

taining much valuable information—and some ten or twelve pamphlets, several of which were sermons. The only historically valuable publication bearing on the war was “The Letters of Veritas” before referred to.

Altogether, this period may be called an entirely military one, but it had a strong nationalizing tendency. It welded together, for common defence against an invader, all classes of the community from east to west; it proved the loyalty of the French-Canadian *habitant* and the American emigrant farmer to the British Crown; and it satisfactorily showed of what sturdy fighting stuff the average Canadian was made, which has since been fully borne out wherever Canadians have been in action.

NOTES ON THE INTENDANTS.

There are two strange, yet somewhat wide-spread, errors with respect to the Sovereign Council established in 1663 for the government of New France. The first is that the date of the royal edict creating the Council is March 21, 1663, instead of April (no day), 1663, which a little research will convince anyone is the correct date. This error may possibly have arisen from the erroneous reference to “the edict of March, 1663,” in the royal declaration of June 5, 1675, which confirms the edict creating the Council. The other error is that according to this edict of 1663 the Council was to consist of the governor, the bishop, the intendant, etc.; whereas, the fact is that the edict makes no mention whatever of an intendent, although it appears that on the 21st of March a commission had issued appointing Robert to the office. Robert, however, did not come out to Canada; nor does it seem to have been intended that he should, if one may infer from the wording of Talons commission: “Considerant que il est nécessaire d’établir en la charge d’intendant *sur les lieux*, une personne capable,” etc.