

imate House of Stuart and whose influence went down in Britain with the standard of the White Rose on the "Field of Collodun" in 1745, the British Parliament had determinedly pursued the members of the old aristocracy even to the colonies in a plan to overthrow and extinguish the Class of Honor in the empire, whose existence may be a reproach to itself and the unethical plutocracy which it encouraged at court. The Stuarts and Bourbons had built up in the American colonies an ambition among the better people for the distinguishments of rank—had given the former the titles of baronets in Nova Scotia, Lords of the Manours in Maryland and New York, and Caciques and Landgraves in Carolina, and the latter had instituted the Seigneurial Order in Canada and Louisiana. The British Parliament when it usurped royal authority reversed this process of aristocratic representation, in fact, it insulted the colonial aristocracy and encouraged the people of its court in every scheme of plunder which they could devise to gain money from the colonies, whose revenue might make London the metropolis like imperial Rome—truly the seat of empire, while the provinces would be only farms for the raising of sustenance for the plutocracy at the royal court. A King who is NOT chief of the aristocracy has no right to authority. The colonial policy of the British Parliament in this particular brought on a struggle, ending in the American Revolution, which deprived them of their usurped rulership over the British colonies of North America.

French Canada, which remained to the Crown by the devotion and valor of the Seigneurs, was planning now—on account of the usurpation of Parliament to follow suit.

In seeking to give basis to this plan of restoring the western empire so far as the Union of Canada and Louisiana was concerned, Napoleon, when he signed the treaty whereby his brother Joseph received the throne of Spain, gave an "Emperor to America." Napoleon's Ambassador to the United States, Gen. Turrean, was deputed to be the intermediary for any proposition to this end in America.

According to the published letters of Turrean, on the 15th Sept. 1806, he received a communication from J. Perreault and Finlay de Grosprin, who had been promised the support of all the Indian tribes in Canada who had declared in "a council to assist the Canadians" to drive

the English from that country and place it at the disposal of the Emperor.

Gen. Turrean responded by a communication of encouragement and expressed a wish to see Perreault and Finlay de Grosprin at Baltimore in order to transmit to the Emperor their information and to second their efforts.

Oct. 11th, 1806, another letter was received from Quebec from Capt. Samuel Turner, of the Canadian militia, in which it was declared that "The hour is come to assure the glory of France by the conquest of Canada and Nova Scotia." It went on to say: "We have concerted all our plans" (for the capture of Quebec.) "We have enough to form a garrison until aid arrives from France."

Gen. Turrean responded by note through the means of their messenger, a Mr. Johnson, that before acting it would be necessary for the French to know positively the extent and power of the movement to judge whether the proper time was at hand, but that, when the time came, the movement would be sustained and aided to its accomplishment.

Oct. 27th, Perreault and Finlay de Grosprin responded by a letter in which they described the hatred of the French leaders for the policy of the English Parliament. "They treat us as a conquered people, parvenus tyrannise over us. These tyrants avoid the punishment of their thievings and crimes only by profession of loyalty that any vulgar interest might purchase. They are few in number. The greater part of the population languish and suffer. . . . If ever a cause merited the support of justice, it is that of the Canadians." This last letter was dated New York, and when Gen. Turrean sent a messenger to find them, they had returned to Canada.

In 1809 the Chevalier Le Blonde de St. Hilaire, cousin of the celebrated general of the same name, was sent into Canada to see into the organization there against the usurping of the British Parliament.

March 24, 1810, he wrote Gen. Turrean from Utica: "I have arrived yesterday from Canada. I have faith that you will be satisfied with my work," etc.

In May, however, the English awoke to the fact that a volcano was likely to explode at their feet. Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, discovered enough of the plan to put a price on the head of Francis Cazeau (who escaped) and to imprison Lefrançois, Blanchet and the Seigneurs Taschereau and Bedard.

In December, 1810, Le Blonde de St. Hilaire rendered his account to Gen. Tur-