

Hertel de Rouville, cadet of the noble family of Hertel de Cournoyer, of Normandy, was one of the families founding the province of Canada. Jean R. Hertel, chevalier de Rouville, captain commandant of the port of Toulouse, Isle Royale, was one of the most distinguished officers of Canada whose son went to Louisiana with the troops.

Pierre Yon, sieur de la Decouverte in Arkansas, was an ensign of troops. He was born in 1660, son of Pierre Yon and Marie R. Perrot, of St. Sauveur, Canada.

Mathurin F. Martin, sieur de Lino, born in 1638, son of Claude Martin and Antoinette Chalmette, of St. Nizor, Lyon, was the Canadian ancestor of the founders of Chalmette, near New Orleans.

Lucereau, sieur de St. Denis, of a noble family of Canada, derived from the feudal aristocracy of France.

Antoine de la Mothe, sieur de Cadillac, captain in 1699, commanded at Ft. Pontchartrain in 1700, governor of Louisiana in 1714, was born in Canada in 1661. He married at Quebec Marie A., daughter of Denis Guyon in 1687. He was son of Jean de la Mothe (brother of the Marquis de Jourdas) and his wife was Jeanne de Melenfant, of Toulouse.

Le Gardien de Tilly is an ancient family of the Norman noblesse, the first of whom in Canada was Rene Le Gardien, sieur de Tilly, who married Catherine de l'onde. One of his sons was Pierre Le Gardien, seigneur de Repentigny, lieutenant governor of New France. This family possessed many seigneuries in Canada. Besides this branch, the cadet branch, Le Gardien de Villiers immigrated to Louisiana at the time of the Canadian occupation.

Joseph Conlon, sieur de Jambonville, born in 1716, son of Nicolas Conlon, sieur de Villiers, married at Montreal in 1743, Anne, daughter of Jean P. Soumande.

The family of Villeray that gave so many prominent names to Louisiana, was derived from Rouer de Villeray, who was one of the earliest members of the Canadian noblesse and of the Sovereign Council of Quebec.

Among the creations of new fiefs in Louisiana holding under the Seigniorial Order of Canada was one granted to Le Sieur d'Yamaska in 1750. But the most noteworthy was the Duchy of Arkansas, containing 175 square leagues, which was conferred on John Law, finance minister of France, from whose brother, the Count de Lauriston, descended the Marshall de Lauriston, of the time of Napoleon.

John Law belonged to the Scottish

family of Law, baron of Lauriston in Scotland. He had escaped from England to France to avoid being arrested for killing a man in a duel. In France he had arisen by his eminent talents to a cabinet position. His wife was a daughter of Nicolas, Earl of Hunsbury, but although having two children to inherit the titles of his duchy, they left no descendants so that all rights of representation in this respect revert to the line of his brother, whose son was the French marshall, before referred to and first marquis de Lauriston.

There was a grant of arms also to a Canadian family on the Missouri named Venard, described:

"D'azur, a un sauvage au naturel assis sur une montagne d'argent."

And here from a contemplation of those whose rank has been granted from the recognition of their merit, it may be said that that contemplation refutes the reproach made by Kingsford in his history of Canada, that there was no scope for merit under the French regime. Let the career of Pierre Boucher be read from simple colonist to seigniorial rank and to supreme administrator of the country, the rise of the Lemoyne brothers, Longueuil as governor-general, Iberville, as admiral and governor-general of Louisiana, Bienville, as governor-general of Louisiana, the opportunity offered other native Canadians, that to Rigault de Vaudreuil to be governor-general, that to Denys de Bonnaventure, to be admiral, that to La Mothe de Cadillac and Le Gardien de Repentigny, to be governors-general, and then point to a single native Canadian who has been governor-general, or admiral under English administrations. Where is the order of merit established by the Kings of France under the English administration and with what, besides the encouragement given to commercial exploiters of the provinces and to political fortune-hunters has the English administration replaced it?

After the death of Iberville, unfortunately for the Canadian colony, in Louisiana, a French merchant obtained the monopoly of trade in the province without any other responsibility than that of filling his pockets. He bore the name of Crozat and his rights of monopoly were for 16 years.

De Mays succeeded Iberville, and La Mothe de Cadillac succeeded de Mays as governor-general, while Duchos replaced D'Artaquette as commissaire-ordonateur.

In the meantime, in spite of the protests of the noblesse the country was suffering much under this Crozat system.