

Ditto of what he owes the agent on his batt and forage, which the agent has carried to my account.

King, wheelmaker, Dariel street.

General Carleton's commission as General-in-Chief, dated 24th Jan'y. '86

18 April, 1786. Called on Lord Sydney to remind him of Major Mathews. He told me he would see Sir Guy Carleton to-morrow and see what could be done for him.

I then said, that having seen by the papers that Sir Guy Carleton's affairs had been settled, I hoped that he had thought on me. He said my business was settled, and his son told me that the order was signed to continue to me the allowances of lieutenant-general. I then showed him Lord Barrington's letter of the                      in which he informed me that it had always been His Majesty's intention, that the allowances granted me as inspector general should be secured to me in the firmest manner, and told him that I would be charmed to have a letter from him which would assure me of the same thing. He said it was not necessary, but that he wished very much that complete naturalisation was granted to Prevost and me in order that we might serve any where. I told him that Prevost was very ill and would never be able to serve; as to me, I flattered myself that if there were a war, my past services would be recalled, and that, if my health permitted, I hoped to be employed. He told me that full naturalisation was a thing which should be agreeable to us and that by it he could give me a government in order to save my pay. I told him that if a government were given the allowances must be as good as my pay and even better. That in my present circumstances my income should be increasing rather than diminishing.

From there I went to Pollock's, who appeared very serious. On showing him Lord Barrington's letter, he said he remembered it very well, as well as that from Lord George Germaine. In going down stairs I met Chief Justice Smith. He said that General Carleton's commissions were not yet signed and that he would not leave for a month. Went to General Carleton's, who has gone out of town for three days. Paid several visits. Dined at Lord Sydney's with Lord Stopford, and Mr. Brodrick-Dormy, father and son.

19. Wednesday. Robertson called to show me a letter he had received from Ogilvy respecting Lord Amherst's claims in regard to the Jesuits' Estates in Canada. He wanted information on the establishments of this society, &c., stating that I could give it. I told him that Father Roubaud was the most suitable person to enlighten him on all he wished to know, and he was urgent that I should introduce him. On this I told Robertson that I did not believe that it was a fit time to be put in possession of the estates. He told me that he had spoken about it to Judge Smith who believed that Lord Amherst had incontestable rights and that he should have them. He seemed to believe that I did not take enough of interest in the matter. We had a long conversation on this subject, by which I could see that he was playing the flunky to Lord Amherst, and that the latter (who never does a good turn to anyone) wanted to make use of us without himself appearing. Lord Amherst passing in front of my house, we followed him and returned to it where we discussed the matter. Till then I had believed that the King's patent (to put Lord Amherst in possession of all the Jesuits' Estates) had been drawn up and signed, only requiring the Great Seal, which the Chancellor had refused to affix, but now I understood that there was only an Order in Council, instructing the Solicitor and Advocate General, &c., to frame this patent, which they had refused to do until they had clearer information, &c. At last, Lord Amherst, on leaving, told us that he left the care of looking after his interests to us, and he would not get excited over the matter. The affair is very disagreeable for me and may do me mischief with the Ministry and Carleton.