

Zachary Macaulay (Zachray, according to the "Book of Scotsmen," by Joseph Irving, Paisley, 1882), father of Thomas Babington, afterwards Lord, Macaulay, was born in 1768, at Inverary, on Lochfyne, Scotland, of which parish his father was minister. His employment in Jamaica, in Africa, in London; his marriage in 1799, his death on the 13th of May, 1838, and the knowledge generally of his movements, furnish a complete chain of negative testimony, that the father of Lord Macaulay, was not the Zachary whose name occurs so frequently in connection with a House of Assembly for Canada, and that he was never in Quebec.

The Zachary Macaulay who was connected with Quebec, served as a midshipman on board of the ship of war *Princess of Orange*. He was present at the reduction of Louisbourg (1758) and of Quebec (1759); settled at Quebec after the Peace, dealing chiefly in lumber. His name does not appear in the addresses to Carleton in 1766, but in November, 1767, he signed a petition against a proposed Bankruptcy Act, and in April, 1768, a petition against the admission of George Allsopp, as Secretary of the Province. About July, 1770, for there is no date to the document, he signed the first petition for a House of Assembly with which his name is connected. In 1772, he proposed to carry on cod fishing and applied for 2,500 acres of land on the north side of Point Percé, and 2,000 acres on the Fox River. In the winter of 1773, he was in London, with the well known Thomas Walker, having been appointed one of a committee to agitate for the establishment of a House of Assembly, and obtained the assistance of Baron Maseres to have the petitions properly presented.

In November of 1774, a joint committee from Quebec and Montreal met in Quebec, to take steps in opposition to the introduction of French law, the first name on the Quebec Committee being that of Zachary Macaulay, that of Thomas Walker being first on the Montreal list. In the list of the disaffected who served the rebels zealously during 1775 and 1776 appears the name of Thomas Walker, but not that of Macaulay. He appears subsequently to have moved to Machiche, as he is described as of that place, in a report by Capt. Twiss, of the Royal Engineers, of his having made a contract to supply timber for the fortifications. His name about this time dropped out of the Quebec petitions.

In 1785, he was again in London, in company with Hay, one of the men arrested by Haldimand as an accomplice of DuCalvet, and with Walker, as reported to Haldimand by Pierre Roubaud, (of whom some account is given in a subsequent part of this report) who kept close watch over all Canadians coming to London, communicating to the authorities all their movements and most confidential conversations. On the 23rd of October, 1786, Macaulay signed an address of congratulation to Lord Dorchester, on His Lordship's safe arrival at Quebec. This is the last time the name of Zachary Macaulay appears on any of the documents deposited among the Archives. (To facilitate researches, the shelf marks of the