

commands, been referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the hearing was brought on on the 1st April, and was continued to the 2nd, 6th and 7th of that month, when counsel were heard on behalf of the petitioners; and the attorney and solicitor-general were likewise heard on behalf of the Crown. A report has since been made, which her Majesty was pleased to approve on the 19th May, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, stating that 'the inhabitants of Cape Breton are not by law entitled to the constitution purported to be granted to them by the letters-patent of 1784, mentioned in the above petition.' I have to request that you should make known this decision to the inhabitants of the colony under your charge.

"I have the, etc., etc.,

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"Lt.-Governor Viscount Falkland."

XVII. AN OFFICIAL FRENCH STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT LOUISEBOURG IN 1753.

The following statement is copied from the "Archives Coloniales de la Marine," Paris, and is mentioned in M. Marmette's summary ("Can. Arch.," 1887, p. 371) as "an important document":—

"Colonies—Isle Royale—General correspondence—1753—M. de Raymond, governor. Vol. 33, c. 11, folio 221."

LOUISEBOURG, 1753.

"General enumeration of officers' quarters (pavilions), barracks, guardhouses, powder magazines, and all other buildings except provision stores in this place."

"Officers' Quarters:

"In this place there is only one building,¹ a pavilion, for the accommodation of officers, that generally known as the English quarters, situated on the platform (*terre-plein*) of the Queen's bastion. It has a length of 21 toises,² 14 ft. 6 in., and a breadth of 5 toises, 4 ft. 4 in. It was built entirely of wood—double thickness—by the English, with one story and a garret. It is covered with shingles and divided into 32 rooms of 16 ft. 6 in. in length and 13 ft. 6 in. in width each.

"Opposite the foregoing officers' quarters is a building with a length of 22 ft. 8 in. and width of 18 toises 5 ft., including a projection in front of 40 ft. in length and 3 ft. 10 in. in width. It was constructed in wood by the English, for the purposes of an hospital, and is covered with shingles. At the present time it is of no use, and in fact is not completed in all essential respects for the object contemplated.

"Barracks:

"In this place there are three separate barracks for the accommodation of the soldiers. The two first, generally known as the English barracks, have a length of 32 toises 2 ft. 6 in., and a breadth of 5 toises 3 ft. 6 in. each. They stand at the entrance of the Queen's bastion, and are built uniform with one story and a garret, entirely of wood and covered with shingles. They are divided each into 32 rooms of 20 ft. 7 in. in length and 16 ft. 3 in. in width. Total, 64 rooms.

"The third block of barracks of the fort is situated at the entrance of the king's bastion, and has a length of 42 toises 2 ft. and a width of 7 toises. It is built entirely of masonry with one story and a garret, covered with shingles, and divided into 36 rooms, of which 26 are 18 ft. square, and 10 are 12 ft. x 18 ft.

"Connected with the barracks are two pavilions, the one known as the government pavilion and the other as the old commissariat or intendancy.

"The first pavilion has been always used by the government, and stands at the right end of the barracks. It is constructed of masonry, 8 toises 1 ft. in length and 7 toises in width, with subterraneous cellars, kitchens on the ground floor, and two stories for living rooms. It is covered with slate and is divided up as follows: On the ground floor are the kitchens and two apartments for the council.

"The first story comprises an office, a large ante-chamber or waiting room, a sleeping apartment, a dressing room, wardrobe and a private entrance for the master of the house. The second story is divided into three large rooms for the use of the servants. From this statement it is easy to judge that the accommodation is roomy and convenient in every respect.

"The second pavilion, known as the old intendancy, is situated at the other end of the barracks in question, and is of the same size as the one just mentioned. Like that it is built with a ground floor, but it has only a story and a garret above. It is covered with shingles and divided into eight rooms, of which four are low and four high.

"Two blocks of buildings, generally known as the Queen's gate barracks, were also built by the English, with a length of 15 toises 5 ft. and a width of 3 toises 4 ft. 8 in. They are situated, one to the right and the other to the left, on this side of the guardhouse of the gate in question. They are slightly built of wood with a garret only, covered with shingles, and divided each into five rooms of 18 ft. square.

"It is noticeable that these barracks were built on a bottom of stone masonry, in a very flimsy manner and entirely in wood. It is then easy to understand that they are very cold and only suited for lodging the soldiers temporarily during the summer, and thirty-six men could not live in one of these rooms without suffering many inconveniences.

"At the entrance of each of these rooms is a front (*avant-corps*) 6 feet in length and of as many in width, raised about 2 feet above the level of the street, and intended to modify the severity of the cold.

¹ All these buildings are here referred to as numbered on an official plan in the government office. I have not been able to obtain this plan, but their location can be as a rule fixed by reference to the general plan of the town at the end of this work.

² A toise was an old long measure in France, containing 6 French feet or 6 ft. 4.73 English measurement.