to take the oath, joined with the Indians to destroy English fishery, gave help to Duvalier in surprising the Garrison, maintaining some of their people under arms against the Government, the Province joined with the French, to attack English troops, 63; cruelty against the English prisoners, not safe for the Province to have than take the oath, 64; their number in different districts, nuisance to the settlers, no expedient to be found for their removal after the withdrawal of the army, 65; inspection of, on board transports at Boston, 81; to make provision for those who will be sent to the State of Massachusetts, 82; committee to be appointed re state of, 84; Vote for the Committee to the account of charges (Mass), 87; petition to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, re their separation from their children, 88; of Massachusetts Bay, report of Committee on several petitions, 89; now residing in Massachusetts, 1757, 243.