REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivist,

1886.

(*Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.*)

Basilian Fathers
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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Historical Archives for 1886.

The work of copying the State Papers in the Public Record Office, London, has been continued during the year. In addition to the documents relating to events since the conquest (1760), a considerable portion of those concerning the beginning of the final struggle for supremacy on this continent has been received, in which is included the correspondence of Generals Braddock, Shirley, Johnson (Sir William), Webb, Abercromby, Lord Loudoun, Hopson, Forbes, Wolfe and Amherst; Admirals Boscawen and Saunders; Commodore Holbourne and others, with the secret correspondence relating to the conduct of the war. The work of copying is steadily prosecuted, and the same care and watchfulness exercised to secure exact transcripts of the original documents.

As recommended, Mr. Joseph Marmette, Assistant Archivist, was sent to Paris, with instructions to examine and report on the documents to be found in the Archives there, affecting the history of Canada. He has transmitted an account of his proceedings, which is appended to this report.

Additions continue to be made to the registers of the births, marriages and deaths in the earliest settlements, which are found to be of great value in tracing descent. These include the early Acadian registers, those of the French settlements in the west and a portion of the Protestant registers immediately subsequent to the conquest. A complete collection is also in progress of the land titles from the first settlement of the Province of Quebec. Abstracts of the Fealty Rolls (*Acts de foy et hommage*) have already been published, but there is still a large number of documents of the same nature, now being copied. A very important contribution to the history of the country, from a legal point of view, has been made by the Government of Quebec, by the publication of the judgments and deliberations of the Superior or Sovereign Council (by both of which names it was known). Acknowledgments are due to the Honourable Mr. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary, for the gift to the Archives of the two volumes published up to this date.

Valuable collections from private sources are being added to the Archives. The Hon. Mr. Justice Baby has made an important contribution to the history of the early settlement of Upper Canada, by the presentation of the documents and first deeds granted to the settlers of Markham by Mr. Berczy, by whom the colony was founded. Mr. Justice Baby has also forwarded, in accordance with a general request made in the report for last year, the bills introduced in the Senate and House of Commons for two of the Sessions of which bills were wanting. It is to be hoped that others may follow the example, so that a complete record may be obtained, for reasons already given. A collection of documents, including the correspondence between Captain Miles Macdonell and Lord Selkirk, has been acquired from the Misses Macdonell, of Brockville; the correspondence gives details of the first steps taken to carry out Lord Selkirk's scheme for forming the settlement on the Red River. A portion of it is published in a note and an account given of Captain Macdonnell, &c., in a subsequent part of this report. The capture and occupation of Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, during the war of 1812, is scarcely referred to in any history. It was restored to the United States at the conclusion of the war. The account by Lt.-Col McKay of the expedition, &c., forms part of the military correspondence, C series, volume 685. The acquisition recently of the correspondence of Captain Bulger with Colonel McDouall, commanding at Michillimakinak, adds to the value of the strictly official documents contained in the military correspondence.

The Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has presented the volumes recently published by the Public Record Office, in addition to those previously acknowledged. A list of the books, documents, &c., presented during the year will be found at note H.

The most rigid economy has been observed in the expenditure of the amount voted by Parliament for the Archives service. The importance of instituting researches among the state papers of the United States has not been overlooked, but these can be conducted to much more advantage after the documents in London and Paris have been thoroughly examined. A striking proof of this may be found by referring to the Documentary and Colonial histories of New York, published by the Legislature of that state. The documents published in these volumes are almost exclusively drawn from the same collections as those in which investigations are now proceeding under the directions of this branch, the originals in full being now accessible free from many restrictions which previously existed.

The calendar of the Haldimand papers is continued. An examination will show the great value of these documents to any who desire to investigate the events of that period, which have hitherto been little known. What has been written of that particular time has been, in general, of little value, owing to the want of the necessary information. This can now, to a very large extent, be supplied here, as besides the political documents in this collection, there are very important details of the military movements during the Revolutionary War to be found, not only

in the general correspondence, but also in the volumes of Warrants, Commissions, &c., whose contents are so unattractive to the general reader.

In some cases there are variations in the spelling of the names of individuals mentioned in the calendar. This has not arisen from carelessness or oversight; but from the difficulty of ascertaining the exact spelling of the names. Even an official document cannot be accepted as conclusive. One of Haldimand's correspondents is called Madame Dufoy, Du Foy, Du Fy, Duffy, and in various warrants for her pension extending over twenty years she is called Dufy. In one dated 1st November, 1805, signed by Thomas Dunn, president, she is described as the "widow of Mr. Dufy, who served as colonel of Militia at Montreal, and having been imprisoned by the rebels in 1775–76, it occasioned his death." The receipt for payment of this last was given by "G. Taschereau" her attorney, who also spells her name Dufy. (Warrants—1805, vol. 5, p. 127.) In a warrant signed by Lord Dorchester, dated in November, 1794, the name is given both as Duffy and Dufy. (Warrants, 1794, p. 130). Where the real spelling of a name can be ascertained with reasonable certainty, it is preserved uniformly throughout. The instance just given is only one out of many, serving to show the difficulty of determining the orthography of proper names. Some discussion has arisen among the authors of histories of Michigan as to the Christian name of Hay, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit in 1784, before it was transferred to the United States. It is only a minor point, but may be noticed. Hay has been until lately called John, but owing to investigation in the archives here, the latest writer has given the name "Jehu." Besides letters in his own hand, the warrants for his salary are in evidence. In the first of these, dated 9th July, 1784 (Warrants, 1784, vol. I., p. 9), he is called "John." In all the others the name is "Jehu." The receipts on the warrants are signed by his agent, "Robert Lester, by power of attorney." (See Warrants, 1784, vol. III., p. I. 1785, vol. I, p. 1 3. Vol. II., p. 97.) These seem to leave no doubt of his name being Jehu, although it appears that he was in the habit of signing "Jean" to official papers written in French. In the case of localities the old spelling found in the documents is often preserved, as a record of the changes that have taken place.

The correspondence is steadily increasing and a growing interest appears to be felt in historical investigations; inquiries continue to be made personally and by letter, on historical questions, as well as on others affecting legal rights and personal concerns. A very considerable part of the correspondence is with members of historical societies in Canada and the United States, much of the information supplied being made use of in historical publications.

I beg to submit, as hitherto, remarks concerning the documents published as notes to this report. In every case the greatest care has been taken to examine into all the circumstances that could throw light on the documents published in these reports, as well as to guard against reprinting documents which may have been already published.

The plan suggested by Brigadier General Waldo to Pitt for the reduction of Louisbourg in 1758 (note A) is so clearly drawn from his experience whilst in command of the land forces at the reduction of the same place in 1745, that it seems desirable to call attention to some of the incidents of the first siege for the purpose of comparison.

The attack on Louisbourg in 1745 was decided on entirely by the Assembly of Massachusetts, under pressure from Shirley, the Governor. The idea appears to have taken practical shape in the mind of Shirley after the arrival at Boston of exchanged British officers from Louisbourg, bringing such accounts of the state of the garrison and inhabitants as induced him to bring the subject before the Assembly. (For the mutinous state of the garrison and its causes, see Ferland's Cours d'Histoire, part ii, pp. 475 *et seq*). The first decision of the Assembly was, that the undertaking was too great for the abilities of the Province, but that it was ready to contribute towards the prosecution of an expedition undertaken by the Crown. A second deliberation led to a different resolution, adopted by the narrow majority of one vote, by which it was decided to attempt the reduction of Cape Breton, to enlist 3,000 volunteers, subsequently increased to 3,250; to make the necessary arrangements for victualling and transport, besides providing a naval force to act as a convoy. Application was made to the other colonies to furnish their quotas of men and ships; a despatch was sent to the Imperial authorities and a request to Commodore Warren, then at Antigua, for his assistance with such ships as could be spared. Without waiting for an answer to any of these applications, preparations were at once begun for the expedition. The vote of the Assembly was taken on the 25th of January, 1745, and in seven weeks after the Governor had issued his proclamation in accordance with the resolution, the ships of war were ready for sea, the largest being almost wholly built in that time; the transports were provided; the provisions, artillery, ordnance and other stores shipped, and the troops embarked at Boston. Even before that date, several armed vessels were stationed before Louisbourg to keep intelligence and supplies from getting in, and it was only on the arrival of the combined fleets (for Warren had joined at Canso) that the commander at Louisbourg knew that an attack was projected. For the present purpose, it is unnecessary to give the general history of the events attending the expedition, beyond the refusal of Warren to co-operate, a refusal which reached Shirley the day before the sailing of the colonial fleet, and was concealed by him from all but Pepperell and Waldo, the two commanders of the expedition, evidently in the belief that if it were known that Massachusetts must herself conduct the enterprise single-handed, the Assembly would withdraw from a danger which the members had been most unwillingly led to incur. That Warren did, nevertheless, co-operate, was in consequence of orders sent direct from London, in answer to the communication forwarded to the Ministry by Shirley.

Lithographed to accompany the Report on Canadian Archives for 1886, by Douglas Brymner, Archivist.

A Scale of Three Leags

1 2 3

Mire Bay

Scateria Island

G

H

J J J J

grand Entrance

petit Entrance

Port de la Baleine

Harbour of Louisbourg

ye place where Sr Wm Pepperell Landed

Gabarous Bay

N

W E

S

In the printed accounts of the operations there is great confusion as to dates. Most, although not all, of this confusion, will disappear if it be borne in mind that in 1752 the new style of reckoning time was adopted, but that its use crept in gradually, some retaining the old, others using the new, between which there was a difference of eleven days. Hutchinson (History of Massachusetts, 1767), Douglass (Summary of the Political History of the Colonies, 1760), and an anonymous writer (Memoirs of the Principal Transactions of the last War, 1757), give the 30th of April, 1745, as the day of the arrival at Gabarus Bay. Jeffery (Natural and Civil History, 1760), says it was the 11th of May, the dates of landing agreeing, if the difference between the old and new styles be taken into account. A portion of the troops landed that afternoon, a little south of Louisbourg, being opposed by about 100 French regulars, 24 from a Swiss company. The defenders lost 8 men killed and ten taken prisoners. The New Englanders suffered no loss.

On the 2nd of May, according to Douglass, a date confirmed by the large plan published with Waldo's proposal at note A, 400 men of the colonial troops were sent round, under cover of the hills, to the north-east harbour of Louisbourg. The smoke from the burning of the storehouses and fish stages there, which had been set on fire by this detachment, so alarmed the French troops that they retired precipitately from the Grand Battery without disabling the artillery. It was entered next day and taken charge of by Waldo.

The work done by the colonial troops in 1745 was such as to inspire Waldo with confidence in the success of the plan he laid before Pitt, in 1757, for an attack on Louisbourg by a large combined military and naval force early in the following spring. Within twenty-three days from the time of the landing in 1745, the colonial troops had erected five fascine batteries against the town, mounted with 42, 22 and 18-pounders; mortars of 13, 11 and 9 inches diameter, and some cohorns. These had to be transported for two miles over a morass, so deep that the cannon sunk in it out of sight; horses and oxen were of no use, nor could wheels be employed. Everything had to be done by the men themselves, although 1,500 of them at one time were incapable of duty from fluxes. Sleighs were made by which the cannon and mortars were transported by men accustomed to working in the woods, and who, on this occasion, were knee deep in mud and water for days, with cold nights, from the effects of which they had no proper tents to guard them. They knew nothing of science; laughed at the technical names used by the engineers in laying out the approaches, and went on with their work under cover of the darkness, no lights being allowed, as these served as a mark for the French artillerymen. On the 30th of April the combined forces under Pepperell and Warren had reached Louisbourg; by the 17th of June it had capitulated.

That the expedition, had it been carried on by Massachusetts alone, would have been unsuccessful, was an opinion held at the time, and there seems to be little reason to change that opinion now. Hutchinson, whose favourable estimate of

Shirley's character is admitted, suggests that had the British fleet not arrived, some good reason would have been given for proceeding no further than Canso, and adds that Shirley hoped, if the reduction of Louisbourg was not effected, that at least Canso would be regained, Nova Scotia preserved, the French fishery broken up and New England and Newfoundland fisheries restored. (History of Massachusetts, Vol. II, p. 414.) Douglass, who is accused by a modern writer of generally opposing Shirley's measures, says, and the opinion is worth giving in full:—

"The reduction of Louisbourg was much above our capacity; in short, if any one circumstance had taken a wrong turn on our side, and if any one circumstance had not taken a wrong turn on the French side, the expedition must have miscarried and our forces would have returned with shame, and an inextricable loss to the province. As this was a private or corporation adventure without any orders from the Court of Great Britain, the charges would not have been reimbursed by the Parliament, and the people of New England from generation to generation would have cursed the advisers and promoters of this unaccountably rash adventure." (Summary, 1760, Vol. I, p. 336.)

It has been contended that the general orders to annoy the enemy were sufficient authority for the expedition against Louisbourg, but the facts scarcely seem to warrant this inference. The official answer sent by Commodore Warren to the application from Shirley supports the view taken by Douglass. The naval officers in council with Warren decided to send no ships to coöperate with New England because "the scheme had been undertaken without first receiving His Majesty's approbation;" and the writer of the Memoirs (1757) says that "if every one of the other governments had failed to assist in it, as some of them in fact did, the Massachusets was determined to have taken the whole burthen of prosecuting it upon themselves."

The troops from Massachusetts numbered in all 3,250 men exclusive of commissioned officers. The whole expedition was under the command of Pepperell, the land forces being under Waldo, who was at first second in command, a position afterwards given to Wolcot, then Governor of Connecticut, upon the express condition made by that State before furnishing its contingent to the expedition. From all New England the land forces were:—

MASSACHUSETTS:

Regiments of Lieut.-General Pepperell, Brigadier-General Waldo; of Colonels Moulton, Hale, Willard and Richmond; besides men for the whale boats under Colonel Gorham; artillery, under Colonel Dwight and Lieut.-Colonel Gridley; an independent company of carpenters or artificers under Captain Bernard; including officers, the total force was 3,400.

CONNECTICUT:

One regiment, Major-General Wolcot, 500.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One regiment, Colonel More, 350.

Of naval forces Massachusetts supplied three frigates of 20 guns each; one snow and one brig of 16 guns each; three sloops of 12, 8 and 8 guns, and one ship hired from Rhode Island of 20 guns. Connecticut sent two vessels of 16 guns each; New Hampshire and Rhode Island each sent a provincial sloop. The artillery consisted of eight 22 and twelve 9-pounders; two 12-inch, one 11-inch and one 9-inch mortars. These were all taken from Castle William at Boston; ten 18-pounders were sent from New York by Governor Clinton, whose Assembly being unwilling to pay the slightest portion of this expenditure, Clinton complained of being out of pocket.

This light artillery was of no service against the fortifications, as was proved by attacks made before the 42-pounders had been mounted, which were secured from the Grand Battery (marked Royal Battery in the plan) when it was abandoned by the French in a panic. In fact, had the attempt been made without the assistance of the other provinces, and especially of the British fleet, there can be little doubt of the result. The bravery and endurance of the troops engaged cannot be called in question. The panic of the French which gave possession of the grand battery without an assault; the doubts of the loyalty of the troops in Louisbourg, which prevented the French commander from taking active measures to repel the besiegers, and other favourable circumstances which could not have been foreseen, secured a victory in spite of inadequate preparations. Even with the British and colonial force added to that of Massachusetts, the opinion of officers engaged in the expedition is shown by the words of one of the colonels, reported by Douglass: "If the French had not given up Louisbourg, we might have endeavoured to storm it with the same prospect of success as the devils might have stormed Heaven."

Waldo, besides the public concern attaching to the defeat of the French in Acadia, had motives of private interest arising from his proprietorship of lands in Nova Scotia. He was born in Boston in 1696, the son of a wealthy merchant in that city; was apparently of a speculative disposition; entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of lands in Massachusetts to have them settled, and was one of the earliest to establish a paper mill in New England, which he did in 1731. In these speculations he was accused of not being over scrupulous as to the means he used to forward his personal ends. In 1746, the year after the reduction of Louisbourg, he was appointed to command the united forces of New England intended to reduce the French fort at Crown Point, but owing to delays, the orders were countermanded and the troops sent into winter quarters. He died suddenly in 1759, about a year after Louisbourg was reduced the second time.

In 1730 he purchased the rights of the heirs to the remains of any claim that might still exist to the Stirling grants in Nova Scotia and New England, and as proprietor of the lands in Nova Scotia, attempted to effect their settlement. In the document he prepared with this end in view, the history of the transfers of the grant originally made to Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, by James VI of Scotland, in 1621, is succinctly given. The proposals, with summary, will be found at note B, taken from the documents relating to the Stirling peerage, p. 110. An account of these documents is given in report on Archives for 1881, pp. 24, 25, and by these a clear proof is afforded of the groundlessness of the claims set up by the American, William Alexander, in 1757, and of those by Humphrys at a later date, to the benefit of the grants made to Sir William Alexander in 1621.

The Journal of Legardeur St. Pierre (note C) throws light upon the expedition made by him and Marin for the discovery of a western sea. So far as I can ascertain, it has never been published. An account of the leading events in the life of St. Pierre being easily accessible, details would be out of place in this report. His long connection with, and the ascendency he had succeeded in obtaining over the Indians, pointed him out as a fit successor to LaVerendrye in the command of the expedition for the discovery of the western sea, of which the journal gives an account. On his return he was appointed to the command of Fort LeBœuf, where he received Washington, sent to demand that the French should give up their plans for holding possession of the Ohio, as being a violation of the treaty. In 1755 he, with a party of Indians, formed part of Dieskau's expedition to Lac St. Sacrement (Lake George), where he was killed, whilst Dieskau was trying to draw the British forces into an ambuscade.

Smith (History of Canada, 1815, Vol. I., pp. 215, 216), states that St. Pierre and Marin went on the western expedition with the sole intention of making money; that, being perfectly indifferent to the discovery, they proceeded but a short distance in the Indian country and returned, their attention having been taken up in the collection of furs, of which they brought vast quantities to Quebec, where they netted to each individual of the partnership (of which St. Pierre was one) an enormous profit. Smith does not quote his authority. He is copied by succeeding writers, who refer to him as their guide. Bibaud's account is, in fact, almost a literal translation from Smith.

St. Pierre and Marin were appointed by de la Jonquière, who succeeded de la Galissonière, as Governor of Canada. The character of de la Jonquière is painted in dark colours, his avarice and greed being represented as of the most exaggerated kind, as an instance of which, the story is told of his anxiety, when at the point of death, to save the expenditure even of candle ends. Ferland, quoting from an author whom he does not name, says that de la Jonquière died of grief, caused

by the charges brought against him with respect to his share in the trade at the posts. (Cours d'Histoire, part II, pp. 500-1) It is not impossible that the fact of St. Pierre and Marin having been appointed by de la Jonquière may have transferred to them part of the odium in which he was held.

In the defence of Bigot, prepared by his counsel, the charges against him are taken up in detail. The second part deals with the accusations in respect to the fur trade, and although the names of other participants in this business, charged with obtaining illicit profits, are mentioned, that of St. Pierre does not appear. The absence of any reference to him in this defence gives a certain amount of probability to the belief that he was not guilty as charged. The writer of the "*Memoires sur les affaires du Canada*, 1749 *à* 1760," published by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in 1873, says at page 10, referring to St. Pierre's being selected to command the western expedition, that the partners, for their own interest, could not have done better than entrust to him that position, as "to a perfect knowledge of the Indian trade, he joined great integrity." The Journal will, however, show what St. Pierre's proceedings were. The blanks left in the dates are given as in the original, as is the date (25th August, 1752) of a letter received from the Marquis Du Quesne, which is evidently an error. I have added a translation of the Journal.

As a complement to the Journal, the despatch on the same subject, from Sir Guy Carleton to Lord Shelburne, dated 2nd March, 1766, is of interest. His reference to a possible trade to the Pacific from the East Indies, shows the ideas held by Sir Guy Carleton 120 years ago. In this he probably represented the bent of the opinions of the merchants of that day. The list of the French posts, with their officers, men and canoes, is also given (Note D).

When, on the 9th September, 1760, Montreal surrendered, it was agreed between Amherst and Vaudreuil, and embodied in the Articles of Capitulation, that two ships were to be provided to carry to France the Chevalier de Lévis, the principal officers and staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery and their domestics (Article XIV). A vessel was to be appointed for M. Bigot, the Intendant, and his suite (XV). The necessary and convenient vessels were to be ordered for M. de Longueuil, Governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the Commissary of the Marine (XVI). The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen who were in the colony, were likewise to be embarked for France in sufficient and convenient vessels, provision to be made for the wives and families of the married, together with the servants and baggage of the officers and the haversacks and baggage of the soldiers (XVII). The baggage remaining in the fields, of the officers, soldiers and followers of the troops, could be sent for without hindrance or molestation

(XVIII). Hospital ships were to be provided for the sick and wounded who could bear removal, and subsequently for the others when they had sufficiently recovered (XIX). It was also agreed that ships should be provided for carrying to France the officers of the Supreme Council, of justice, police, admiralty and all other officers having commissions or brevets from His Most Christian Majesty; their families, servants, &c., being included, as in the case of the other officers (XXI). All were to be victualled at the expense of His Britannic Majesty. By Article XXV, passages, with the same privileges, were to be given to the officers of the India Company.

On the 11th September, 1760, two days after Vaudreuil had signed the Articles of Capitulation, General Amherst wrote to Haldimand that he had made arrangements for the vessels to convey the French officers to France, the "Moleneux," commanded by Mr. Welshman, for the Marquis de Vaudreuil and suite; the "Wolfe," Captain Oliver, for the Intendent. Flat bottomed boats had been provided for the conveyance, alongside of the vessels, of the baggage of these gentlemen. Two other ships, not named, had been engaged, one for the passage of the Chevalier de Lévis and suite; the other for the engineers and officers of the staff. (B. 1, p. 126). On the 13th, a detail of the arrangement for embarkation was sent by Amherst, and on the same day the arrangements for the conveyance of the French troops, then at the Bay of Chaleurs, were also communicated; officers of the staff, with detachments, were sent to Quebec and to the Bay of Chaleurs, to serve as a guard during the embarkation, and Amherst says, in his last letter, that he would be charmed if the Battalion of Bearn and the two of de Berry could set off on that day. (B. 1, p. 130). At note E will be found interesting lists of the ships, the names of the officers embarked, the names of the regiments, the number of the troops, &c. There are, besides, the names of all holding office in the Government of Canada at the date of the Conquest, and other information. These lists I have not considered it necessary to translate. The names of those who perished on board the "Auguste" differ slightly from those given by St. Luc de la Corne in his *Journal* of the voyage. Although the difference is not great, the accompanying list is published for purposes of comparison.

The attempted settlement of the Red River country, begun by Lord Selkirk in 1811, is of peculiar interest now, when such rapid changes are taking place in that region and in the North-West Territories. It is well known that the Hudson's Bay Company obtained a charter in 1670 from Charles the Second, under the name of the Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, the fur trade being the principal business carried on for many years under its provisions. But the trade was not left in their hands without opposition from the French, from the New Englanders, from Canadians (old and new subjects) after

the conquest, and from traders in the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War. Of rival associations it is only necessary to refer to the North-West Company, as it was it alone which came in contact with Selkirk's undertaking. It was organized in 1783-84 by Montreal merchants, but broken up in 1798, in consequence of differences which had existed from the beginning. At this date (1798) the X. Y. Company was formed, composed of partners who had broken off from the old N. W. Company. The name X. Y. Company, appears to have been that by which it was popularly known, from these letters following the W. in the title of the original company. In 1799 and for some years after, applications were made by both companies for land at Sault Ste. Marie, the correspondence on this subject being among the Archives, in the Military Correspondence, series C. These applications will, however, be dealt with in a subsequent part of this report in discussing the question of the existence of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie. In September, 1802, in answer to a representation from Lord Selkirk respecting land in the same district as that over which the two companies were disputing, Lord Hobart wrote to Lieut.-General Hunter, that Lord Selkirk proposed to settle a number of families in Upper Canada, provided he received a grant of land "the district near the fall of St. Mary seems," says his Lordship, "to be the spot he has selected." Lord Hobart gives directions that the officers commanding at the military posts at Niagara, Detroit,* and particularly at the Island of St. Joseph, are to give his agent "every assistance in the execution of the commission with which he is entrusted by Lord Selkirk, whose plans if attended with success may prove of great advantage to the country." (C. 363 p. 16.)

Various circumstances combine to show the influence possessed by the North-West Company. The change of plans by Lord Selkirk is by no means the least of these. His Lordship's first proposal to settle at Sault Ste. Marie, was, as shown, sanctioned by Lord Hobart, the Colonial Secretary. But two changes took place in his plans. On the 28th of February, 1803, Lord Hobart instructed Lieut.-General Hunter, that a grant of 1,200 acres was to be made to Lord Selkirk in Upper Canada, in any township not already appropriated, and that the rest of such township was to be reserved for five years, to be appropriated to him at the rate of 200 acres for each family settled, provided he shall have transferred 50 acres to each such family, which must be in possession when Lord Selkirk claimed the extended grant of 200 acres (C. 363, p. 27).

On these terms Lord Selkirk instead of effecting a settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, as originally projected, changed the scene of his operations to Lake St. Clair, where he founded a colony at a place he called Baldoon, in the Township of Dover, in a most unsuitable spot, the situation being then very unhealthy, in common with

*Probably a mistake for Fort Malden at Amherstburg, Detroit having been transferred to the United States in 1796.

much of the land in that vicinity when first settled; not less than 42 of the original 111 settlers having, it is stated, died during the first year. (W. H. Smith's Canada, 1852, vol. I, p. 2). It was also known as the settlement on the Chenal Ecarté, as appears by a letter from Lord Selkirk's agent at Amhertsburg, to the Commissary at that post for provisions, on the 10th of November, 1804, in which he said that he had received information from Lord Selkirk's agent at Chenaille Ecarte (Chenal Ecarté) "that there was but one barrel and a half of pork in store, which would soon be expended, and that unless an immediate supply was made, the settlers might suffer from the want of that necessary article" (C. 363, p. 44). In accordance with this request Capt. Bleamire, commanding at Amherstburg, gave orders for a supply to be sent, on receiving security for its repayment, of which he advised the military secretary in a letter dated 15th January, 1805 (C. 363, p. 45). Writing from London, on the 1st of February of the same year, to Lieut.-General Hunter, Lord Selkirk speaks of the sickness that prevailed in his new settlement at "Baldoon, on the Chenal Ecarté," which he had apprehended, as the situation, from the local circumstances, could not become healthy "till the adjacent islands can be appropriated and improved," and concludes by asking for a grant of additional lots to some of his settlers in the Shawanese township adjacent and hoped that Mr. Macdonell might be allowed to negotiate with the Indians for the necessary land (C. 363, p. 47) Alexander, not Miles, was his agent at the Baldoon settlement (C. 363, p. 50). On the report of Messrs. Chewett and Ridout, Joint Surveyor General, dated 22nd May, 1805 (p. 51) the request was refused (p. 53).

The destitution to which Lord Selkirk's settlers had been reduced at Baldoon is clear from the correspondence.

The second change was that to Prince Edward Island, 800 emigrants having been landed there during the same year that the Baldoon settlement was formed (1803). The reason for this is stated by Lord Selkirk himself, who says:—

"I was given to understand that it would be more satisfactory to Government if the people I had engaged were settled in a maritime situation instead of that I had at first in contemplation. I was by no means satisfied that the suggestion was founded in just views of national policy. Nevertheless, I thought it my duty, under all the circumstances of the case, to acquiesce, and determined on making my settlement in Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." (Observations, &c., 1805, p. 6.)

The bitterness of feeling which existed between the N.W. and X.Y. Companies may be seen from the concluding sentence of a letter written by Forsyth, Richardson & Co., on the 23rd December, 1803. They say: "By last advices the grand crisis was considered as not being far distant, and we fervently pray that it may terminate in the ruin and disgrace of our unprincipled enemy." (C. 363, p. 41.)

This state of feeling must soon have ceased to exist, as in 1805 the two companies reunited. The union was not followed by any improvement in the condition of affairs in the North-West. According to the statement of Mr. Edward Ellice

before the Committee of the (British) House of Commons, on the Hudson's Bay charter, in 1857, "The competition of the two Canadian companies against each other, and, after their junction, their joint competition against the Hudson's Bay Company, were conducted with great extravagance. There had been frequent collisions between the Indians and the whites, and gradually everything became worse, until about the year 1811." (Evidence, question 5778.)

It was at this time that Lord Selkirk entered into close connection with the Hndson's Bay Company. According to the statement of his opponents, His Lordship's first intention was simply to purchase shares in the company as a stock-jobbing operation, but an examination of the rights conferred by the charter, having enlarged his views of the power and privileges of the company, he invested to the extent of £40,000, the total amount of stock being £100,000. It was, continue his opponents, by the influence this gave him, that he was able to obtain a grant of 116,000 square miles, notwithstanding the opposition of other shareholders. (Narrative, 1817, pp. 3 to 5). The Earl's own statement is, that the shareholders who opposed were partners of the North-West Company, and had purchased such shares as were in the market, for the purpose of offering a factious opposition to any proposal he had to bring forward. Mr. Edward Ellice, in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, already referred to, substantially confirms the statement of Lord Selkirk's interest in the company and the acquisition of the land, which he states was given as a free grant, adding, that after his connection with the company its movements became more active. No sooner was the grant made than a prospectus was issued in the United Kingdom, immediate preparations were made for its settlement, and Mr. Miles Macdonell was appointed to take charge of the arrangements for obtaining and settling the colonists on the Red River. The letters in note F, taken from Capt. Macdonell's letter-book, addressed to Lord Selkirk and others, give a narrative, almost from day to day, of the occurrences preceding the shipment up till the time when the emigrants reached the Red River.

The Miles Macdonell, thus appointed, generally but erroneously described as a captain in the Queen's Rangers, was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1767. In 1779, he was at Carleton Island with his father, a loyalist refugee from Tryon County in the State of New York, who held the rank of captain in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, of which Sir John Johnson was Colonel. Miles received, in 1782, his commission as ensign in the same corps, and served till its reduction in 1784 (C. 793, p. 68). Shortly after the close of the war, he returned to Scotland and in 1788, at the age of twenty one, he married there, Isabella Macdonald of Morar, with whom he came back to Canada (Miles was, it may be mentioned, thrice married). In 1794, he was appointed lieutenant in the second battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, to which his father, John Macdonell, Speaker of the Assembly in Upper Canada, had been gazetted as captain (Simcoe to Dorchester, 20th Decem-

ber, 1794, C. 791, p. 16. Littlehales to LeMaistre, 20th January, 1795, p. 23). In 1796, Miles received from Lord Dorchester his commission as captain. In 1800, he was stationed at Fort George (Niagara) where he served with the battalion till its reduction in 1802 (C. 794, pp. 102-104). A letter from his father, then lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, dated at Fort George, 10th July, 1800, throws a curious light on the interference with elections that was sanctioned at that time by the highest authorities.* The letter addressed to Major Green, Military Secretary, is in these terms :—

" Captain Miles Macdonell being desirous to assist at the approaching election in Glengarry for a member of the Provincial Parliament, I have to request of you to solicit His Excellency's permission for him to go down with Mr. Sheriff McDonell, who proposes to offer himself as a candidate for one of the ridings of that County. Captain McDonell's interest, joined to that which the Sheriff already possesses there, would, I make no doubt, secure the election in favour of Mr. McDonell." (C. 793, p. 62.)

After the reduction Miles lived in Glengarry, some of his letters being dated from Osnaburg, others from Cornwall.

It is believed that he was appointed to be one of the sheriffs of Upper Canada, but this seems doubtful. Mr. W. J. Macdonell, of Toronto, who was written to on the subject, gives it as a family tradition that his uncle Miles offered the reversion of the office to his brother (the father of Mr. W. J. Macdonell) and the Misses Macdonell, of Brockville, grand daughters of Miles, are positive that he was sheriff, but the evidence on the point is not satisfactory, and leads to the belief that it was another Miles who held the office, as it is certain that a Miles Macdonald was sheriff in 1808. In the public and private correspondence of Captain Miles Macdonell who went to Red River, there is not, so far as I have yet been able to see, a single reference to his holding the office. In the loyalist land grant book, his name occurs interlined in red ink, as receiving a grant on the 11th November, 1806, by Order in Council, his name having been omitted in 1784, at which date he would be about seventeen years of age. The difficulty of determining with respect to the question of identity is largely increased in the present case, as will be evident when the fact is stated, that in the one land grant book now referred to, there are, besides Macdonalds, 84 McDonells, nineteen being named John. The title of Esquire appears to have been attached to the names of those holding official positions, but the Miles Macdonell entered in that book, and who is so described as to leave no doubt that he was the same who served at Carleton Island, is called captain, not sheriff.

Leaving the question undecided, it is evident that if he were one of the sheriffs of Upper Canada, with a shrievalty extending from Glengarry to York (Toronto)

* The right of officers of the army, on active duty, to interfere in elections was generally recognized. Captain Compton, when in command of the 65th Regiment at Halifax, N S., on the 12th January, 1774, applied for leave of absence to go home for the purpose of canvassing for his friend, Colonel Vaughan, who was a candidate for the Borough of Berwick-on-Tweed. (S. 71, p. 16.)

he preferred military employment. On the 28th of January, 1807, his father, Colonel John Macdonell, sent a proposal, addressed to General Brock, offering to raise a regiment of Highland Fencibles in Glengarry (C. 795, p. 58.) In accordance with this proposal and in obedience to an order from Sir James Craig, Brock met Miles and the Rev. Alexander Macdonell (afterwards Bishop of Glengarry) to take into consideration the conditions submitted for raising the corps, and reported the result in a letter dated on the 17th March, 1808 (C. 795, p. 123.) In that letter he is called captain, not sheriff. The proposal led to nothing at the time, as appears by a letter from Lord Liverpool to Sir George Prevost, dated 30th March, 1812, in which it is said, referring to Sir James Craig's letters of 1808, on the subject, that it appears the zeal of the settlers had far exceeded their ability; all steps towards raising the corps were to be abandoned, but compensation was to be made to those who had been employed in services connected with the formation of the corps (C 796, p. 61.)

But although that special effort had been unsuccessful, the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles had been raised and the officers appointed in February, 1812, nearly two months before Lord Liverpool's letter was written, as appears by a memorandum signed "Edward Baynes, Colonel Glengarry Light Infantry," dated 3rd November, 1813, in which the names of the officers are given (C. 797, pp. 189–191).

During the time Miles was engaged in the abortive negotiations for raising a Glengarry corps he entered into correspondence with Lord Selkirk, through whom he transmitted a memorial to the Commander-in-chief for military employment. In a letter dated London, 6th December, 1809, his Lordship says that he has heard of an opening regarding which he could then enter into no explanation, "further than to express my conviction," the letter continues, "that if I can succeed in obtaining it for you, it will be more advantageous than that which you were desirous of obtaining last year," and urges him to be ready to come to London at a short notice.

On 10th of February, 1810, Lord Selkirk acknowledges receipt of a letter from Captain Macdonell, dated on the 8th of December, in which he asks for a recommendation that his son should receive an Ensign's commission. The son referred to was Mr. Donald Æneas Macdonell, late warden of Kingston Penitentiary, who received his commission and served for a number of years. In this second letter, Lord Selkirk urges strongly that Captain Macdonell should come to London, although no definite information can yet be given him as to the nature of the employment; he went and was engaged to act as Governor of the Red River settlement, as already mentioned.

The war between the North-West Company and Lord Selkirk, the death of Semple, the imprisonment of Miles Macdonell at Fort William and his removal to Montreal by the North-West Company, and the events of that stirring period in the

history of the North-West have been written on so fully that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to them thus briefly. Miles Macdonell in his later years lived at Point Fortune, on the Ottawa, where he died in 1828, in the sixty-second year of his age.

A letter by Lord Selkirk, dated 29th June, 1811, addressed to Captain Macdonell whilst he was still at Yarmouth, is of interest as showing some of the plans entertained by His Lordship. After expressing regret at the delay in the setting out of the expedition, which would probably prevent the emigrants from reaching Red River that season, he suggests as a last resource certain employment for them. His Lordship says:

"There is an object which the company have much at heart, but which they have not hitherto had sufficient strength of hands to accomplish, viz., the erection of a new factory in place of York, upon Seal Islands, near the mouth of the Nelson River. If your people were employed in that object for the winter, the company would be willing to pay their wages, and perhaps it may be more advisable to do this, than to make an abortive attempt to reach the interior; as by this means you could set out by the first of the navigation in spring, and reach Red River in the best of the season. After all, this would be a disagreeable resource, as losing a season, but it would be better than to run a risk of being frozen up before you reached the point of destination.

"If this resource is to be adopted, you will of course concert the details with Mr. Auld. I believe I mentioned that I am anxious to have the soundings of Nelson River taken, from Seal Islands down to the open sea. I beg that while you are at York, you will try to induce some of the officers of the ships to go and make the survey. I will pay a handsome premium to the individual who accomplishes it."

Great uncertainty exists as to the dates when various public works were constructed in Canada. This arises largely from the fact, that these were executed by the Imperial authorities, and that therefore no records exist in our departments which can throw light on the subject. In dealing with the documents relating to the Selkirk settlement, it was necessary to investigate some of the contemporary events bearing upon the history of Lord Selkirk's enterprises. In the course of this investigation, a plan and documents were found among the *Military Correspondence* (series C) in this branch, showing that in 1797-8, the North-West Company had built a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie. This canal being one of the earliest built on this continent, I thought it desirable to investigate the whole question of the construction of the first canals in Canada, the result of which I now beg to submit.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1867, being the last report of the old Province of Canada, contains a general account of the most important public works of Upper and Lower Canada, previous to the constitutional change which was about to take place.

At page 566 of this report, is the following account of certain of the canals, in these words:

"Prior to the construction of the Beauharnois Canal, the navigation between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis was effected by means of short canal locks at the Cascades, Cedars and Côteau du Lac.

Prior to 1804, they were as follow, viz.:

	Length of Canal.	Width of Lock.
At the Cascades—old French canal and lock at the Faucille, about	400 ft.	6 ft.
do do Trou du Moulin	200	6
do do Old lock at Split Rock	200	6
At Côteau du Lac—canal and two locks	900	7

These canals had a depth of 2½ feet on the mitre sills of the locks, which were of stone, and were designed for the passage of boats capable of carrying from 30 to 40 barrels of flour.

In 1804, the locks at "Split Rock" and "Côteau du Lac" were partly rebuilt, and a new canal, about half a mile in length, with 3 locks, 6 feet in width between the quoin-posts of the gates, was constructed at the foot of the Cascades, instead of the old French locks at the "Faucille" and the "Trou du Moulin."

The error committed in calling these *French* locks. arose from the Department of Public Works having been obliged to rely for information on local tradition, no reference being possible at the time to documentary evidence.

That these canals were not built during the French occupation, may be inferred with certainty from the negative evidence of Bougainville, who served with distinction under Montcalm (Mémoire sur l'Etat de la Nouvelle France, 1757). In this *Memoire*, Bougainville describes (p. 79) the passage of Montcalm, from Montreal upwards, speaks of the frightful rapids; gives in detail the names of the places passed; describes, briefly but forcibly, the Cascades, the Buisson, with its strong current, the difficult navigation over the whole course, and the portaging at various points, but makes no mention anywhere of a canal, except in speaking of Lachine, to which place, he says, a canal from Montreal had long been spoken of, but none built. It is clear, that situated as the French were after 1757, no canal could have been built in the interval before the Conquest in 1759 and 1760.

Knox, in the second volume of his "Historical Journal," at page 458, under date of September, 1760, describes the passage upwards from Montreal and the difficulties of navigation, but gives no hint of the existence of a canal.

The positive evidence is, on the other hand, very complete. Colonel Gother Mann, of the Royal Engineers, in his report on the state of the canals, dated 24th December, 1800, says that they were first built between 1779 and 1783, and recommends their enlargement (C. 38, pp. 1 to 8). The exact date of construction can be settled positively from the letters of Capt. Twiss, the commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, under whose direction the works were executed in accordance with the orders of Haldimand, then Governor, who designed these canals primarily for facilitating the transport of military stores and munitions, but with the secondary object of assisting the merchants. These letters are in the series B, of the Canadian Archives. Instead of putting the account in the form of a nar-

rative, I have preferred to quote the exact words of the engineer's letters. More space will thus be occupied, but it will, I think, be found more satisfactory by investigators. Writing on the 2nd December, 1779, to Haldimand, Twiss says of Côteau du Lac :—

"In its present state this will considerably advance the transport to the upper country, and I am now forming a plan to render the passage by bateaux still more convenient, and I hope we shall be able to complete it during next summer..... We examined the situation of Mr. Longueuil's mill, lately built at the Trou.* In some respects it has improved the navigation, in others impeded it, yet I think upon the whole, it is rather better than before, a proof of which is, that the conductors make no complaints.

"A little above this mill is one of the greatest obstructions in the whole rapids, which I conceive can easily be removed, at least I propose to try." (B. 154, p. 221.)

On the 5th of June, 1780, he thus writes to Haldimand:—

"Late last night I returned from visiting the Côteau du Lac, where I found everything pushing forward with great industry, and as the return of Sir John Johnson will enable us to increase the number of our workmen, I am in hopes to complete the locks for passing bateaux by the end of September. The work already done has enabled me to judge far more correctly of this situation than formerly, and has induced me to change the plan of the workmanship, and instead of having the sides of timber to build them of masonry. I sincerely wish your Excellency could see this post, as I am persuaded it will be formed into locks as useful to navigation as any in the world.

"The attempt made last winter to improve the passage thro' the Bisson (Buisson), a cloven rock, has succeeded only in part, and has since been hurt by the conductor throwing in loose stones, with a good intention, but with bad judgment—these stones must be removed and a small frame of oak introduced in their place. Drawing a sketch for this purpose and making the necessary arrangement that the iron work for the flood gates at Côteau du Lac may be made as soon as wanted.....will detain me, &c." (B. 154, p. 266.)

On the 15th February, 1781, he writes:

"We are just returned from visiting the Côteau du Lac, &c., the canal there is very complete and in good order, and so situated that it cannot possibly receive the least damage from the ice, but many difficulties still remain in the navigation about the Cedars, where a little labour properly conducted would be of great advantage to the public." (B. 154, p. 316.)

Haldimand, seeing that these canals would be recognized as of great advantage to the business of the merchants, gave instructions to Twiss to call a meeting, the result of which is stated in the letter from Twiss of the 19th February, 1781.

"At a meeting of the merchants whose goods pass the Coteau du Lac, I informed them it was Your Excellency's intention to persevere in improving the navigation to Carleton Island, but as their trade would always reap the advantage of such improvements, you thought it unjust the whole expense should fall on the Government, and therefore wished that each bateau belonging to each private person should pay a certain toll, whose amount should always be laid out in the said improvements. The justice of this was allowed, and they all voluntarily and with

* Subsequently known as the Trou du Moulin.

great cheerfulness consented to pay ten shillings currency for each bateau which passes the new locks..... We imagine (the toll) will produce from £120 to £160 currency per annum, so that I hope all improvements on this navigation will fall very easy on Government." (B. 154, pp. 318, 319.)

The amount of toll during the season of 1781 was, according to a letter from Twiss, of the 3rd of December:

263 bateaux.....	at 10s.	£131	10 0
2 canoes and 1 boat.....	do 5s.	0	15 0
		£132	5 0

In the same letter, he says:

"I minutely examined the progress made in our plan towards improving the navigation of the Cascades and the Cedars, and all difficulties considered, we are as forward as could be expected, but the season will not permit us to proceed except in enlarging and deepening the passage at the Split Rock, and in providing timber for the spring." (B. 154, pp. 353, 354.)

The report of the work done during the season of 1782 is given in a letter from Twiss, dated the 19th September of that year.

"On the 15th inst., Capt. Maurer and I left Montreal, and the same day examined the progress of the works at the Cascades, &c.

"At the Cascades the sides of the locks (are) carried out to their full length, and two pairs of gates hung, which are all the rapid requires, a part of the floor and the sluices still remain to finish, but I apprehend loaded bateaux will certainly pass in six or seven days, tho' after that a great quantity of stone must be brought and laid on the outside to secure this work against the ice.

"At the Little Rocks, six of the Cornish miners have been employed, where, by their great abilities and industry, they will in a few days open a commodious channel close to the shore, so that we all think the loaded bateaux will pass without difficulty and without the expense of flood gates.

"These miners have also been at work on the canal which avoids the Trou, but nothing can be completed here so as to be useful this season. The work at the Bisson (Buisson) is in the same predicament, and I propose during the winter to employ Mr. Muchmore to procure such timber as may be necessary for both these services, and then I think next summer, with the assistance of about forty workmen for two months, the navigation at both these places will be quite easy, yet still a thousand little improvements can be made, and indeed are necessary at almost every point, and as it appears to us beneficial to the transport to begin this service at present, I have ordered four miners to proceed next week to the Long Sault in order to blow a rock much complained of there, and on their return they are to attempt the improvement of several places between the Côteau du Lac and Lake St. Francis.

"Nothing can be done at the Côteau du Lac since Your Excellency visited that post, except pointing the walls of the locks, which for want of good workmen are not yet so waterproof as they ought to be, but they shall be attended to." (B. 154, pp. 407–8.)

At the Côteau du Lac, there were originally three locks, not two as stated in the report on Public Works already referred to. In a letter to Lord George Germaine by Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1780, giving an account of the works done during the year, and among others the improvements to navigation,

it is stated that a very complete canal is finished at the Côteau, by which bateaux pass through three locks. (B. 54, pp. 410–11.)

On the 22nd August, 1783, Captain Twiss reports the progress of the work during the season in these terms:—

"On Wednesday morning I left Montreal and visited (*sic*) the progress of the several canals, which fully answer my expectations, and I can assure Your Excellency that the whole will be completed about the 30th September, when I propose to discharge all the workmen employed there. In the meantime some little assistance will be required from expert miners, and therefore I write by this post to Lieut. Hockings to direct him to send here two such as soon as possible.

"The canal at Mons. Longueuil's mill I have directed to be finished, so as best to answer the king's service, and, at the same time, have insisted on Mons. Longueuil paying a part of the expenses.

"The money received this year at the several locks is as follows:—

The Côteau du Lac	£127	0	0
Between the Cascades and the Trou	46	15	0
	£173	15	0

"And when the lock at the Split Rock is finished, the toll upon each bateau will be 25 shillings. Now supposing the private trade only continues as for two years past, which has been about 260 batteaux each year, the sum received annually will amount to £325 currency, which sum I think cannot fail of paying all persons necessary to be employed, as well as all expenses for keeping the whole in the best repair possible, and whatever boats the king's service requires will of course always pass free." (B. 154, pp. 453–4.)

It is unnecessary for the present purpose, to follow the history of these canals further, yet a brief statement of the alterations made in 1804, may be useful. As already stated, Colonel Mann, in his report dated in December, 1800, recommended certain changes to be made in the Canals. He proposed to enlarge the opening of the gates at the Coteau du Lac to 9 feet 6 inches; to give an additional breadth of two feet to the canals and four feet to the locks and to deepen the whole one foot six inches. A similar enlargement was recommended for the canal at the Split Rock. For the canals at the Mill Rapid and Cascades, however, owing to their bad condition, to their liability to damage from ice, and to the consequent large annual expense for their maintenance, he proposed the construction of one canal to avoid both rapids. "At about nine hundred yards," he says, "above the Cascades, on the stream leading to the Grand or Ottawa River, and at nearly the same distance above the Mill Rapid on the Cataraqui River, a neck of land is formed, which presents a favourable situation for a permanent canal. The length across is fifteen hundred feet in a straight line on the course which I should propose the canal to run.....At the extremities of the section line the waters of the Cataraqui or St. Lawrence River were thirteen feet eight inches higher than those of the Ottawa River.....I propose to sink the canal three feet below the surface of the waters as they were when the level was taken, at which period they were uncommonly low. This will be more than sufficient to

float the largest boats and will allow for a still further decrease of the rivers. The canal should be ten feet wide and the locks twenty feet wide, and if they are each 120 feet long will allow six boats to pass at a time. I suppose that three locks will be required, &c." The total expense, he estimated, would be £2,871; towards defraying this he takes £600 as the annual amount received for tolls, the revenue from this source increasing steadily, the amount paid by the trade in 1799 having exceeded that in any previous year, and being more than double what it was in 1795. (C. 38, pp. 2-7.)

The original plan, with profile, accompanies the report from which these extracts have been made. The yearly reports made by the engineers of the progress of the work and the accounts of expenditure by the Commissary-General, show that the work was not completed till 1805, till which time the old locks were used, as is proved by a report dated 24th April, 1805, signed "John By, Lt. Royal Engrs," which gives an account of the damage done during the winter at the Cascades, Mill Rapids and Split Rock, with an estimate of the repairs necessary to enable bateaux to pass through during the next season of navigation. On the 16th January, 1804 (endorsed 1805, which is the correct date) Captain Bruyères, R. E., gives a detailed account of the progress of the work in the new canal (C. 38, pp. 68-70) and on the 7th March (pp. 72-74) states the expense already incurred to have been £2,521 9 9¼

Original estimate 2,881 0 0

Sum remaining to accomplish work £359 10 2¾

Sum proposed to continue the work in 1805 (details given) 831 13 9

Excess ..... £ 472 3 6¼

The additional expenditure was due to the difficulties encountered in the rock cutting. The canal still exists; the masonry, however, is showing signs of giving way, but the rock cutting appears to be almost unchanged. The gates are no longer on the locks, and owing to their absence, the waters rushing through have made a shoal at the Ottawa end, which impedes navigation. Preparatory to improving the channel, a dam has been built nearly mid-way between the extremities of the canal, to stop the flow of water by which the silting was caused. The remains of the other canals are perfectly visible.

The history of the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie is still more obscure than that of the St. Lawrence canals. The very existence of this canal has been entirely forgotten. Being a private undertaking, there are no records of the work in any public department, British or Canadian. Evi-

dence on the subject has been obtained solely from the papers concerning the disputes between the rival North-West Companies, and it is, therefore, necessary to give an abstract of the documents relating to their respective claims.

It has already been stated, that in 1798 the partners of the North-West Company disagreed, and a second company was formed. In 1799 the original North-West Company applied for a grant of land at the Sault Ste. Marie for a trading post, an application opposed by Messrs. Phyn Inglis & Co., the London agents for the X. Y. Company. The Duke of Portland, writing on the 13th March, 1800, to Lieut.-General Hunter, agreed with Messrs. Phyn, Inglis & Co., that the possession by the North-West Company of a tract of land on the Falls of the Strait of St. Mary would be highly injurious to others engaged in that (the fur) trade. His Grace adds: "I am strongly inclined to be of opinion that it must be very much for the benefit of the fur trade, that about four or five leagues, or perhaps the whole of the strait in question, should be forever retained in the hands of the Crown" (C. 363, pp. 4 to 6). In 1802, the disputes between the two companies were increasing in virulence. Messrs. McTavish, Frobisher & Co, on behalf of the North-West Company, applied in April of that year for the sole use of their improvements on the north side of the Sault Ste. Marie, "without giving sanction to a monopoly that might improperly affect the interests of others" (C. 363, p. 10). A quotation from their memorial will show what these improvements were. After setting out the efforts they had made to render the Indian trade free and independent of the American Government, by exploring and opening communications with the interior country through British territory, Messrs. McTavish, Frobisher & Co. continue:

"That in furtherance of the same view and contemplating the advantages of a free and unobstructed passage between the Lakes Huron and Superior, your memorialists, in the year 1797, caused a proper survey to be made on the British side of the Falls of St. Mary; the sixth part of the expense of which, amounting to about forty-five pounds, was defrayed by the house of Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.

"That in consequence of the report made of the said survey, your memorialists have since that period, actually cut a road forty-five feet wide across the carrying place, and opened a canal, upwards of three thousand feet in length, with a lock which raises the water nine feet, and have also erected thereon a saw-mill, storehouses and other necessary buildings for facilitating the navigation of said canal" (C. 363, pp. 8, 9).

They then give an account of the efforts they had made further to secure communication, by purchasing land from the Indians; by improvements at Kaministiquia, &c.; the great cost of the canal, increased by annual interest, and the charges for maintenance, salaries, &c., as the canal yielded no revenue but was merely intended for facilitating the transport between the lakes, &c., entitle them, they believe, to the sole use of all their improvements, but they represent further:

"That if Your Excellency should order the navigation of the aforesaid canal at the Falls of Saint Mary to be laid open, Your Excellency will be pleased to take

into consideration the great expense of that establishment, and allow an adequate toll on all property that shall be carried through the said canal, sufficient to indemnify your memorialists for a just proportion of the said expense and also proportionate to the benefit to be derived from the ease and security of the said navigation, until which period your memorialists must consider the said canal (but not the other channels, or the road on the British side) as private property, and will prevent all others benefiting by it" (C. 363, p. 10).

In a counter memorial signed by Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., and by Messrs. Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy & Co., at Montreal, on the 15th April, 1802, and at Quebec, by Mr. John Mure, on the 17th they speak of the canal constructed by the N. W. Co. as "a species of canal or dam, on the lower end of which they (the N. W. Co.) have erected a saw mill and which canal or dam facilitates the conveyance of merchandise and furs between the said lakes" (p. 11); insist on their right to make use of it, on payment of a reasonable compensation, and ask that a competent officer be sent to make a survey and report on the said canal or dam (p. 12).

On the 18th of April, 1803, Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., acknowledged receipt from Colonel Mann, through Capt. Bruyères, of a letter informing them that they were to have temporary occupation of lots 3 and 4 below the creek, and enclosing copy of the plan of St. Mary's. They complained also, that their opponents had been allowed to retain all they originally asked for (p. 29).

To make intelligible the plan accompanying the following letter, which shows the creek but not lots 3 and 4 below, it is necessary to publish nearly the whole of the letter from the same firm dated 23rd December, 1803. After explaining why they had delayed writing immediately on the return of Sir Alexander Mackenzie from the Grand Portage, and stating that he and Mr. Forsyth had sailed for London, by the "Euretta," the letter continues:

"On their (Sir Alexander and Mr. Forsyth's) arrival at St. Mary's last spring, the ground intended by Capt. Bruyères' report, for the accommodation of ourselves and associates in the North-West trade was again examined, from a desire to avoid further trouble to His Excellency; but Nos. 3 and 4 were still found too distant and unsuitable to our purposes except for pasture. To have built stores there would have subjected us to a considerable additional length of road, through much worse ground, and a heavy expense in making it, beyond what the line of road marked out by Lieut. Brice and Mr. DePincier, the surveyor required. In consequence, it was indispensably necessary to decide upon the situation for buildings, to be out of the power of the Americans, and time did not admit of previous communication thereon with His Excellency; a road was immediately begun as nearly in the line of that so marked out as the pickets of our opponents planted across it would permit. That road, by exertion and considerable expense, was rendered practicable before the close of the season, and next summer will be further improved.

"A situation upon a dry spot was marked out, contiguous to that road, for a house, and a temporary one erected, also for a temporary store, which will be replaced by more permanent ones, and next year a store immediately upon the waterside will be required to shelter goods as they are disembarked.

"We, therefore, on behalf of ourselves and associates in the North-West trade, to avoid further dispute with the other company, pray that His Excellency will be pleased to give us, by such instruments of writing as he shall see fit, the tem-

porary occupation (till His Majesty's service shall require the abandonment) for buildings of 150 feet in front on the water side below the Sault of St. Mary's, beginning at the north-east side of the road, and running back, parallel thereto, as far as the bend of the said road. There being on the water side, and further on, between our opponents and us, not only the line of road laid out by Lieut. Brice, but the breadth of the one made by us this year, there cannot be a better line of division to avoid dispute.

"We have no wish to interfere with any other part of the ground between the road and the creek, and we have no objection to the other company making a road of communication across the said 150 feet, from the portage road to lots Nos. 1 and 2, if they wish it, at a convenient distance behind the store we mean to erect near the water, therefore our occupancy of the space now prayed for cannot incommode them in respect to the pasturage of the residue of lots Nos. 1 and 2. Further to avoid altercation with the other company, in points not essential to us, we shall content ourselves with the road made by us, and not proceed at present in our claim to the use of the canal. To render the portage complete we shall have occasion for stores at the upper end, and accordingly we further solicit a permission of occupancy for about half an acre in superficies, near to the water, but on the other side of the road from where the upper store of the other company is built. To make the whole more comprehensible to His Excellency, we have enclosed a copy of the plan of part of the ground at the Sault of St. Mary's, and noted thereon what we now pray for, which will clearly show that the other company will have every reasonable accommodation, with a fair share round their buildings, and that we ask for nothing unreasonable." (C. 363, pp. 38 to 40.)

Gabriel Franchère (Relation d'un Voyage; Montreal, 1820, p. 276) states that on his arrival at the east end of Michipicoton Bay, on the 26th of July, 1814, he met Captain McCargo, and the crew of one of the schooners of the North-West Company, who had escaped from Sault Ste. Marie. About 150 Americans in command of Major Holmes had attacked the post, pillaged it of every article of value belonging to the company and to Mr. Johnston, and set fire to all the houses, stores, sheds, &c. On the 30th, he, with Mr. McGillivray and others, went to Sault Ste. Marie, where they found the ruins of the buildings, including the saw mill, still smoking, and the schooner driven down to the foot of the rapid, where she had burned to the water's edge.

Seven years subsequent to that date (in 1821) the North-West Company amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company, and new buildings were erected at the Sault. On the 1st March, 1824, "Thomas Thain, agent for the Hudson Bay Company in Canada," wrote to Colonel Darling, military secretary, offering "to enter into such arrangements for the sale of the buildings at present occupied by the servants of the company at St. Mary's as may suit the views of His Excellency." (C. 363, p. 152.)

In the course of the negotiations a plan of the buildings, &c., was sent, which shows the canal, *but not the lock*, there being marked, however, a race to the saw mill, which it is stated on the plan was built in 1821 (C. 363, p. 156).

The remains of the canal are still visible. Mr. Joseph Wilson, Collector of Customs at the Sault, in reply to inquiries, reports that there is a narrow channel which if a canal at all, was only wide and deep enough for bateaux and canoes.

Lithographed to accompany the Report on Canadian Archives for 1886, by Douglas Brymner, Archivist.

SKETCH of North Shore at St MARY'S

Road marked out by Lieut Brice - in Yellow

Road made by F.R & Co and their Associates - in Black

Track Road

Upper Landings

Lower Landings

Road to communicate with these Lots

Lot Nº1.

Lot Nº2.

Cottè's House

Creek

Richets old N.W. Co.

Canal

Part of Lake Superior

Part of Lake Huron

Belle-isle

50 100 150 200 400 600 800

Scale of Feet

a Dwelling House
b Store House
c Saw mill
d Store House

} Old N.W. Co.

The Green Lines designate the Grounds prayed for by F.R & Co *and their* Assocs

The Houses in *Green are those commenced or to be built by them*

That was all that was intended at the time of construction, as appears by a report made by Captain Bruyères, dated 10th September, 1802, which states:—

"The landing is in a bay immediately at the bottom of the fall on the nearest channel to the land of the north shore. A good wharf for boats is built at the landing, on which a storehouse, 60 feet long, 30 feet wide is erected. The wharf is planked, and pathways made and planked all around it. Close to the store a lock is constructed for boats and canoes, being 38 feet long, 8 feet 9 inches wide. The lower gate lets down by a windlass; the upper has two folding gates with a sluice. The water rises 9 feet in the lock. A leading trough of timber, framed and planked, 300 feet in length, 8 feet 9 inches wide, 6 feet high, supported and levelled on beams of cedar through the swamp is constructed to conduct the water from the canal to the lock. A road raised and planked 12 feet wide for cattle extends the whole length of the trough. The canal begins at the head of it which is a channel cleared of rocks and the projecting points excavated to admit the passage of canoes and boats. This canal is about 2,580 feet in length, with a raised bridge or pathway of round logs at the side of it 12 feet wide for oxen to track the boats. About 170 feet from the upper part of the canal a storehouse is built 36 feet long, 23 feet wide. An excellent saw mill for two saws is constructed and placed in a line with the lock parallel to it." (C. 382, p. 215.)

In 1851 two petitions were presented relative to the construction of a canal on the same side, one on behalf of Angus D. McDonell, of Toronto, praying for an act of incorporation for the construction of a ship canal around the Sault, the other from Frederick Chase Capreol, praying for a charter to be granted to him under certain stipulations for a canal at the Sault to connect Lakes Superior and Huron. A bill to incorporate the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company, represented by Mr. McDonell, was introduced and passed the second reading, but on the motion for a third reading on the 22nd July, 1851, Mr. (afterwards Sir Francis) Hincks moved its rejection, which was seconded by Mr. LaFontaine and carried.

Next year (1852) another petition for a charter was presented by Mr. Allan McDonell, of Toronto, but by this time the canal on the American side was begun by the State of Michigan and completed in 1855. A previous attempt made by that State in 1839 had been defeated by a misunderstanding between the State and the Federal Governments.

Much of the interest in the history of these canals lies in the fact that they were the germ of the canal system now in existence. The size at different dates may be compared. The dimensions of the first canals (1779-83) it is not easy to determine. The proposals made by Colonel Mann for the canal to avoid the Cascades, &c., (1801-1805) may be taken as the measure of the others. That at the Coteau du Lac, he proposed to enlarge by making the opening of the gates 9 feet 6 inches, to give an additional breadth of 2 feet to the canal and 4 feet to the locks and deepen the whole 1 foot 6 inches. (C. 38, pp. 1, &c.)

The first canal there (the others appear to have been smaller) must, therefore, in all probability have had the following dimensions: Width of lock, 16 feet, width of channel, 8 feet; depth, 1 foot 6 inches. There is no information as to the length of the lock.

Tabulating the figures according to dates, and taking throughout the gauge of the Lachine Canal for the more modern construction (leaving aside the other St. Lawrence and the Welland Canals, to simplify the comparison), the following progress is shown to this date.

	Width of Lock.	Width of Channel.	Depth.	Length of Lock.
1779–83	16 feet.	8 feet.	1·6 feet.	.....
1801–05	20 do	10 do	3·0 do	120 feet.*
1821–25	20 do	48 do	5·0 do	100 do
1843–48	45 do	120 do	9·0 do	200 do
1874–83	45 do	150 do	14·0 do	270 do

The sills on the Lachine Canal are now adapted to 14 feet, except on the two lower locks, where the depth on the sills is 18 feet.

A "Journal" of a visit to the Falls of Niagara, in July, 1787, by Captain Enys, of the 29th Regiment, will be found at Note A. The original, now deposited amongst the Archives, was in possession of his son in New Zealand, to which colony he had emigrated a number of years ago. At the exhibition held in Philadelphia, in 1876, Dr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, met Mr. Enys, who in the course of conversation respecting the changes that had taken place at Niagara, mentioned that he had his father's Journal in New Zealand, which he offered to send to Dr. Selwyn on his return home. Some time subsequently the Journal was sent, and transferred by Dr. Selwyn to the Archives Branch.

Owing to the interest felt in the question of the recession of the Falls, it has been decided to publish the Journal, together with a wood-cut of a slight pencil sketch which accompanies it. It is believed that the description will be of use to those who may visit the spot, and follow the route taken by Captain Enys.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1886.

* This length was made to enable six bateaux to be passed through at once. The dates indicate the beginning and completion of the works.

REPORT OF MR. JOSEPH MARMETTE,

Assistant Archivist.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the historical researches which, in pursuance of your instructions, I am continuing, in Paris, this year.

Having reached this city on the 31st July last, I at once resumed the work of analysing the documents relating to the history of Canada and Acadia, preserved in the Colonial Archives of the Département de la Marine. As in the past, my task is greatly facilitated by the extreme kindness manifested by M. Guēt, Directeur des Archives Coloniales, who combines the erudition of a paleographer with the exquisite courtesy of an accomplished gentleman.

The further I go with the examination of the vast collection of MSS. relating to New France, preserved in the Archives of this Department, the more I am impressed with their richness and importance. Day by day I find fresh evidence to show that an incalculable amouut of valuable matter relating to the internal history, trade, industry and material development of Canada, under French rule, has hitherto escaped the attention of our historians.

I would point out that among the abstracts from these documents, constituting the bulk of my report, the series comprised under the heading "Correspondance Générale," had been copied, in part, under the direction of M. Faribault, in 1853, but only as far as the end of volume 56. Now, inasmuch as that series alone comprises 124 volumes, it follows that the matter of 68 volumes and two *cartons* is as yet unknown in Canada. This is without taking into account some 400 volumes and cartons, which I shall have to examine when I have finished the "Correspondance Générale."

To give an idea of the novelty, interest and importance of the matters by which I have been struck, in that portion of the correspondence of the Governors and Intendants of New France, which I have perused during the past four months, I beg to offer in this preliminary report, a few quotations intermingled with such reflections as these interesting papers, as a whole, have suggested.

It was not until the beginning of the 18th century, after the firm administration of Frontenac had secured peace with the Iroquois, conquered at last, that the colony —up to that time all but restricted to the three small towns, Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and paralyzed by the terror resulting from the unceasing incursions of the savage warriors of the Five Nations—began really to develope itself. Under a series of able Intendants, such as the elder and younger Raudots, Bégon, and above all, Hocquart, who succeeded each other from 1705 to 1748, Canada expanded day by day beneath the sun of civilization and progress.

On the banks of the St. Lawrence the primeval silence of the vast woods gives place to the sturdy strokes of the pioneer's axe. The forest is cut down, and cottages, villages, and parishes spring up. The howling wilderness of yesterday is covered with golden harvests of grain, and the hillsides are teeming with luxurious vegetation. With a steady increasing number of vessels arriving from Europe, navigation pushes its way onward and secures its empire over the mighty river. Science maps out an easier path across the mighty highway connecting France with her North American possessions. And then, in proportion as the colony derives its own subsistence from the soil, we find her sending to her mother land and foreign countries the wealth of her products. Her gigantic pines and oaks proudly bear the flag of France to the furthest points of the globe. Our resinous trees furnish tar, and rendered impermeable therewith the ships built in the infant city of Champlain, set sail for the old world, loaded down with the choice furs of our wild animals and fish oils from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

And while the sonorous dome of the great pines resounds with the clang of the St. Maurice forges, beating out the first ore extracted from Canadian soil, the dying moans of the last of the savage tribes, struggling against French civilization, expire afar off on the plains of the Mississippi, that great artery which thereafter became

the channel of a new life between Louisiana and Canada. And, strange to say, we find the oldest and cruellest enemies of New France, the Iroquois, reduced by Frontenac some forty years before, marching side by side with our militia and our old Indian allies, to humble the pride of the Foxes, the Chickasaws and the Sakis, an ephemeral faction of whom we get a momentary glimpse amidst the misty swamps of the south-west—the last rampart of an expiring barbarism.

By the forest paths of the new world, now become less dangerous, by the devious course of its rivers and inland seas, which had now become more practicable, our explorers and hardy bush-rangers pushed forward, enlarging the possessions of France. And while a chain of forts spring up in the valley of the Mississippi and on the shores of Lake Champlain, destined to bind Canada with Louisiana and isolate the English colonies lining the Atlantic seaboard, La Verendrye, in search of the still mysterious Pacific, discovers the now fertile plains of the North-West, destined to be the granary of Canada and perhaps ere long that of the old European continent.

But this adventurous spirit, this incredible expansion of the little Franco-Canadian people, was not unaccompanied with danger to the life of the colony. Enlightened minds in France had already become alarmed at this premature scattering of forces. The edits against the "coureurs des bois" became more and more severe, and it was found necessary to gather the colonists into groups and centres. Thus on the 24th of May, 1728, De Maurepas, Minister of Marine, writes to Dupuis, then Intendant of Canada: "The policy of the people of New England being to labour at the thorough cultivation of their farms and to push on their settlements little by little, when it comes to a question of removing to a distance they will not consent to do so, because the expense would fall upon themselves. * * * * The settlers of New France are of a different mind. They always want to push on, without troubling themselves about the settlement of the interior, because they earn more and are more independent when they are further away. The result of this difference in the mode of proceeding is, that their colonies are more densely peopled and better established than ours."

If we turn aside from the great lines of the history of wars, industry and commerce, and seek the more restricted, but no less interesting, field of the social life, domestic manners and character of our ancestors, there is no lack of new matter to excite our curiosity; and firstly, we have a striking portraiture of the Canadians by the Intendant Hocquart, written in 1737:—"The Canadians," he says, "are naturally tall, well made and sturdy. Owing to the fact that the industrial arts are not restricted by trade organizations, and that in the early days of the settlement of the colony mechanics were scarce, necessity compelled them to resort to mechanical industry from generation to generation. All the inhabitants of the rural districts are skilled in the use of the axe. They make for themselves nearly all their farm implements, and build their own houses and barns. Many of them are weavers, and make coarse linen and cloth they call 'droguet,' with which they clothe themselves and their families. They love to be distinguished and caressed, and are extremely sensitive to contempt or the smallest punishment. They are reserved, vindictive, given to drunkenness, using largely of spirituous liquors, and have the reputation of not being truthful. This description is applicable to the greater number, and more especially to the country people. The townspeople are less vicious. They are all attached to their religion. There are but few criminals. They are flighty and self-conceited, and hence they do not succeed as they might in the arts, agriculture and trade. To this must be added idleness, which is induced by the long and rigorous winter. They are fond of hunting, sailing and travelling, and have not the coarse, rustic appearance of our French peasants. They are, generally speaking, docile enough when stimulated by a sense of honour and justly ruled; but they are naturally refractory."

The writer afterwards deals with the nobility, the army and the militia. He then takes up agriculture and commerce, mining, shipbuilding, Indians and missionaries. In relation to the education of men, he says:—"All the education received

by the sons of officers and gentlemen amounts to extremely little; they are barely able to read and write; they are ignorant of the first elements of geography and history. It is extremely desirable that they should be better instructed."

Hence the superiority of Canadian women, which we find mentioned in the writings of many travellers of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. The fact was, that in this young community the military element predominated, and youths of good family left school at fifteen in order to enter themselves as cadets and make their way in the army, most of the noble families being poor. The girls, on the other hand, had ample leisure for a more careful and extended education in the convents of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. This is what M. Hocquart says of Canadian women:—"They are keen-witted and intelligent, and this gives them an advantage over the men in nearly every rank of life. The peasants never undertake or conclude any matter of importance without their advice and approval. In many cases the wives of traders manage the business matters of their husbands, and it is extremely rare to find them addicted to play or amusement. The wives of the officers are generally fond of dissipation; they often gather at the houses of the General and Intendant. As is the case the world over, they solicit favours for their husbands, children and relatives; but there is no evidence that their influence has ever resulted in acts of injustice or in anything prejudicial to the King's service, notwithstanding that some of them are commonly credited with an amount of influence which in reality they do not possess. They are all fond of dress, and there is no difference, in that respect, between the wife of a *petit bourgeois* and the wife of a gentleman or of an officer." *

The chronicler and the romance writer, eager for anecdotes and adventures, will also find suitable matter in the escapades of Mlle. André daughter of Pierre André, Sieur De Leigne, "Lieutenant Général, civil et criminel," of Quebec. The frivolous conduct of this young girl, who was somewhat given to flirtation, compelled her father and MM. deBeauharnois and Hocquart to send her to France. She was accordingly placed on board the King's ship; but on the following night, assisted by two young officers (smitten doubtless by her charms) she made her escape, disguised as a man, and succeeded in getting ashore. On the morrow, however, weary of her attire and the difficulties of her position, she surrendered herself and took passage voluntarily on "La Renommée," for France. But in the following year she returned unexpectedly to Quebec. And we find MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart writing to the Minister, 4th October, 1737, as follows: "Dlle. André has managed to return to Canada and is now with the family of M. Lanouiller, her brother-in-law. This is a suitable home for her, Mme. Lenouiller being a virtuous and sensible woman. Her father refused to receive her; but with time all will come right. The authors of her flight of last year, Sieurs de St. Vincent the younger, and Duplessis, were imprisoned, the former in Fort Chambly and the latter at Three Rivers. Sieur de St. Vincent had conceived an attachment for Mlle. André who is sprightly, clever and pretty. He has been threatened with a long term of imprisonment if he should again afford grounds for scandal in relation to that young lady. The two youths have been sufficiently punished. There is some pity for the young girl's position. But Sieur de St. Vincent has done his duty throughout in a manner entirely above reproach."

We get a last glimpse of this gay young lady in a joint letter of the Governor and the Intendant, dated 11th October, 1736: "Sieur de St. Vincent, the younger, and Duplessis have been notified that His Majesty was pleased to declare the term of imprisonment they had undergone, for aiding in the escape of Dlle. André, sufficient. The father of the latter declares that he has forgiven her; but he has not consented to receive her into his house. She is boarding at a farmhouse in Beauport; time will make matters right."

A more fantastical story still is that of Esther Brandeau, a young Jewess, who arrived at Quebec, in 1738, disguised as a boy. Her sex having been accidentally

* These two portraits are evidently written by Hocquart's own hand, as is clearly established by a comparison with an autograph letter of this Intendant at folio 213 of volume 67 of *Correspondance Générale*.

discovered, the Intendant put her under arrest and sent her to the General Hospital, where she was given her freedom. M. Hocquart writes to the Minister as follows, and asks for instructions: "Since her arrival at Quebec she has been quite discreet in her conduct. She seems anxious to become a convert to Catholicism, but dreads the arrival of some of her relatives."

The following is the declaration made by Esther Brandeau, dated 15th September, 1738: "This day, before the undersigned, '*Commissaire de Marine, chargé à Québec de la police des gens de mer*,' appeared Esther Brandeau, aged about twenty years, who embarked at LaRochelle as a passenger, dressed in boy's clothes, under the name of Jacques La Fargue, on the vessel 'St. Michel,' Sieur de Salaberry, commander, and declared her name to be Esther Brandeau, daughter of David Brandeau, a Jew, trader, of Saint Esprit, diocese of Daxe, near Bayonne, and that she is of the Jewish religion; that five years ago her father and mother placed her on a Dutch vessel, Captain Geoffroy, in order to send her to Amsterdam to one of her aunts and to her brother; that the vessel having been lost on the bar of Bayonne, in the moon of April or May, 1733, she was happily brought safe to shore with one of the crew, that she was received by Catherine Churiau, a widow living at Biaris; that two weeks thereafter she started dressed as a man for Bordeaux, where she shipped as a boy, under the name of Pierre Mansiette, on a vessel commanded by Captain Bernard, destined for Nantes; that she returned on the same vessel to Bordeaux and there shipped again in the same capacity on a Spanish vessel, Captain Antonio, for Nantes; that on reaching Nantes she deserted and went to Rennes where she took service as a boy at the house of one Augustin, a tailor, where she remained six months; that from Rennes she went to Clissoy where she took service with the Recollets as a servant and to run messages; that she remained three months in the convent and left without warning for St. Malo, where she found shelter at the house of a baker named Scruanne; that she next went to Vitré to get a place there and entered the service of Sr. de la Chapelle, an ex-captain of infantry; that she left the situation because her health rendered her unable to watch the said Sr. la Chapelle who was always sick; that when returning to Nantes, and when one league from Noisel, she was taken for a thief and confined in the prison of Noisel aforesaid; that she was set free, after twenty-four hours, because it was found that a mistake had been made; that she then went to La Rochelle, where assuming the name of Jacques La Fargue, she took shipping as a passenger on the said vessel, 'St. Michel.'"

"Upon which declaration we called upon the said Esther Brandeau to state for what reason she had so concealed her sex during five years. Whereupon she said: That when she escaped from shipwreck and reached Bayonne she entered the house of Catharine Churiau, as above stated, that the latter made her eat pork and other meats the use whereof is forbidden among the Jews, and that she thereupon resolved not to return any more to her father and mother in order that she might enjoy the same liberty as the Christians.

"Whereof we have indited these presents as our *procès-verbal*. And the said Esther Brandeau hath signed with us, on the day and in the year aforesaid.

"Collated,

"(Signed) VARIN."

On referring to the "*Ordres du Roy et Dépêches aux Colonies, Minutes des Lettres*, 1739, *Amérique, Colonies, B.* 68," I find on fol. 29 of the part intituled "Canada," 21st April, the following answer from the Minister: "I do not know whether we should fully credit the declaration made by Esther Brandeau, who went out to Canada last year disguised as a boy on the vessel 'St. Michel,' and stated that she was a Jewess. However, that may be, I have approved of your course in placing her in the General Hospital at Quebec, and I shall be very glad to hear of her conversion. In further dealing with her you will be guided by her conduct in the colony and by the information to be sent to you by Sr. Pelissier, Ordonnateur of Bayonne, in her regard."

On the 27th September, 1739, M. Hocquart, writing again to the Minister, says: "M. Pelissier, whom I had informed as to the adventures of Esther Brandeau, a young

Jewess who came to this country last year, writes to say that she may be the illegitimate child of David Brandeau, a Jew of Bayonne, who told him that he had still eight children at home and that the other four children were dead. I have again questioned the girl; in order to get at the truth, I send to M. de Rostan the statement she has made to me as to certain matters relating to her family. She is so flighty that she has been unable to settle down at the General Hospital or at any of the several private houses where I had her placed. The turnkey of the prison is the last who has had her in charge and has given her a home. Her conduct has not been absolutely bad, but her character is fickle and she is at one time docile and at another rebellious under the instructions kindly given her by zealous ecclesiastics. Nothing is left me but to send her back. Sieur Lafargue, master of the vessel 'Le Comte de Matignon,' is to take charge of her and deliver her over to M. de Belamy."

There is no further mention of the adventures of Mlle. Esther Brandeau.

As a last instance illustrating manners in the 18th century, I may mention the petition of Jacques François De Bouchel, Sieur D'Orval, (*) sent to the Minister in 1735. His petition sets forth that, having had the misfortune of losing his father in 1730, he was in hopes of succeeding him as "*Lieutenant Général des Eaux et Forêts*" of the Duchy of Valois—an hereditary office in his family—when his mother and younger brothers made him sell it, promising him that the Duc des Gesore would give him a lieutenancy of infantry. Far from that, he says, he was arrested and taken to the Citadelle de Guise at Chateau Thierry, whence he was removed in a chain gang to the Islands. He was then sent to Canada and there left by his family entirely without resource (†). He concludes by asking for his recall to France, a pension of 500 livres, and his effects withheld by his relatives.

But to make an end of these piquant tales, which, trifling though they may appear at a first glance, enable the chronicler and romance writer to give a faithful picture of past times, I have reserved for the last the quotation of documents of a character highly important just now when a great company is suing the Province of Quebec for the property of the Seigniory of Mingan.

It is notable that in 1661 the Compagnie Des Indes Occidentales conceded the property of the Seignory of Mingan to Sr. Brissot de la Rivière, who began to set up fishing establishments. But the deed of grant having been destroyed at the burning of Quebec (the lower town, probably, which happened in 1682) the Fermier of the Domain claimed, in 1732, that a portion of the Seigniory of Mingan, to wit, "L'Isle-aux Œufs à prendre jusqu'à la rivière de Moisy," formed part of the Domain of Tadousac, and asked that it be reunited thereto. In order to obviate all controversy, the Bissot heirs abandoned the land claimed by the Fermier of the Domain, but demanded a decree confirming their title "to the property, possession and enjoyment of the land remaining to them out of the tract included in the concession made to François Bissot, the elder." Their petition, dated in 1738, is to be found in Vol. 59, under date of 1733 (*sic*) with other documents relating to this Seignory, on folios 285 to 317.

On the other hand, Sr. Jacques de Lafontaine, who had married a Dlle Bissot was also at the same period in difficulty with his co-heirs, amongst others the widow Jolliet, who complained to the Minister in 1735 (*See* below abstracts of "Correspondance Générale, Vol. 63) that Sr. de Lafontaine "wanted to appropriate all the profits of the post of Mingan and the Island of Anticosti." Besides that part of the Seigniory of Mingan to which he was entitled as an heir to the Bissot Estate, he had secured for himself, but for his life only, a grant of land on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Now, at the period with which we are dealing, Lafontaine asked that the grants made to himself might be changed to a grant in perpetuity. In view of these facts and of the difficulties which had arisen amongst the Bissot heirs, de Maurepas, then Minister

(*) Sieur D'Orval is a type of the many sons of good families who were sent by their parents to Canada, in order to divert them from the fiery passions of youth, as may be seen from the correspondence of the French Governors and Intendants.

(†) We often find the Governor and the Intendant complaining that there are too many youths in the same position and a burthen on the Colony.

of Marine, answered (by three letters which I shall now give) in a manner amounting it would seem almost to *une fin de non recevoir* in relationd to the property of the grants in dispute. These answers from the Minister are to be found in the series intituled : *Ordres du Roy et Correspondance Ministérielle, Minutes des Lettres*, 1738, *Amérique, Colonies*, 1738, *B.* 66.

"VERSAILLES, 9th April, 1738.

"To MM. DEBEAUHARNOIS and HOCQUART.

"GENTLEMEN,—François Bissot, son and heir of François Bissot de la Rivière, in his own name and in behalf of the other co-heirs of his father, represents that in 1661 la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales conceded to his late father a tract of land called L'Ile-aux-Œufs, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence below Tadousac, near Monts Pelés, with the right to hunt and to establish on the mainland, from Ile-aux-Œufs to Sept Iles and in Grande Ance, extending towards the Esquimaux, sedentary fisheries for seal, whale and porpoise, at an annual rental of 2 winter seal or 10 '*livres tournois*.'

"That in truth, the deed of grant having been destroyed in the fire which occurred at Quebec, he is not in a position to produce it; but that the said deed is set out in another 'Acte de Foy et Hommage' made by Bissot the elder, for the land granted on the 11th February, 1668. That the said François Bissot and after him François Bissot his son, have always lived on the said grant.

"That the houses and establishments thereon erected by them having been burnt there several times by the English, they rebuilt them each time. That in 1732, the Fermier of the Domain claiming that Ile-aux Œufs, as far as the river Moisy, formed part of the Domain of Tadousac, asked that it be reunited thereto and for payment of arrears of rental due by the Bissot heirs.

"That in order to obviate all controversy, the said heirs abandoned the tract claimed by the Fermier of the Domain, and prayed for a confirmation of the remainder of the land comprised in the concession to Bissot the elder.

"That on the 12th May, 1733, M. Hocquart issued an ordinance whereby in view of the abandonment by the said heirs of the land in question, they were discharged from the arrears of rental, and as to the confirmation of the remaining land they were referred to His Majesty for a decision.

"Under these circumstances Sr. Bissot has prayed that in order to secure his rights and those of his co-heirs, they be granted letters confirming them in the property, possession and enjoyment of the land remaining to them out of that comprised in the grant made to François Bissot de la Rivière, their *autheur*.

"You will be good enough to verify the facts he has alleged and inform me of the result of your inquiry, and give me your advice as to the request made by him, so that I may place His Majesty in a position to decide as he may think proper.

"If you judge it to be right to grant the confirmation asked for, you will be careful to give me a clear description of the lands it will be proper to include therein. But in the inquiry you are to make in this matter you will be careful not to propose anything of a nature to prejudice the domain of His Majesty."

"Your obedient servant,

"(Not signed) (*)

"Duplicates to MM. Beauharnois and Hocquart."

"VERSAILLES, 21st April, 1739.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letters of 3rd and 8th Ju. of last year.

"I have considered the explanations you sent me as to the application of the late Sr. François Bissot for letters confirming him and the other co-heirs of his father in possession of the land on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, alleged to have

(*) M. Guët, *Directeur des Archives Coloniales*, at the *Ministère de la Marine*, tells me that copies of these "Ordres du Roy et correspondance Ministérielle," authenticated by him, are considered to be legal documents.—J. M.

been granted by La Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, in 1661, to his father, although the Bissot heirs are not now in a position to represent the concession of the said land, nevertheless, inasmuch as it appears from the extract from the land roll of the said Company that Sr. Bissot the elder had derived the said land as a seigniory from the said Company, that the deed of grant which had been sent to him is inserted in the said extract, and that moreover, the said Bissot and his successors established a post and have carried on trade and hunting and fishing thereupon, without any trouble, over some 150 leagues of coast, it is right to consider all these circumstances and they would have induced me to advise the king to confirm the Bissot heirs in the possession of part of the said extent of coast; but in view of what you have stated as to the present circumstances of that family, and as to the controversies to which such confirmation might give occasion, I have adopted the course suggested by you, of suspending any settlement in this matter, and have merely induced His Majesty to consent that the heirs may hold the extent of coast specified in your letter, from the boundary of the Domain of Tadousac down the river as far as the boundary of the concession of Sr. Lafontaine, with such a depth as you may appoint, His Majesty being prepared to abide by your action in that behalf. Nevertheless, it is not his intention to leave this matter undecided. His wish is that you should strive to bring the Bissot heirs to a settlement of this matter amongst themselves, that you should then inquire whether it be advisable to let them retain the same extent of land, or to reduce their holding in order to settle other grantees, should any such appear; and that you should find means of suggesting some arrangement which, while securing the rights of the heirs, may combine justice to them with the general good of the colony. I beg that you will proceed to effect this settlement as soon as possible and enable me to report to His Majesty thereupon."

To the same of the same date.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received your letters of the 1st and 10th Oct., and papers enclosed therewith.

"I have considered the representations made by S. de la Fontaine in relation to the grant you sent him for the north shore of the St. Lawrence, for fishing and seal-hunting there during 9 years, and I find that in place of the confirmation of this grant for his lifetime, which he first asked for, he now requests that it be confirmed purely and simply in perpetuity to himself, his heirs and assigns. The king has not thought proper to grant such confirmation; and it is evident from the controversies now occasioned by former grants of this kind, that it is not expedient to make them without full consideration. Sr. de la Fontaine can, nevertheless, still carry on his work with all the care which you say he has exhibited up to the present; and when the 9 years of his grant shall have expired, His Majesty will decide to give him a new one, should he be found to have deserved it; and, moreover, in the event of his death, His Majesty would, in behalf of the family, take into account any establishments he may have created.

"As to his request that the islands, islets and beach adjacent to his grant should be included therein, I was quite convinced that you had some reason for not including them, and the contention of the Jolliet heirs was a sufficient one for that. It is right to maintain the heirs in the enjoyment of the islands, since they hold a title to them and have always resorted to them; but, on the other hand, a simple right to establish fisheries on the islands must not, as you say, prevent sedentary establishments on the mainland, which cannot be worked without the help of the said islands. Under the circumstances, His Majesty approves of your suggestions to maintain the Jolliet heirs in the possession of the said islands, and to bind them at the same time to give to parties who hold, or who may hereafter hold, concessions on the mainland, such of the said islands as they may require for the establishment of their sedentary fisheries, in consideration of the payment of 20, 30 and up to 50 (livres) for each league in extent of the said islands, reserving, nevertheless, to the proprietors the right of hunting seal with the gun on all the islands, in common with the *concessionnaires*,

after the expiration of the time for sedentary fishing. You might issue an order respecting these matters and making every possible provision requisite to prevent disputes between the proprietors and the *concessionnaires*."

I have sought in vain in the subsequent volumes of the "Ordres du Roy, &c., &c.," for anything showing that the king ever confirmed the parties in question in the property they claimed; I have found nothing up to the present. It may, therefore, perhaps be concluded that delays having occurred after 1739 and the seven years war intervening—and then the cession of Canada to England—the question of the confirmation of the title of the Bissot heirs to Mingan of necessity remained unsolved.

I now close my brief survey of the documents, replete with interest for Canada, even from a material point of view, which I have found in the "Archives Coloniales de la Marine," and I strongly recommend that they may be copied with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARMETTE,

Assistant Archivist.

PARIS, 9th December, 1886.

SYNOPSIS OF MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CANADA PRESERVED IN THE COLONIAL ARCHIVES OF THE MINISTERE DE LA MARINE.

(*Continued.*)

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1710.

VOLUME 31.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. RAUDOT, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1710. June Quebec. Letter from M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister as to the state of the colony and the attacks to which it is exposed on the part of the English. Fol. 3. 5 medium pages, say 4 pp.

October 25, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. He defends himself against the charges made against him, especially as to the Hudson's Bay expedition and Sieur de Manteht. Deals with the trade in spirituous liquors. Difficulties between Corneau and Villenouvelle. Earnest desire of the Governor to live on good terms with Raudot the Intendant. Fol. 7. 14 medium pages, say 10 pp.

November 2, De Vaudreuil and Raudot to the Minister. They inform him of the loss of "La Bellone." Recommend Sieur de Louvigny for commander at Michillimakinac. Too many horses in the colony. List of the troops. English Catholics in the country. Medals for the Indians. Zeal of the Sieurs de Longueuil and de Joncaire. Relations with the Indians. Stone fort to be constructed at Chambly. Commerce. The Iroquois seeking vengeance for the death of two of their people, &c Fol. 15. 43½ medium pages, say about 30 pp.

October 31 and November 3, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Attack and retreat of the enemy. The Onontagués and the Agniers are faithful. The Iroquois demand the surrender of the murderers of their two people. News from Boston; the English subsidizing the Iroquois against the colony. Importance of the post of Chambly. Detroit. Applications for officers' commissions. Fol. 39. 46 medium pages, say about 32 pp.

Mem., unsigned. Marquise de Vaudreuil to Comte de Pontchartrain. Success of negotiations with the Onnontagés and Sonnontouans. Labourers needed in the colony. The excessive number of horses prevents the young men from using snowshoes as in the past. Fol. 67. 7 pp.

1709 (*sic*). July 5, Quebec. Copy of letter from de Rouville and de Laperrière respecting their expedition to the river "Pinitigout" against "les découvreurs Anglais." Fol. 106. 5 medium pages, say 4 pp.

Examination of Geroc Troul (?) a Dutchman from Orange, a farm labourer. Fol. 110. 4¼ medium pages, say 3 pp.

1710. October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Nicolson. Regrets the petty war between the inhabitants of neighbouring colonies; it would long since have ceased had his fair proposals been accepted. De Rouville and Dupuis are appointed to settle the matter of the English prisoners. His high opinion of Evington who was sent by Dudley. Fol. 121. 10 medium pages, say 9 pp.

1711 (*sic*). January 14, De Vaudreuil to Dudley, Governor of Boston. Exchange of prisoners. Has advanced the money asked for to Evington, to Capleton and to Scheldine, &c. Fol. 126. 6½ medium pages, say 5½ pp.

1710. October 11, Letter from Nicolson to Vaudreuil. Taking of Port Royal and adjacent country by the English. Hopes de Vaudreuil will do his utmost to prevent the Indians from committing their usual cruelties

He himself will treat prisoners with all possible leniency. Fol. 129. 5½ medium pages, say 4 pp.

1711. October 14. Nicolson to Vaudreuil. To furnish Sieur Jean L'Evington* all the money he may require.

1711 (*sic*). September 7, Basin of Mines. Père Bonaventure, Recollet missionary at the Mines, to de Vaudreuil. "The settlers have come to an understanding with the English, who have promised to leave them undisturbed. They remain, nevertheless, devoted to France. MM. de St. Castin and Clignancourt return to Canada." Fol. 136. 3 pp.

1710. Census of Detroit de Pontchartrain. Fol. 160. 2 pp.

May 23, Versailles. De Pontchartrain to Raudot. Fol. 161, 3½, say 4½ pp.

October 29, Quebec. De Ramezay to Minister. Regrets loss of his last letter in the capture of "La Bellone." Defends himself against charges made against him. Construction of Fort Chambly. The English preparing to attack the colony. Preparations for defence. Asks for advancement for his children and a gratuity for himself. Fol. 167. 5 pp

October 18, Quebec. D'Aigremont to Minister. Matters at Forts Frontenac and Detroit. Dissimulation of Lamothe. Trading licenses. *Coureurs des bois.* Commends d'Argenteuil, de Lignery and de la Noue to the kindness of the Minister. Michillimakinac. Difficulties between the Governor and d'Eschambault. De Longueuil and the Iroquois. Fol. 172. 16 medium pages, say 12 pp.

October 3 and 10, Montreal. D'Aillebout d'Argenteuil to the Minister. Thanks him for granting him a company. Gives account of his mission to Sault Sainte Marie and Michillimakinac. Fol. 185. 7½ large pages, say 9 pp.

January 15, Mem. on state of colony of Canada in November, 1709. Fol. 190. 4 large pages, say pp

November 2, Quebec. Monseignat to Minister. Estate of Marquis of Crisasy, deceased. Fol. 194. 2 pp.

Record intituled "*Lettres au net : travail avec le Ministre.*" Memorials, *placets* and claims of certain individuals, with the Minister's instructions thereupon. Contains curious details. From fol. 197 to 259, say 80 pp.

Sundry memoirs respecting the administration and affairs of La Compagnie du Canada. From Fol. 262 to end of volume, say 65 pp.

END OF VOL. 31.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1711.

VOL. 32.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. RAUDOT, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

No date. Raudot and d'Aigremont to the Minister. Pending M. Begon's arrival, Raudot has surrendered his powers into the hands of d'Aigremont. Exorbitant claims of Subercasse. Discovery of a lead mine in the Seigniory of Varennes. Commerce. Affairs of the company. Matters relating to several individuals. Fol. 10. 24 medium pages, say 20 pp.

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*This name is written three different ways in these papers.

1711. April 25, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Details as to the taking of Por Royal by the English, who are, it is said, about to attack us. Quebec. M. de St. Castin. Necessity of retaining the friendship of the Iroquois. Fol. 24, 15 pages, say 12 pp.

No date. "List of officers now in France." Fol. 40. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. DeVaudreuil to the Minister. As to measures adopted against the invasion of the country by the English. Fol. 41. About 40 pp.

November 8, Quebec. Same to same. Retreat of the English. Difficulty between Lamothe Cadillac and Laforest. Drawbacks resulting from trading licenses granted. Situation of Acadia. Trésorier de la Marine to be ordered to pay certain bills of exchange. Application for arms and ammunition. Good conduct of Sieur Duplessis. Changes amongst the officers. The English in consternation at their repulse. From Fol. 65 to 81. 36 pp.

March 10, Mem. of de Vaudreuil to serve as instructions to officers and voyageurs appointed to bring down Indians from the upper countries to Montreal. Fol. 82. 20 medium pages, say 18 pp.

June 6, De Vaudreuil to Dudley. Regrets not having been able to sign the articles respecting all English prisoners, the demand formulated not being reasonable. Some of the prisoners do not wish to return, among others Miss Wheelwright. Will send back those he can control. Fol. 94. 5 medium pages, say 4 pp.

October 22, "Copie de la délibération de la Compagnie de la Colonie." (Minutes of proceedings of company.) Fol. 97. 2½ pp.

September 8, Letter from Père Félix, missionary at Minas. The English have treated the Acadians with much humanity. Misery of the latter. Noble conduct of Clignanc urt during the siege. Baron de St. Castin reaches Quebec. "He will ever keep alive among the people the fidelity they owe to the King of France." Fol. 99. 3 pp.

November 1, Montreal. De Ramezay, Commandant at Montreal, to M. de Vaudreuil, respecting officers he had sent to explore the vicinity of Lake Champlain, in 1709. Repels charges made against him. His action on learning the arrival of the English in the colony. Asks promotion for his second son, the first having been killed, the year before, in an expedition to Brazil. Fol. 107. 13 pp.

September 4, Montreal. Mem. of de Ramezay to de Vaudreuil respecting de Longueuil's design to prepare an ambuscade for the enemy at Ile aux Testes. Fol. 113. 2½ pp.

October 31. Quebec. De Louvigny to Minister. Military condition of colony. Fol. 115. 3 pp.

November 2, Sieur du Mesny Noré, Captain, to Minister. Colony needs soldiers. Details as to organization of troops, &c. Fol. 118. 3 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Narrative by Sieur de Marganne de la Valtrie, of what he witnessed on the coast of Labrador, at the place where the English vessels were shipwrecked. A very curious paper. Fol. 123. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 29, Quebec. Monseignat to Minister. Steps taken to save the goods left on the Labrador coast at the shipwreck of part of the English fleet. Folio 151. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

"Mémoire sur le Canada." Finances. State of colony. Fortifications. Religion. Indians. War. Spirituous liquors. Flour trade. Fol. 181. 18½ pages. 15 pp.

No date. Copy of mem. of Sieur de La Fosse, as to a settlement he wished to found in Acadia. Fol. 273. 1½ p.

No date. Mem. on card-money in Canada. Fol. 278. 3 pp.

1711. March 19, Paris. — Mem. on the fortifications of Canada. Fol. 281. 3½ large pages, say 4 pp.

November. — "Court Mémoire sur l'état présent du Canada." Attributed to Mgr. de St. Vallier. Fol. 283. 2 pp.

Account of the new card-money prepared in 1710. Fol. 284. 4 pp.

END OF VOL. 32.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1712.

VOL. 33.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. BÉGON INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1712. November 12, Quebec. — Letter from MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon on general affairs of colony. Fol. 3. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

November 12. Quebec. — Mem. and letter de Vaudreuil and Bégon. "Sur les affaires de la Baie du Nord du Canada." Fol. 9 to 14. 9½ large pages, say 12 pp.

November 12, Quebec. — De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Confidence inspired by d'Aigremont. Reasons for re-establishing *congés* (*). Finance. Fortifications. Chambly. Troops. Domiciliated Indians who are taking their beaver skins to Orange. Provisions sent from Quebec to Plaisance. Fol. 15. 40 medium pages, say 32 pp.

June 27, Quebec. — De Vaudreuil to Minister. Advises a deputation of Iroquois to remain neutral between the French and the English. Has sent a party of 300 to 400 Indians against the Government of Boston. Fol. 39. 3½ pp.

July 23, Quebec. — De Vaudreuil to Minister. He is watching the English colonies. The Fox Indians badly disposed. An accredited officer should be sent to Michillimakinac to those Indians. Fol. 42. 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. — De Vaudreuil to Minister. The Foxes, Mascoutins and Outagamis, having attacked Fort Detroit, were defeated and cut to pieces by Sieur Dubuisson. Attitude of the Iroquois. Fol. 44. 9 pp.

November 6, Quebec. — The same to the same. Praises Dubuisson for his conduct at Detroit. Dispositions of the various Indian tribes of the colony. Services rendered by Baron de Longueuil among the Iroquois. Sieur de Louvigny continues to deserve His Majesty's favour. Acadia. Troops and militia. Fol. 50. 40 medium pages, say 32 pp.

June 21 and July 12, Detroit. — Two letters from Père Marest, respecting the events which had occurred at Detroit. From Fol. 71 to 79. 16½ pages, say. 14 pp.

July 28, — Reply of the Governor General to the K8ta8ilibos. Fol. 81. 6 pp.

August 17, — Address of the Makisabés. Fol. 85. 11 pp.

——— — Address of the Chachagouesses. Fol. 91. 7 pp.

September 10, — Address of the Sonnontouans and reply of the Governor. Fol. 95. 9 pages. 12 pp.

No date. — Governor's reply to Chachagouesses. Fol. 101. 3 pp.

1712. November 12, Quebec. — Bégon to Minister. General affairs of Colony. Gratuities and favours to be granted. Fol. 122. 19 medium pages, say 17 pp.

(*). *Congé.* A privilege granted to poor families among the nobility, permitting them to trade in furs.

1712. November 12, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. Finances of the Company. Fol. 138, 15 medium pages, say 12 pp.

November 6, Montreal. De Ramezay, Commandant at Montreal, to Minister. Claims two thousand *livres* due him by the Company. Madame d'Argenteuil needs a pension. Desertion of 12 *voyageurs*. Fol. 148 10 pp.

June 15, Detroit. Letter from Dubuisson respecting the attack on Detroit by the Mascoutins and the Outagamis. Fol. 161. 36 pp.

October 14, Detroit. Statement of expenditure by Sieur Dubuisson for King's Service at Detroit. Fol. 179. 1 p.

November 6, Quebec. Sieur Prat, Captain of the port of Quebec, to Minister. Ship-building. Fol. 181. 6 pp.

October— Montreal. Two letters from d'Eschambault to Minister. "Injustice done by de Vaudreuil at Montreal." Fols. 199 to 201 inclusive. 3 pp.

November 9, Quebec. Monseignat to Minister. Sale of effects from wrecked English ships. Fol. 204. 4½

November 9, Quebec. M. de Catalogne, engineer. "Mémoire sur les plans et habitations des Gouvernements de Québec, des Trois-Rivières et Montréal." Most interesting as a topographical paper and an account of the products of the several parts of the country. Fol. 209. 55 large pages, about 60 pp.

October 1. Extract from a letter of Sieur Gaulin, missionary in Acadia. The settlers and Indians remain submissive to the English for lack of provisions and munitions of war to enable them to rebel. Fol. 241. 3 pages, say 4 pp.

Paris. Extract from a letter of Mme. de Vaudreuil. Negotiations of de Vaudreuil with the Iroquois. The "*coureurs des bois*" should be amnestied. Loss suffered by her husband in the capture of the King's ship "la Seine," in 1704. Expense he has been forced to incur. Fol. 249. 9 small pages, say 6 pp.

February 15. Military services of Chevalier de la Verandrye. Fol. 257. 2½ pages. say 1½ p.

"Mémoire sur l'état présent du Canada." (*A marginal note attributes this most curious and interesting paper to Mgr. De St. Vallier. A second note signed "M." (Margry, doubtless) attributes it to Sieur D. Auteuil, Procureur Général, an enemy of Raudot and dismissed by him.*) Description of the country. Abuse of trading-licenses granted by Governor and Intendant. Advantages derived therefrom by the two latter. Raudot trading in wheat and salt. Finance. Discipline and handling of the troops. Scandalous conduct of Baron de St. Castin at the Nuns' Convent, Quebec. Charge against de Vaudreuil as to his conduct when the arrival of the English was announced. Bad administration of justice. Fol. 265. 33 large pages. 40 pp.

November 12, "Mémoire touchant le droit Français sur les nations Iroquois." Fol. 284. 1 p.

Applications for employment, &c., in the army, with the services of those applying. Fol. 287. 7 pp.

Letters and memoirs. Commerce in Canada and Hudson Bay. From Fol. 292 to end of vol. 20 pp.

END OF VOL. 33.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1713–1714.

VOL. 34.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1713. November 15, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Peace concluded with the Outaouais. Map of Acadia by Père Aubry. Want of workmen. High prices of merchandise. Means of putting a stop to trading with the English. Fox Indians daily becoming more insolent. Death of Sieur duMesny Noré, major in the army. His widow is penniless. Opposition of the Bishop of Quebec to an ordinance in favour of captains in the militia. *Placet* of de Tonnancour as to letters of nobility granted to his father. Abuses in sale of liquor. Fol. 4. 50 medium pages, say about 30 pp.

February 11, Quebec. M. de Vaudreuil to Minister. Cessation of hostilities with English colonies. Burning of Intendant's palace. Losses suffered by M. Bégon. Fol. 34. 2 pp.

May 15, Quebec. The same to the same. General affairs of the colony. Fol. 36. 4 pp.

September 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Pacific state of the Iroquois. Acadia. Cape Breton. Michillimakinac. Fol. 40. 8 pp.

November 14, Quebec. "Etat du Cap Breton." Fol. 45. 18 large pages. 20 pp.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. Means adopted to prevent certain parties from trading with the English colonies. Fol. 57. 11 pp.

Letters from Outaouais and Michillimakinac missions. Fol. 80. 12½ pp.

No date. Translation of orders of King of England to Governors of Provinces as to restoration of prisoners of war. Fol. 94. 2½ pp.

1713. Repairs of Redoute Royale needed to render it fit to receive troops. Fol. 99. 1 p.

February 17 and Nov. 4, Quebec. Two letters from d'Aigremont to Minister. 1st. Details as to burning of Intendant's palace. 2nd. Information respecting trading at Fort Frontenac. Fol. 104 and 106. 6 pp.

July 3, Versailles. Memoir as to card-money in Canada. Fol. 117. 2 pp.

No date. "Observations sur la guerre des Renards." (War with Fox Indians.) Fol. 120. 14 medium pages, say 10 pp.

1713. September 20, Quebec. Mem. of Sieur Bégon on the establishment of Michillimakinac. Fol. 128. 11 medium pages, say 9 pp.

Memoir and papers respecting the trade of Canada and of the Hudson Bay. From Fol. 135 to 176. About 50 pp.

1715 (*sic*). December 9, Paris. "Mémoire au Duc d'Orléans, Régent de France, sur l'état present du Canada." Fol. 177. 30 pp.

On comparing the writing, style, phraseology and orthography of this memoir with that of the preceding volume, which M. Margry (we believe) in a marginal note, attributes to M. d'Auteuil, it is quite evident that the two documents are not by the same author.

1713. Memoirs and papers respecting commerce in Canada. Fol. 193. 53 large pages, say about 70 pp.

1714. September 20, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Services rendered by the clergy. Trading must be made free, for a few years at least. Reorganization of troops and militia. Measures to be adopted as to the

Foxes and other Indian subjects. Praise of Sieur Sarrazin, a physician. Discharge of prisoners of war by Dudley, Governor of Boston. Fortifications. Commerce. Pensions. Fol. 228. 65 medium pages, say 55 pp.

1714. April 14, Quebec. DeVaudreuil to Minister. Asks for instructions as to prisoners of war and Iroquois. This letter is followed by the correspondence of the French Governor with Dudley and Nicolson. From Fol. 263 to 277. 21 pp.

September 16, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. A good understanding exists between the Intendant and the Bishop. Iroquois have renewed their alliance with the French. Relations with the other Indian nations. Re-establishment of the system of trading licenses. Baron St. Castin prevents the Indians of Acadia from allying themselves with the English. Commerce. Louisiana. Fol. 279. 30 pp.

November 1, Statement of card (money) sent to Bégon. Fol. 300. 2 pp.

November 12, Quebec. M. Bégon to Minister. Statement of amount to revert to the King from the proceeds of the sale of effects saved from shipwreck of English vessels. High price of flour. The price of powder has risen. There is too much used on the arrival of vessels. Masts, planks and deals manufactured in the country. The dearness of merchandise renders the settlers industrious. Want of soldiers. Advantage of extending trading licenses. Lachine canal. Help sent to Ile Royale. Want of midwives. Services rendered by Sieur Sarrazin, physician. Fol. 303. 34 medium pages, say 24 pp.

October 1, "Mémoire sur le Détroit." Importance of preserving that post. Fol. 321. 10 medium pages, say 8 pp.

January 24, Quebec. Regulation by M. Bégon respecting wheat, flour, &c. Fol. 326. 4 pp.

September 18, Quebec. Two letters of M. de Ramezay, Commandant at Montreal, to Minister. Insult offered to him by Sieur Monceau the younger. It has been necessary to continue the war against the Foxes. Michillimakinac. Importance of re-establishing trading licenses. Fortifications at Montreal. Statute labour. Asks for favours for his family. It would be well to send out labourers and soldiers from France. Relations with the Foxes and Outaouais. Fol. 354 to 363. 17 pp.

November 12, Quebec. De Ramezay and Bégon to Minister. Fresh outrages by the Fox Indians. Death of de La Forest, at Detroit He is succeeded by M. de Sabrevois. Fol. 364. 2 pp.

November 14, Quebec. M. Collet, "Procureur Général au Conseil Supérieur." Letter to the Minister accompanied with a "Mémoire concernant les prétentions et entreprises des officiers commandant les vaisseaux du Roi venant en Canada," and another mem. in relation to the difficulty of executing certain articles of the Ordinance of 1667. Fols. 367, 369 and 371. 6 pp.

November 8, Quebec. Monseignat, "Greffier du Conseil Supérieur." Letter to the Minister, on the distribution of bills of exchange for indispensable charges, and asking for the re-establishment of the office of "Contrôleur de la Marine" for his son. Fol. 374. 6 small pages, say 3 pp.

"Mémoire de plusieurs choses nécessaires pour le bien du Canada." Fol. 382. 5 pp.

Series of letters and memoirs respecting trade—and the fur trade in particular—in Canada and Hudson Bay. From Fol. 386 to 424, about 36 pp.

May 7, "Mem. sur le remplacement des employés civils et militaires," with notes on each of them. Fol. 426. 7 pp.

1714. Another series of memoirs concerning trade in Canada. From Fol. 422 to 444. Say 15 pp.

Two memoirs of Sieur d'Auteuil, "Procureur Général," on the condition of the French in Canada "in consequence of the bad administration of justice." From Fol. 445 to 454. 17 pp.

End of Vol. 34.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1715.

Vol. 35.—M. de Ramezay, Governor ad interim, M. Bégon, Intendant.

C. 11.

1715. November 13, Quebec. Letter from de Ramezay and Bégon to Minister. Loss of the "Saint Jérome" and another vessel of 30 guns. Death of M. de Langloiserie. Assistance to be granted to his widow. Crimes committed by the Fox Indians. Expedition against them. Indian corn bought from the Iroquois. Relations with the Indians. Chevalier d'Argenteuil has killed Sieur de la Mollerie with his sword and fled to New England. He has been condemned to be beheaded. The Micmacs, under the impression that two of their people whom they found dead had been killed by the English, seized nine or ten of their vessels. Fol. 3. 12 medium pages, say 18 pp.

November 7, Quebec. De Ramezay and Bégon to Minister. Praise of the clergy. News from upper posts. Measures to be adopted against the Fox Indians. Trading licenses. News from Michillimakinac. The Abenakis, &c. Establishment at Niagara. Troops. Liquor traffic. Commerce. Sale of beaver skins. Letters of exchange. Replacement of military officers. Père Aubry and the Abenakis. Fortifications. Labrador. Presents to Indians. State of the upper country. De Maunou and Dadencour in the Illinois country. Fortifications at Montreal. Fol. 15 to 51. 73 medium pages, say: 60 pp.

August 26, Chicagoüe, (*sic*). Copy of letter, Maunon to Ramezay. Fol. 53. 4½ medium pages, say 3 pp.

August 22, "Le Rocher." Copy of letter, Dadencour to de Longueuil. Fol. 56. 9½ medium pages, say 7 pp.

De Vaudreuil to Comte de Toulouse. Appointment of officers. Fol. 62. 2 pp.

September 16, De Ramezay to Minister. Wreck of a ship carrying despatches, on Sable Island. Indians of the upper country. The English doing their utmost to win over the Indian tribes. Fol. 71. 17 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Unlawful trade carried on by certain Frenchmen with Orange. Strict measures against the offenders. Complains of the wife of Pipardière, &c. Fol. 81. 10 pp.

October 28, Quebec. Same to same. News from the upper posts. Excesses committed by Sieur Bizaillon. Scarcity of maize and wheat. Fortifications of Montreal. Bad effects produced by the want of letters of exchange. Applications for pensions. Fol. 87. 22 pp.

No date. Memoir justifying Sieur Bizaillon above mentioned. Fol. 99. 4 pp.

1715. November 3, Quebec. De Ramezay to Minister. Events in the Illinois and upper posts. Fol. 101. 6½ pp.

1715. September 25, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. Interesting news from Acadia. Efforts of the English to win over the Acadians and Indians. Secret efforts of the missionaries to induce them to remain faithful to France. Fol. 106. 45 medium pages, say 30 pp.

November 7, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. He is striving to prevent the people of the English colonies from trading with those of New France. Cloth brought from neighbouring colonies to be confiscated. The settlers sell their finest flour to the vessels in order to secure merchandize at first hand, rather than purchase at the high prices charged by merchants. Ordinance respecting this matter. Difficulties created by the scarcity of wheat. Too much wheat exported from the colony. Card-money should be reduced one-half Reasons for the advance in the price of powder. Gratuities. Fol. 130. 50 medium pages, say 35 pp.

Memoir accompanying the preceding letter, respecting the beaver trade in Canada. Fol. 157. 6½ pp.

Record of investigation made as to Jean d'Aillebout; Sieur d'Argenteuil accused of the murder of M. de la Mollerie. (*Curious.*) 163 to 178, say 15 pp.

June 3, Record of English goods seized near Ste. Thérèse. Fol. 180. 3 pp.

Mem. as to 207 pieces of scarlet cloth from England sent to Quebec. Fol. 183 to 194. 23 pp.

M. de Louvigny to Minister Military position of country. Fol. 220 to 230. 19 pp.

"Conseil de Marine." Extracts from letter of Bishop of Quebec. Complaints against Sieur de Gallifet, Governor of Three Rivers, who had seduced the daughter of Sieur Cournoyers. Various matters relative to the clergy and religious communities. Fol. 253. About 12 pp.

Series of papers respecting the fur trade in Canada. From Fol. 280 to 341. About 85 pp.

END OF VOL. 35.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1716.

VOL. 36.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1716. October 14. Quebec. MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fur trade. Draft of regulations on the freedom of trade. Freedom of trade not to begin before 1st January, 1718. Complaints against the treaty of Sieur Néret and Gayot in relation to their contract with Pascaud and Leclerc. Security to be required by the colony in its relations with the Company, &c. Fol. 8. 20 medium pages, say 15 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to "Conseil." Fortifications of Quebec; plan being prepared by Sieur Chaussegros De Léry. Work at the Palace. Repairs to the Chateau St. Louis. Fol. 20. 11 medium pages, say 6 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same to Same. Taxation of specie and articles in gold and silver. Fol. 26. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. They ask the council to grant a new commission to d'Aigremont. Sieur Peyre's porpoise fishery. Artillery com-

pany. Timber trade. Crops injured by drought. Loss from forest fires. Hotel Dieu, Montreal. Death of Sieur. Dupont, senior member of the council, and of Sieur Dupuy ensign. Difficulties between the Bishop and his seminary. Praise of Sieur Sarrazin, physician. Fol. 27. 31 medium pages, say 20 pp.

1716. His Majesty's instructions for the Governor and Intendant of Canada. Fol. 43. 4 pp.

Instructions for Governor and Intendant respecting commerce. Fol. 47. 7 pp.

Mem. as to card-money in Canada. Fol. 51. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

July 2, LaRochelle. De Vaudreuil to "Conseil de Marine." Has found many Canadian seamen at La Rochelle. Asked that they be sent home in the King's ships. Fol. 56. ½ p.

July 19, LaRochelle. Same to same. Another letter on same subject. Fol. 57. 1 p.

October 30, Quebec. Same to same. Praise of de Louvigny. His prudent conduct in the campaign against the Fox Indians. Fol. 59. 2½ medium pages, say 1½ p.

November 6, Quebec. Same to same. Troops. Precedence of officers. Promotions, &c. Fol. 62. 5 medium pages, say 3 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Arrival of recruits. More will be required, detachment being needed for the upper country. Fol. 67. 2½ pages; say 1½ p.

November 13, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Council. Declines responsibility for sums expended by the Intendant, in re-building palace, &c., and the war against the Foxes, having been ill at the time when Raudot wrote. Fol. 69. 3 medium pages, say 2 pp.

November 14, Quebec. History in detail, by de Vaudreuil, of the war with the Foxes. Fol. 71. 7 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil. Mem. on the relation of the Colonial authorities with the Indian allies. Fol. 77. 5 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same. Mem. on the fortifications. Fol. 81. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. Same. Mem. on the officers of the staff. Fol. 83. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. Same. Proposes certain promotions in the troops. Fol. 85, 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 2, Quebec. Same. Letter in which he says: "Sieur Hertel de Cournoyer, to whom I have spoken respecting the complaints against M. de Gallifet, assures me that he has no reason to find fault with him, and that these charges were made by Sieur Hertel, his father, who had been solicited by the Bishop to do so." Fol. 87. 2½ small pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. Same. M. de Gallifet sets out for France. Fol. 93. 1 p.

(Also dated 1714). Same. Danger to Canada in the event of war, in view of the small number of inhabitants able to bear arms. Fol. 97. 5 pp.

February—Quebec. Same. Mem. to Duke of Orleans, Regent of the Kingdom. Small number of inhabitants fit to carry arms. Need of regulars. Large population of English colonies. Steps must be taken to fortify the colony in every way. Means of settling the country. Card-money depreciated. Necessity of attaching the Indians to ourselves. Trading licenses must be re-established. Mines, vessels, lumber trade.

The Abenakis have taken over twenty small vessels from the English. Want of workmen for shipbuilding. Fol. 124. 3½ pp.

No date. The same. Another mem. to Regent. Complains that some of his powers have been taken from him and conferred upon the Intendant. Michillimakinac. Fortifications. Labrador. Fol. 142. 8 pp.

1716. October 9, Quebec. M. Bégon. Answer to trade deputation from Languedoc. Comparison of English cloths with those made in Languedoc. The Indians prefer the former. Fol. 151. 8 medium pages, say 6 pp.

1719 (*sic*). November 20, Quebec. Statement of moneys due by the "Trésoriers Généraux de la Marine" for card-money furnished to their clerks from 1709 to 1717. Fol. 155. 3 pp.

1716. Statement of vessels entering and leaving the port of Quebec in 1716. Fol. 165. 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. D'Aigremont applies to Duke of Orleans for a fresh commission as "Commissaire Ordinaire de la Marine." Fol. 170. 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. M. de Louvigny gives account of expedition against the Fox Indians, and thanks the Council for giving him the lieutenancy of Quebec. Fol. 173. 2½ pp.

November 15, Quebec. Sieur Prat, port captain at Quebec, represents the service he has rendered and asks for a congé. Fol. 176. 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Sieur Chaussegros de Léry. Fortifications and position of Quebec. Fol. 185. 5 large pages, say 6 pp.

October 14, Quebec. M. La Guer Morville, engineer. Statement of work done during the year for the King's stores and prisons. A description of the several buildings. Fol. 191. 3 small pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Same. Statement of work to be done to complete the palace. Fol. 196. 1 p.

October 24, Continuation of proceedings of the "Conseil de Marine," with notes on the following subjects:—

On Iroquois Indians. Fol. 200. 5 pp.

On domiciled Indians. Fol. 201. 2 pp.

October 12 and 14, Paris. Sister St. Joseph, Superior of General Hospital, Quebec, asking leave to increase the number of her nuns. Fol. 212. 2 pages, say 1 p.

March 28, Paris. Mem. on the establishment of Detroit. Fol. 213. 6 pp.

Memoir on the war with the Fox Indians. Fol. 217. 4 pp.

March 30, Paris. On new establishment made by the French on the Mississippi, and other intended establishments in the upper country. Fol. 220. 5 medium pages, say 3 pp

April 1, Paris. Proposed changes for the Iroquois of Saut St. Louis. Fol. 223. 4 medium pages, say 2½ pp.

April 28, Paris. Proceedings as to defences of Montreal. Fol. 231. 21 medium, say, about 15 pp

April 28, Paris. As to the petition of Hopital de Ville Marie for an increase of gratuity. Fol 242. 2 medium pages, say 1 p.

April 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council of Marine as to war against the Fox Indians and amnesty for "coureurs des bois." Fol. 244. 4 medium pages, say 3 pp.

April 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council of Marine on trading-licenses. Fol. 246. 3 pp.

May 4, Paris. Royal instructions to Sieur De Voutron, "Lieutenant de Vaisseau," as to his duties during a voyage to Quebec. Fol. 249. 5 pp.

1716. May 5, Paris.	Draft of a decree for an assessment of 6,000 livres on the inhabitants of Montreal, for the construction of walls around the said town. Fol. 252 and 254. 3 pp
May 12, Paris.	Proceedings of the Council as to the fact that the Bishop of Quebec desired to replace M. de Mezerets and M. Glandelet by M. Thibout. Fol. 255. 2 pp.
May 12, Paris.	Same, as to card money. Fol. 256. 2 small pages, say 1 p.
June 22, Paris.	The same, as to M. Renault's advice in relation to fortifications at Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 259. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.
June 23, Quebec.	Mem. respecting the decree of the Council of 23 June, 1716, as to the contestation between the Bishop and Chapter of Quebec and the Nuns of la Colombe established at l'Estrées. Fol. 263. 6½ pp.
July 14, Paris.	Proceedings of Council of Marine on the petition of Frère Pascal, missionary of Canada, asking assistance for three Fathers. Fol. 270. 1 p.
August 14, Paris.	The same. On memorial of Sieurs. Néret and Gayot, interested in the fur trade, as to petition of widow Regnault. Fol. 271. 2 pp.
October 14, Paris.	The same. On the subject of the Palace, the Royal stores and repairs of Chateau, Quebec. Fol. 273. 5 pp.
October 14, Paris.	The same, on the fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 276. 2 pp.
November 15, Quebec.	Petition of Sieur de St. Vincent respecting his rank in the army. Fol. 278. 1 p.
December 28, Paris.	Proceedings of Council. War against Fox Indians. Fol. 280. 7½ pages, say 6 pp.
No date.	Proceedings of Council. On complaints of Sieur de Breslay against de Vaudreuil. Fol. 283. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.
1717 (*sic*). December 14. Paris.	Proceedings of Council as to fur trade. Fol. 286. 4 pp.
1716. October 15, Quebec.	Memoir (most important) from the inhabitants of the colony to the Intendant, in relation to commerce and letters of exchange. Fol. 288. 7 large pages, say 9 pp.
October 8, Quebec.	*Acte* whereby the merchants revoke the appointment of Sieur Riverin as delegate of the colony. Fol. 293. 5 pages, say 3 pp.
October 15, Quebec.	Mem. embodying reasons which compel the colony of New France to oppose the execution of the treaty made 10 Apl., 1716, between Sieurs Néret and Gayot, and Sieurs Pascaud and Leclerc, merchants of Larochelle. Fol. 296. 7 large pages, say 7 pp.
October 15, Quebec.	Protestation of Sieur Lanouiller, for Sieurs Néret and Gayot, in opposition to the distrust manifested by the merchants of Montreal. Fol. 300. 7 large pages, say 9 pp.
May 12, Paris.	Proceedings of Council. On petition presented by Sieurs Néret and Gayot. Fol. 304. 3 small pages, say 2 pp.
No date.	Memo. (not signed). Respecting claim of delegate of Canada for amount unpaid of his salary. Fol. 306. 3½ pages, say 4 pp.
July 31, Paris.	Letter from Sieur Riverin to Minister. Complains against de Vaudreuil and Raudot and asks to retire to Touraine. Fol. 308. 2½ large pages, say 4 pp.
May 11, Quebec.	Mem. on the manufacture of cloth, and as to the traffic therein carried on in Canada with the Indians, in connection with the fur trade. Fcl. 310. 5 pages, say 4 pp.
May	Sieur Riverin to Comte de Toulouse. "On the abuses of the administration of de Vaudreuil and Raudot and the subject of card-money." Fol. 313. 3 pp.

1716. April 9,	Riverin to the Comte de Toulouse. "On the abuses of the administration of de Vaudreuil and Raudot." Fol. 315. 2 large pages, say 3 pp.
	Mem. (not signed). On the present position of Canada. Fol. 317. 6½ pp.
April 1, Paris.	Deed in relation to fur trade between Sieurs Néret and Gayot and Sieurs Pascaud and Leclerc. Fol. 321. 7 large pages, say 9 pp.
June 8,	"Deuxième Compagnie du Castor." Copy of petition presented to Council by Néret and Gayot. Fol. 325. 1 p.
	Petition of Néret and Gayot for protection against fraud. Fol. 327. 1 p.
April 28, Paris.	Proceedings of Council on claims made by Indians of New France. Fol. 337. 1 p.
May 12, Paris.	Mem. of Comte de Toulouse on the mission of Sieur Riverin from Canada to France, and the salary due to him. Fol. 338. 6 pp.
January 6, Paris.	Deed between Philimon Cadet, J. B. Néret and Joseph Gayot, respecting the fur trade. Fol. 343. 3 pp.
	Mem. respecting beaver skins derived from Canada. Fol. 345. 7 pp.
	"Nouvelle régie des Castor." Fol. 349. 7 pp.
	Petition of persons interested in the beaver trade of Canada, claiming indemnity. Fol. 351. 7 pp.
	Memoir as to the necessity for a new treaty respecting the sale of fur. Fol. 355. 7½ pp.
	Statement of the product of the farming of the western domain in the Windward Islands, not including the Island of St. Domingo, which was not farmed. Fol. 350. 6 pp.
January 20, Paris.	D'Auteuil to Minister, as to card-money. Fol. 363. 6 pages, say 3 pp.
No date.	"Copie de la saisie faite entre les mains de M. Laubret." Fol. 366. 1 p.
	Draft treaty for the formation of a new company for the fur trade. Fol. 367. 6 pp.
November 7, Paris.	Fur traders call the attention of Comte de Toulouse to their petition for the removal of writs issued or to be issued for the seizure of furs. Fol. 370. 2 pp.
October 12.	Copy of bills of exchange furnished to Sieur Pinaud, for M. Riverin, in 1713. Fol. 372. ½ p.
No date.	Memoir on the posts in the upper country. Fol. 376. 6 pp.
1716. May 22, Rochefort.	Sieur LeVasseur de Néré complains of neglect, and appplies again for the post of engineer at Quebec previously held by him. Fol. 380 3½ pp.
1708 (*sic*). October 24, Quebec.	Mem. respecting Fort Chambly. Fol. 382. 2 pp.
1716. October 5, Montreal.	Copy of letter from Merchants of Montreal to those of Quebec, on the subject of letters of exchange. Fol. 389. 7 small pages, say 3pp.
No date.	Autograph letter from Jolliet, as to what might be done on the Islands of Anticosti and Mingan. Fol. 393. 3 pp.
1701 } 1702 } (*sic*).	Series of letters and papers respecting Sieur Juchereau's undertaking the leather trade in the Mississippi country. From Fol. 395, about 26 pp.
1716. April 1,	Narrative of a voyage to Mexico by Canadians, with letters relating to that country. From Fol. 415 to end of vol., say 9 pp.

END OF VOL. 36.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1717.

VOL. 37.—CONSEIL DE MARINE.

C. 11.

1717. June 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council in relation to Indians of the upper country. Fol. 4. 1½ p.

June 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting letter of Beauharnois to Montholon, in relation to articles missing in shipments made to him during the year. Fol. 7, say 5 pp.

January 2, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Boularderie's claim for carrying a detachment of troops and provisions from Quebec to Port Royal, in 1713. Fol. 10. 2½ pp.

January 2, Paris. Proceedings of Council on theft of card-money from Sieur. Petit, clerk of the Treasury, Quebec. Fol. 12. 2 pp.

January 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letters of Vaudreuil and Bégon, from 14th October, 1716. From Fol. 14 to 30. About 30 pp.

Proceedings of Council on various applications for favours, places, &c. Fol. 32. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

Proceedings of Council on the subject of red cloths. Fol. 35. 12 pp.

January 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council on report of Vaudreuil and Bégon as to letters of nobility granted to Lebert de Senneville. Fol. 42. 2½ pp.

February 3, Paris. Proceeding of Council on a letter of Vaudreuil, 13 Nov., 1716, as to rumour that the sons of Mmes. de Ramezay and de Longueuil had been killed by Kaskakias, when returning from the Illinois country. Fol. 44. 2½ pp.

February 3, Paris. Proceeding of Council on letter from Galissonnière as to the proposal of de la Brosse (Lieut. in Navy) for a chart of "La Rivière de Quebec." Fol. 46. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

February 3, Paris. Proceeding of Council on Bégon's letter, 13 Nov., 1716, on finances of colony. Fol. 50. 9 pp.

February 3, Paris. Prodeedings of Council on Sieur de St. Vincent's application for rank in the army. Fol. 55, say 3 pp.

February 3, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the petition of Dame de la Forest for the proprietorship of land in Illinois country to extend as far as River Ouabache. Fol. 58. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

February 3, Paris. Proceedings of Council "on the claim of Sieur Martin, formerly of Plaisance and now at Ile Royale." Fol. 60. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

February 4, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the change of Sault au Recollet mission. Fol. 66. 2½ pp.

February 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on mem. of M. l'Hermite, engineer, proposing to make survey and charts of Ile Royale and Ile de Sable. Fol. 72. 6 pp.

February 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on application for help for the missions from M. Breslay, a missionary. Fol. 75. 5 medium pages, say 4 pp.

February 23, Paris. Proceeding of Council on memoir of Sieur de Courtemanche, Commandant at Labrador, 13 Sept., 1716, and a mem. from his wife, dated Bayonne, 9 Dec., 1716. Fol. 78. 7 medium pages, say 5 pp.

February 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieurs Lesdos and Huc, fishermen, of the Department of Grenville, praying to be allowed to establish themselves at Grande Baie on the Labrador Coast. Fol. 82. 1½ p.

1717.

February 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a memoir of Sieur Collet, "Procureur Général," as to the payment of letters of exchange drawn on the Treasurer General of the Marine. Fol. 83. 1½ p.

February 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a letter of Vaudreuil and Bégon, 12 Nov., 1716, on general affairs of the colony and last census. Fol. 84. 8 pages, say 7 pp.

March 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the case of Sieur d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil who had killed Sieur de la Mollerie with his sword (full narrative of the affair.) Fol. 94. 12 medium pages, say 10 pp.

March 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting bills of exchange on the Domain. Fol. 104. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

March 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting priests in Canada who are no longer fit for duty. Fol. 107. 9 medium pages, say 7½ pp.

March 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the petition of Sieur Collet, "Procureur Général," touching the gratuity granted him. Fol. 112. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

March —, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a memoir of Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting card-money. Fol. 118. 17 pages, say 15 pp.

March 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council on mem. of Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting beavers. Fol. 127. 3 p. say 2½ pp.

March 9, Paris. Decree of Council of Marine. Refusal to pardon d'Argenteuil. Fol. 131. 6 pp.

April 7, Paris. Proceedings of Council of Marine on petition of Dlle Madeleine de Roybon D'alonnes, claiming certain property conceded to her, at Fort Frontenac. Fol. 140. 6 medium pages, say 7 pp.

April 13, Paris. Proceeding of Council on petition of Sieurs LeMoyne de Longueuil, de Sérigny, de Chateauguay and d'Iberville praying for confirmation of letters of nobility. Fol. 150. 2 pp.

April 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council. Card-money. History of what has occurred in relation thereto. Fol. 153. 33 medium pages, say 23 pp.

April 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council on certain offices vacant in colony. Fol. 170 and 171. 3 pp.

May 5, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the matter of Sieur Riverin, delegate from Canada. Fol. 181. 15 pages, say 12 pp.

No date. Proceedings of Council on draft of decree to homologate deed made between Sieur Néret, Gayot and Borie. Fol. 189, 190, 191. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

No date. Suggested replacements of military officers in Canada. Fol. 194. 1½ p.

Memoir on vacant Lieutenancies. Fol. 196. 6 medium pages, say 4 pp.

March 17, Paris. *Acte* whereby the widow of Sieur de la Mollerie withdraws her complaint against Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil. Fol. 199. 2½ pp.

May 11. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur Collet, Proc Gen., on behalf of traders of Quebec and Montreal asking for power to establish an exchange in each of the said towns. Fol. 202. 1½ p.

May 11, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the draft of decree authorizing the traders of Quebec and Montreal to hold meetings. Fol. 204. 2 pp.

May 11, Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur Godfroy de Tonnancour, "Lieut. général" of Three Rivers, praying for the enjoyment of the title of nobility granted to his ancestor. Remarks of the Council thereupon. Fol. 206. 4 pp.

June 5, Paris. Proceedings of Council on mem. of Sieur Collet, "Proc. Gen. au Conseil Sup. du Canada," respecting minutes of notarial deeds. Fol. 217. 9 pages, say 8 pp.

June 15, Paris. Proceedings of Council on mem. of same, respecting new parishes. Fol. 223. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

1717.
January 8, Paris. Draft for Royal instructions to Sieur de Baraith, "Lieutenant de Vaisseau," on the duties to be discharged by him in his voyage to Canada. (This document contains interesting details). Fol. 226. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

June 15, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur Collet, "Proc. Gen.," offering to prepare a civil code for Canada. Fol. 237. 5 pages, say 3½ pp.

June 15, Paris. Proceedings of Council on mem. from same respecting fur trade. Fol. 240. 1½ p.

June 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council against delays in lawsuits. Fol. 241. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

June 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council praying that officers of justice be allowed to act as attorney for absent friends. Fol. 243. 2 pp.

June 18, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Sieur Collet's notes respecting his proposed work. Fol. 247. 1 p.

July 5, Paris. Proceedings of Council on draft of mem. from King to Sieur Marquis de Vaudreuil respecting card-money. Fol. 250. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

July 5, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Draft of Royal mem. to Sieurs de Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting fur trade. Fol. 255. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

July 5, Paris. Declaration of the King respecting card-money, grants of land and seigniorial *cens et rentes* of Canada. From Fol. 260 to 295, inclusive. 68 medium pages, say 50 pp.

July 27, Paris. Declaration of the King on subject of Sieur d'Auteuil. Fol. 301. ½ p.

August 18, Paris. Declaration of the King on petition of Sieur Duchesnay asking for a grant of the following: Magdalen Islands, Brion, Iles Ramées and Iles aux Oiseaux. Fol. 312. 2½ pages 2 pp.

May 31, Paris. Copy of grant to Sieur Constantin, on Labrador Coast. Back of Fol. 313. 1½

November 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur Duchesnay, asking for the appointment of "G...u maitre des Eaux et Forêts." Fol. 316. 1

August 31, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur Lalonde, hatter, Paris, for leave to establish a manufactory of beaver hats in Canada, with an exclusive privilege of twelve years. Fol. 317. 1 p.

August 29, Paris. Letter signed Laskoffky, in relation to his work on the La Hontan letters. Fol. 318. 4 pages 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec. Letter by Sieur de Louvigny on his second voyage to Michillimakinac. Fol. 324. 5½ pp.

November 4, Quebec. Memoir of Monseignat, "controleur de la marine" in New France. Fol. 331. 19 pages, say 10 pp.

November 9, Succinct report of M. de Barraith on his voyage to New France in Frigate "Astrée." Fol. 343. 1 p.

November 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council on de Vaudreuil's letter of 20th April, 1717. Fol. 344. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

November 3, Quebec. Memoir of Canadian merchants respecting the new fur company. Fol. 351. 8 pp.

November 7, Quebec. Statement of number of beaver skins received at Quebec. Fol. 356. ½ p.

November 5, Quebec. Statement of letters of exchange drawn for beaver skins on Néret and Gayot, by "La Compagnie des Castors," in November, 1719 (*sic*). Fol. 357. 1½ p.

1718 (*sic*). January 5, Paris. Proceedings of Council on fur trade. Fol. 358. 9 pp.

1717. November 5, Quebec. Statement of letters of exchange drawn for beaver skins, by the "Compagnie du Castor," in October and November, 1717. Fol. 363. 4 large pages. 6 pp.

1717.
October 28, Quebec. Statement of number of bales of beaver shipped on frigates "Victoire" and "Astrée." Fol. 365. ½ p.

December 7 and 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to change of the Saint Louis Mission. Extract from Royal memoir to de Vaudreuil and Bégon, 14 June, 1716, and 26 June, 1717. Fol. 369. 12 medium pages, say 10 pp.

December 7, Paris. Proceedings of Council on summary of another letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Discovery of the Western Ocean. Fol. 376. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Paris. Proceedings of Council on another letter from the same. Trade in spirits. State of missions, &c. Fol. 378. 11 pages, say 6 pp.

No date. Applications for military positions in Canada. Fol. 384. 3 pages. 2½ pp.

December 9, Quebec. Sentence of death by a court martial against a soldier named Mansard *dit* Sans-Quartier for assault against a superior. Fol. 386. 2 pp.

October 20 and Dec. 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting card money. Fol. 388. 2 medium pages, say 1 p.

Series of petitions and memoirs respecting the beaver trade. From Fol. 392 to 404. 11 medium pages, say 10 pp.

Memoir of Sieur de Brouageux (*), second in command under Sieur de Courtemanche, giving report to Council as to what took place on the coast of Labrador during the year. Fol. 405. 4 pp.

1716 and 1717. Another series of memoirs on the beaver trade. From Fol. 408 to 421. 24 pp.

END OF VOL 37.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1717.

VOL. 38.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, PROC. GÉNÉRAL; M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1717.
October 20, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting finances. Fol. 5, 7 small pages, say 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same respecting fortifications. Fol. 19, 14 small pages, say 7 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Letter of Sieur Peyre on the continuation of a gratuity of 400 livres for his porpoise fishery. Fol. 27. 4 medium pages, say 3 pp.

November 6, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon on the affairs of the colony generally. Fol. 33. 3 small pages, say 15 pp.

November 6, Quebec. The same, acknowledging receipt of decree relative to the coining of new Louis d'or. Fol. 49. ½ p.

November 6, Quebec. The same. Two letters respecting beaver trade. Fols. 50 and 56. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

November 6, Quebec. The same, on the mode of paying officers employed on staff of the Trésorier-Général de la Marine. Fol. 64. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

September 20, October 20, Quebec. Schedule of funds appropriated for work on the palace, prisons and storehouses, and for pay of officials. (The latter is most inter-

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(*) Such is the signature. At the top of the memoir, in a handwriting of the period, but different from that of the document, I find "Brouages." M. Faribault gives it "Brouagnes."—J. M.

1717. esting, as it gives the names of all the officials of the period.) Fols. 74 to 79. 9 pp.

November 6, Quebec. General statement of letters of exchange drawn in 1717, by M. Gaudion, Trésorier-Général de la Marine. (Also most interesting.) Fol. 80. 7 large pages, say 10 pp.

Statement of fur-trading licenses granted in 1717. Fol. 85. 7 pp.

October 12, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil to Minister, on the affairs of the colony in general and especially on those of Detroit. Fol. 101. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Affairs at Detroit. Fol. 103. 8½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same, on same subject. Fol. 109. 14½ pages, say 8 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same, explaining to Council the impossibility of sending de Longueville and de la Moraudière to Louisiana. Fol. 117. 2 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same, as to Demoiselle D'alonne's claim to certain grants at Fort Frontenac. Fol. 119. 3 pages. 1½ p.

October 17, Quebec. The same, as to an assessment of labour on the inhabitants of Montreal for the building of the walls of the city. Fol. 121. 7 pages. 3½ pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same. An account of M. de Joncaire's expedition to Sonnontouan. Fol. 125. 14 pages. 7 pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same, respecting effects sent during the year from Rochefort to Quebec for account of the King. Fol. 133. 10 pages. 5 pp.

Extract from schedule to accompany the foregoing letter. Fol. 138. 2½ pp.

October 31, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister, on promotions in the colony. Fol. 144. 11 pages. 6 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same. Card-money. Fol. 150. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same, lauding the zeal of missionaries at Minas in behalf of France. Fol. 154. 3 pages, say 1½ pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same, as to the difference of opinion between himself and Bégon, as to export of flour. Fol. 156. 8 pages. 4 pp.

November 7, Quebec. The same, as to appointment of Sieur Haimard to the Superior Council. Fol. 160. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 11, Quebec. The same, announcing that he has appointed Sieur Dubuisson commander of the post of Ouyatanons. Fol. 164. 1 p.

April 8, Detroit. Extract from letter of Sabrevois to Vaudreuil on the schemes of one Sytasikigek. Fol. 166. 2¼ pages, say 1½ p.

April 8, Quebec. Extract of letter from same to same. He complains of Baby, Neveu, and Du Sablé. Fol. 168. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

No date. Letter from the Marquise de Vaudreuil to Comte de Toulouse, asking leave for her husband to establish a post at Temiscamingue. Fol. 170. 1½ p.

1717 and 1718. Three papers giving in detail prices received for furs from Fort Frontenac, in 1717 and 1718. Fols. 177, 179 and 181. 9½ pp.

1715-16-17. Details of expenditure for war against Fox Indians. (Interesting by reason of the names of articles of merchandize and prices at the period.) Fol. 185. 9 pp.

1717. September 21, Quebec. De Louvigny, report to Council on his second journey that year to Michillimakinac. Fol. 196. 7 pp.

Letter of M. Collet and draft treaty for a new fur company. Fols. 202, 203, 207. 10 pp.

Petition of persons interested in beaver trade, asking for passage to France on King's ships. Fol. 209. 2 pp.

Five letters from Sieur de la Chassaigne, on the scarcity of wheat which prevailed that year. From Fol. 216 to 223. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

1717. January 29. Letter from Sieur De Lévis on the same subject. Fol. 224. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

No date. Letter from Sieur de Lévis in relation to an illegitimate child, which its mother had given to the Lorette Indians. Fol. 226, 2½ pp.

Memoir of Sieur Chaussegros de Léry on the state of the town of Montreal. Fol. 232. 6½ pp.

Four letters from Sieur L'hermite, engineer, respecting his work and services. Fol. 237, *et seq.* 11 pp.

August. Paris. (Printed) Letters patent in form of an edict, authorizing the establishment of a trading company under the name of "La Compagnie D'Occident." Fol. 247. 11 pages, say 20 pp.

1716-17. Petition of the beaver traders asking for an extension of their charter for 8 years. Fol. 257. 3 pp.

END OF VOL. 38.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1718.

VOL. 39.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1718. October 4, Quebec. MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Card-money. Royal domain. Marriage funds. Difficulties as to education. School-teachers. Fol. 3. 15 pages, say 8 pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same. Card-money. Bills of exchange, &c. Fol. 13. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 8, Quebec. The same. "Hopital Général." "Séminaire des Missions Étrangères." Grants of land. Indemnity to be granted to Sieur d'Hertel for buildings destroyed at Chambly in 1709. Indemnity to Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 19. 17 pages, say 8 pp.

Statement of expenditure by de Tonty, with foregoing letter. Fol. 29. 1 p.

November 8, Quebec. Letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon relative to La Compagnie d'Occident and the beaver trade. Fol. 32. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 10, Quebec. Letter and mem. as to indemnity claimed by Sieurs Néret and Gayot, interested in beaver trade, with the answers. From fol. 77 to 106, say 50 pp

November 11, Quebec. de Vaudreuil and Bégon, as to a vessel which Sieur Monceau, son of d'Auteuil, had purchased at New York and wished to bring to Quebec. Fol. 108. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 11, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. Western Indians. Western Ocean. Licenses for trading granted. Fol. 110, 15 pages, say 8 pp.

December 30, Quebec. On wreck of vessel "La Providence." Fol. 118. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 3, Schedule of effects belonging to the King shipped on board "Le François," for Rochefort. Fol. 123. 3 pp.

October 30, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. War among the Indian tribes, Kikapous, Maskoutins, Illinois and Foxes. Their peace with the French. Fol. 143. 10 pages, say 6 pp.

October 30, Quebec. DeVaudreuil to Minister. Respecting the "Outaouas du Saguinan" (*sic*) and Miamis Indians. Sieur. de Tonty succeeds in preventing war between them. Fol. 149. 13 pages, say 7 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same. On the efforts of the English Governors to win over the Indians. Fol. 157. 10 pages, say 6 pp.

1718.
November 8, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. As to the officers and certain vacancies in the army. Fol. 163. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

November 8, Quebec. M. Bégon to Council. On the situation in Acadia. Limits of French and British colonies. Rivalry of the English. Fol. 174. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

November 4, Quebec. M. De Louvigny, Major, to the Council. Makes complaint that the Bishop of Quebec refuses to allow the King's Lieutenant to enter the sanctuary of the parish (church) for the ceremony of receiving the ashes. Fol. 185. 2½ pp.

July 13, Quebec. Petition of Chas. de Monseignat to Bégon, claiming 10 per cent. on wine, brandy and tobacco entering the country. Fol. 188. 4 pp.

December 12, Larochelle. Proposals by Sieur Chaussegros de Léry as to the fortifications at Montreal. Fol. 191. 5½ medium pages 4 pp.

January 5. Paris. Extract from Royal mem. of 6th July, 1716, to Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fol. 201. 17 pages, say 15 pp.

Petition of widow of Sieur d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, claiming a pension. Fol. 217. 1½ p.

March 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to beaver trade. Fol. 219. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

March 21, Paris. Decree of Council of State as to contestations between Sieurs Néret and Gayot and The Compagnie D'Occident. Fol. 228. 6½ pp.

June 28. Mem. respecting petty-ensigns (*) and the troops in Canada. Fol. 232. 1½ page, say 1 p.

June 1, Paris. Proceedings of Council (marine) on mem. of Père Lafiteau as to sale of liquor to Indians. Fol. 242. 10 pages, say 6 pp.

Series of memoirs and decrees respecting beaver trade. Fol. 269 to 352. 142 pp.

Mem. of M. de Sabrevois on the Indians of Canada as far as the Mississippi, their manners and trade. Fol. 354. 16 pp.

Petition of Sieur Etienne Charon respecting, primary schools in Canada, school teachers, &c. Fol. 362. 2 pp.

END OF VOL. 39.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1719.

VOL. 40.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL. M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1719.
October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Séminaire des Missions Etrangères. Public instruction. Card money. Land grants. Sieur de Boishébert. Fisheries. Trade licenses. Indians of the west. English rivalry. Acadia, &c. Fol. 30. 38 short pages, say 20 pp.

October 2, Quebec. Same to same. Parish districts. School teachers. Death of Charon. Illinois. Posts united to Louisiana. Suppression of trading licenses. Post of Niagara. English rivalry. Posts in the upper country. Acadia. Labrador. Fol. 50. 33 pages, say 19 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same with reference to Sieur Duchesnay's application for title of "Grand Maître des eaux et forêts," and a grant of the Magdalen Islands. Fol. 68. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

(*) Officers commissioned by the Governor-General only and not by the King.

1719. November 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to the Minister. They have no news from de Lanoue, who is in command of a post in the upper country. Sioux. Trade. Fol. 83. 13 pages 7 pp.

November 14, Quebec. Same. As to claims of Sieur de La Mothe Codillac. Fol. 91. 8 pages. 5 pp.

November 14, Quebec. The same. Letters of exchange. Honours to be paid to officials. Hotel Dieu of Quebec and its lawsuit with Sieur Jacques le Peré. Hunting rights, &c., in Seigniory of Malbaie. Presents to Iroquois. Claim of Sieur Aubert du Forillon. Fol. 96. 26 pages, say 15 pp.

November 14, Quebec. The same. Fortifications. Work on the Palace nearly finished. Enlargement of Château St. Louis required. Stone fort to be built at Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 110. 8 pages 5 pp.

November 14, Quebec. The same. Sending claims of Sieur Lanouillier de Boisclerc (see Folio 115), and of Sieurs André and Prat. Fol. 116. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

June 5 and 11. Two papers respecting English goods seized at Chambly Portage. Fols. 141 to 144. 4 pp.

November 14, Quebec. MM. de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Masts and timber from Baie St. Paul, sent to France. Fols. 145 to 151. 10 pp.

October 26, Memoir respecting representations made to de Vaudreuil and Bégon as to losses suffered by "La Compagnie du Canada," and which caused its ruin in 1705. Fol. 159. 7 pp.

January 12, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Council. Asks that the bishop and clergy be forbidden to marry officers or soldiers without his permission. Fol. 164. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

May 6, Quebec. The same. Recommends Sieur de Lotbinière for the Superior Council in place of Sieur de Lamartinière, deceased. Fol. 166. 8 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. Posts should be visited twice a year. Sieur de Sabrevois and his claims. Detroit. Trading licenses, &c. Fol. 169. 14 pages, say 8 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. The upper country. The Chag8amin, Sauteux and Fox Indians attacked by the Illinois. Ile Royale. M. Dubuisson. The Miamis and Ouyatanons. Settlements at River St. Joseph and Teatiky. Fol. 179. 26 pages, say 15 pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same. Vacancies in army. Fol. 198. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

November 12, Quebec. Mem. respecting expropriation of part of lot belonging to M. du Forillon, in order to enlarge the outbuildings of Palace. Fol. 206. 3 pp.

November 10, Quebec. Sieur Bégon. Statement of card-money due to the King by certain persons. Fol. 218. 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. Sieur L'heimite sets forth his services. Fol. 227. 3 pp.

October 28, Quebec. M. Chaussegros de Léry writes on the subject of fortifications, and asks for the rank of captain. Fol. 220. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. The Dauphine battery, Quebec, injured by the merchants of Lower-town. Fol. 232. ½ p.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Fortifications of Quebec, Montreal and Chambly. Troops. Fol. 234. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

1715 (*sic*). December 12, Paris. Memoir (no signature), on state of Canada. Advantages of Canada. Good qualities of French Canadians. Commerce. Objections as to severity of climate refuted. Hired labour. Objections as to card-money. Fol. 241. 20½ large pages, say 24 pp.

1719. Mem. in same handwriting as last (no signature), as to fur trade. Fol. 252. 6 large pages, say 8 pp.

1719
January 25, Paris. Supplement to the above, intituled: "Memoir sur l'état présent du Canada" 1715. Fol. 256. 7½ large pages, say 10 pp.

Memoir, without precise date, from leading merchants of colony, complaining of injury done them by outsiders who come from France and retail their goods in Canada. Fol. 264. 6 pp.

May 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting "la pêche à la faulx" on the Labrador coast. Fol. 270. 3½ small pages, say 1½ p.

May 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on complaints of La Compagnie d'Occident as to trade done in Canada contrary to its interests. Fol. 272. 13½ small pages, say 7 pp.

May 23, Paris. Royal instructions to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fol. 279. 51 small pages, say 27 pp.

October 25, Mem. on petition to Council from Sieur Thiery and Hazeur, parish priests in Canada and proprietors of Malbaie, asking for a monoply of trade there. Fol. 305. 5½ small pages. 7 pp.

End of Vol. 40.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1720.

Vol. 41.—"Conseil de Marine."

C. 11.

1720.
October 26, Paris. Unfavourable proceedings of Council on Sieur Duchesnay's petition for the office of "Grand Maître des Eaux et Forêts," a grant of the Magdalen Islands, and a piece of land within the Government of Montreal. Fol. 2. 7½ pages. 3 pp.

January 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting flour exported from New France to the Islands. Fol. 6. 2 pp.

January 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the petition of Comte de Créquy for grant of a seigniory to extend from the outlet of Lake St. Francis to the foot of the Long Sault. Fol. 8. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

January 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council and instructions to de Vaudreuil and Bégon respecting grants of seigniories. Fol. 10. 9 pages, say 4 pp.

January 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the price of dry beaver skins. Fol. 15. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

January 7, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting masts, &c., shipped from Quebec. Cultivation of flax. Slaves. Fol. 31. 15 pages, say 7 pp.

January 7, Paris. Proceedings of Council rejecting Comte de Créquy's petition for a seigniory. Fol. 30. 2 pp.

January 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Sieur de Saint Pierre's petition asking for the Magdalen, Brion or Ramées Islands, with his grant of Ile Saint Jean. Fol. 43. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

February 27, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting Sieur de la Boularderie's petition for leave to establish a sedentary fishery at Ile Nigamiche. Draft of Royal Order thereon. Fols. 47 and 49. 5 pages. 3½ pp.

January 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the scarcity of farm labour in the colony. Fol. 51. 4½ pages. 2 pp.

Judicial offices vacant in Canada. Fol. 54, 55, 56. 2 pp.

January 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on memo. of Sr. Brouagne, Commandant of Labrador coast. Esquimaux attack a French crew. Indians of the country. Fol. 57. 13 pages. 6 pp.

January 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Sieur de la Valtrie's petition for a grant of the harbour of River St. Augustin, on the Labrador coast, with a

1720. view to the establishment of cod and seal sedentary fisheries. Fol. 164. 1½ pages, say 6 pp.

February 20, Quebec. Proceedings of Council on petition of MM. Peyre and Boishébert as to porpoise fishery. Fol. 81. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

February 20, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting 25 licenses for trading with Indians, granted to poor families in Canada, and steps taken by Governor to prevent sale of liquor to Indians. Fol. 255. 4½ pp.

"Sieur Peire" asks the Council to continue his yearly indemnity of 400 livres for the porpoise fishery. Fol. 88. 2 pp.

March 4, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a letter of de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Gratuity to Sieur Sarrazin, physician. Commissioners to settle the limits of New France. Encroachments of the English. Price of powder. Fol. 90. 8 pages. 5 pp.

March 4, Paris. Proceedings of Council and Royal mem. in reply to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fol. 94. 33 pages. 22 pp.

March 11, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the matter of Sieur Bouat, "Lieutenant-Général de la Prévoté de Montréal." He had obtained leave to send one canoe to Detroit, and sent three, though he had been repeatedly forbidden to do so. Fol. 126. 30 pages. 25 pp.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting measures suggested by de Vaudreuil and Bégon to prevent the Indians from carrying their furs to the English. Fol. 158. 1½ p.

March 11, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting petition of Sieurs Thiery and Hazeur, priests, as to right of fishing and hunting in their seigniory of Malbaie. Fol. 159. 14½ pages. 8 pp.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting two petitions of Sieur Alexandre Antoine d'Aillebout "Garde-du-Corps," who asks to be confirmed in the status of a "gentilhomme," always, he alleges, enjoyed by his ancestors. Genealogy of the d'Aillebouts. Fol. 167. 11 pages. 7 pp.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a pension to be granted to the widow of Sieur de la Martinière. Fol. 176. 1½ p.

Proceedings of Council on Sieur de Louvigny's proposal as to visiting the upper posts at least once every two years. Fol. 117. 2½ pages. 2 pp.

Proceedings of Council on presents sent to Five Nation Indians. Fol. 179. 1½ page. 1 p.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council on law suit between Sieur Petit and the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec. Fol. 195. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

March 12, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting the matter of Sieur Jacques de la Mollerie, who had killed a man at Quebec. Fol. 198. 13½ pages. 8 pp.

March 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Jesuit Fathers respecting their college at Quebec and their house at Montreal for the instruction of missionaries. Fol. 205.

March 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to keeping peace with the Indians of the upper country. Fol. 218. 2 pp.

March 17, Proceedings of Council respecting the matter of Sieur de la Mollerie above mentioned. The Council declare the act pardonable, inasmuch as it was not premeditated. Fol. 221. 1½ page. 1 p.

(A reference to preceding abstracts will show that the father of Sieur de la Mollerie had been killed, in a manner almost similar, by Sieur d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil, who was also pardoned).

March 17, Paris. Decision of Council as to Sieur Bouat, who had sent three canoes to Detroit in place of one. Fol. 226. 3 pp.

1720.
March 29, Paris. Petition of traders of Canada and La Rochelle to Comte de Toulouse respecting prices of beaver as compared with prices of merchandise, the latter having doubled within a year. Fol. 229. 1½ p.

April 16, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting petition of the Hospitals of Canada as to their "Rentes sur l'Hotel de Ville à Paris." Fol. 233. 1 p.

April 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on payment of Bills of Exchange in specie. Fol. 236. 6 pages, 4 pp.

April 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on fur trade at Fort Frontenac for account of the King. Fol. 239. 6 pages 5 pp.

October 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council on M. Bégon's letter of 26th October, 1719. Expenditure in Canada, 1711 to 1714. Card-money. Accounts. Respecting the illegitimate child sent to the Lorette Indians (curious details). Fol. 257. 10½ pages 8½ pp.

April 20, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a letter of the Bishop of Quebec. Hôpital Général, Quebec. Increase of distress in the colony. Lack of surgeons and midwives. Religious communities. Fol. 262. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

April 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the petition of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice respecting the fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 269. 6 pages 3pp.

April 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieurs Gautier, Nicolas, de Crés and others, asking that Comte de St. Pierre be compelled to restore to them the letters-patent granting Saint Jean and Miscou Islands. Fol. 272. 3 pages 2 pp.

April 23, Paris. Memoir to accompany the above petition. Fol. 271. 8½ pages 6 pp.

April 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting declaration of Sieur de Sabrevois who had commanded at Detroit. Fol. 299. 18 pages 10 pp.

June 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on memorial as to claims of Sieur de la Mothe in relation to Detroit. Fol. 313. 7½ pages 6 pp.

June 14, Memo. intituled: "Prétentions de M. de Lamothe," to accompany the above. Fol. 317. 34 pages, say 24 pp

July 30, Paris. Proceedings of Council. As to trials of quarrels between officers or soldiers and citizens. Fol. 342. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 13, Paris. Proceedings of Council on complaint of M. Sutton, plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, to the effect that de Vaudreuil had refused to give up several English prisoners. Fols. 345-46-47. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting difficulties between Sieur Cugnet, "Directeur de la ferme du Domaine d'Occident en Canada," and traders and inhabitants of the colony, in relation to the administration of the "Ferme" and the collection of duties. (Curious details respecting trade.) Fol. 353. 33 pp.

October 20, Paris. Decision of Council. On petition of widow of Sieur de St. Castin, asking for a pension. Fol. 381. 1 p.

End of Vol. 41.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1720.

Vol. 42.—M. de Vaudreuil, Governor General, M. Bégon, Intendant.

C. 11.

1720.
October 25, Quebec. Complaints formulated by M. de Breslay and a woman named Desruisseaux against de Vaudreuil. Reply by the latter and Bégon. Fol. 3. 7 pp.

1720. October 16, Quebec. Paper relating to the foregoing. Fol. 7. 1 p.

October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Regulations as to parish districts. Hôpital Général, Quebec. Insane asylum for both sexes needed. Invalids. School teachers. Trading licenses. Brandy. Illinois. Mission of Sault St. Louis. Foreign merchandize. English rivalry. Pentagoët. Doctor Sarrazin. Seals, &c. Fol. 8. 50 pages, say 27 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Western domain dues. Chocolate and sugar. Card-money. Freedom of trade. La Noue. La Verendrye. Tax for the fortifications, &c. Fol. 35. 31 pages, say 16 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting the several works in the colony. Prisons, fortifications. Chateau St. Louis. Fol. 51. 19½ pages, say 10 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same Respecting claim of Dame de la Forest to resume lands on the Illinois and the Iles de La Forest, as creditor of the estate of Sieur de La Forest, her husband. Fol. 65. 23 pages, say 12 pp.

November 3, Quebec. Statement of provisions, munitions and merchandize dealt with in the King's stores at Fort Frontenac, from 1st September, 1719, to 31st August, 1720. Fol. 84. 3 pp.

October 24, Quebec. Statement of furs from the trade at Fort Frontenac, sold at Quebec, 23rd October, 1720. Fol. 86. 3 pp

October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Tampering with sailors and their desertion. Fol. 88. ½ p.

October 26, Quebec. The same, on the same subject. Prisoners as servants for five years. Fol. 90. ½ p.

October 26, Quebec. Memoir respecting Fort Chambly. Fol. 92. 5 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Memoir as to the necessity of forming a settlement at foot of the Niagara portage, two leagues from Lake Ontario. Fol. 295. 8 pages. 4 pp.

October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. "Domaine d'Occident." Foreign merchandise. Domiciliary visits. Fol. 107. 5 pages, 2½ pp.

November 6, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Surgeon of Hotel Dieu. Prevalence of diseases of the lungs. Asses, male and female, required. Fol. 111. 4 pages, 2 pp.

November 6, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Acknowledging receipt of Decree of Council of State of 7th June previous, whereby His Majesty had established freedom of fur trade. Fol. 123. ½ p.

November 6, Quebec. Statement of import duties paid in France on furs imported from Canada. Fol. 125. 1 p.

1717 (*sic*). April. Extract from Letters Patent of April, 1717, establishing regulations as to trade of French colonies. Fol. 126. 7½ pages, say 3 pp.

December. Copy of Decree of Council of State declaring applicable to all trade in Canada the Letters Patent of April, preceding. Fol. 130. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

1720. November 6, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Memoir on freedom of beaver trade granted to people of Canada by decree of 16th May, 1720. Fol. 137. 16½ pages, say 8 pp.

August 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil. Instructions for Sieur Dumont, detached to take command in the Ouyatanons country and Rivière des Miamis. Fol. 158. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 22, Quebec. The same to Council, as to grant of Ile St. Jean and other islands to Comte St. Pierre. Fol. 162. ½ p.

October 22, Quebec. The same to Council. Missionaries. Fox Indians, Kikapous and Mascoutins at war with the Illinois. Rivalry of the English.

1720. Dubuisson. New settlements. Leave of absence to soldiers. Labrador Coast. Fol. 164. 21 pages, say 14 pp.

November 7, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Council. Promotion asked for Sieurs de St. Castin, Dubuisson, La Corne, Rigaud, Longueuil, &c. Suppression of petty ensigns. Fol. 182. 11½ pages, say 5 pp.

July 3, Montreal. "Rôle" of tavernkeepers of Montreal. Fol. 191. 1½ p.

October 3 Quebec. M. Bégon. Putting on half-pay (Marine) Du Ru, a gunner, aged 72 years. Fol. 193. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. List of passengers embarked on the King's vessel "Le Chameau," eating at the captain's table. Fol. 221. 5 pp.

October 21, Quebec. Bills of lading of masts, oak timber and other articles shipped on vessel "Le Chameau," commanded by M. de Voutron. Fol. 224. 5 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Letters from M. de Louvigny to Council. As to the chief command of the upper country. Fols. 236-240. 7 pages. 6½ pp.

March 10, Quebec. Petition of Sieur Mathieu Benoist Collet as to the administration of justice. Attributes of the Sovereign Council. Claims of officers, &c. Fol. 248. 2 pp.

October 15 and 22. Quebec. Three letters from Sieur Chaussegros de Léry as to fortifications and troops. Fols. 254 to 263. 14 pages. 8 pp.

December 9 Letter and log-book of Sieur Voutron, commander of "Le Chameau." What took place during his voyage to Canada. Dangers of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Necessity of preparing two charts, one of the north shore and the other of the south, &c. (Most interesting.) Fol. 269. 32 pp.

END OF VOL. 42.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1721.

VOL. 43.—"CONSEIL DE MARINE."

C. 11.

1721. January 1, Paris. Decision of Council, granting petition of Sieurs de Boishébert and Peïre for a continuation of their privilege for porpoise fishing. Fol. 12. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

January 1, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to the establishment of the post of Niagara. Fol. 16. 5½ pages, 4 pp.

October 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from Bégon, 26th Oct., 1720. Cargoes should be examined before vessels sail. It would be of advantage to bring negroes into Canada. Cultivation of flax and wheat. Steps for the development of agriculture, &c. Fol. 74. 27 pages, 23 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a memoir from Bégon as to means of inducing the settlers to take up the cultivation of flax. Fol. 88. 4 pages, 3 pp.

March 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the maintenance of religious communities in Canada. Fol. 91. 6½ pages, 4 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to the post of Camanistiquya and other posts to the west and the Indians of those countries. Hudson Bay and Louisiana. Fol. 99. 16½ pages, 9 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on M. Bégon's recommendation as to bringing negroes to Canada. (M. Bégon's recommendation was coupled with an offer from the Communities and leading persons

1721. of the Colony to pay for the negroes "pièces d'Inde" at the rate of 600 livres.) Fol. 116. 5 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of the widow of Sieur de La Forest asking for possession of Illinois lands. Fol. 119. 12 pages, 10 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Sieur de la Verandrye asking for enjoyment of the grant made to his father, who died when Governor of Three Rivers. Fol. 127. 2½ pages, 2 pp.

January 14, Paris. Proceedings of Council on complaints laid by de Vaudreuil against the Bishop of Quebec for marrying officers and soldiers without the king's permit and without bans. "He has," says de Vaudreuil, "just married Sieur de Lantagnac, his nephew, a lieutenant in the army, to a poor girl, of low condition, the daughter of a tavern-keeper." Fol. 131. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

January 21, Paris. Proceedings of Council as to gratuity to be granted to the two brothers and mother of Sieur de St. Castin. Fol. 133. 1 p.

January 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council, as to details furnished by Sieur de Fottenville (*or* Sottenville) Belisle, as to Ile St. Jean. 4½ pp.

January 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council in relation to vacancies in the colonial troops. Fol. 145. 1½ page, 1 p

February 15. Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting a most interesting memoir from Sieur de Brouague on Labrabor. Fol. 149. 25 pages. 15 pp.

March 4, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting an application for a gratuity on the part of the Jesuit Fathers. Fol. 190. 2 pp.

March 18. Paris. Proceedings of Council on the claims of Dame de la Forest. Fol. 193. 7 pages, 3½ pp.

March 24, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from the Bishop of Quebec on the necessity of re-establishing the system of trading licenses. Poor families. "Coureurs de bois." Hôpital Général, Quebec. Fol. 206. 5 pages, 2½ pp.

March 24, Paris. Another memoir on the protest from the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, as to the tax for fortifications. Diminution of their revenues. Mission of Sault aux Recollet removed to Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 209. 13 pages, 8 pp.

"Memoir respecting trade of Canada." Fol. 218. 3 pages. 4½ pp.

July 8, LaRochelle. Another memoir concerning the colony of Canada and the beaver trade. Fol. 220. 3½ pages, 5 pp.

March 25, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting the value of silver coin. Fol. 222. 1½ page, say 1 p.

April 7. Extract from letter written to Vaudreuil by Sieur Dumont, an officer sent to the Miamis and Syatanons. Fol. 226. 1½ page, say 1 p.

April 8, Paris. Proceedings of Council on application of Sieur André de Ligne for a grant in Labrador. Fol. 223. 1 p.

May 20, Paris. Proceedings of Council on Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac's claim to Detroit. Fol. 246. 7½ pages, say 4 pp.

May 24, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from missionaries of Sault St. Louis, &c. Fol. 250. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

May 24, Paris. Proceedings of Council on petition of Ursuline nuns for the removal of a terrace made by Sieur de Beaucour, engineer, on their property. (Curious details.) Fol. 257. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

June 8, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, in support of the protest of their brethren of Montreal respecting the tax for fortifications. Fol. 260. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

June 24. Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting a plan of Quebec, in relief, sent to the Council. Fol. 262. ½ p.

1721.

September 25, Quebec. M. Chaussegros de Léry to Council. Sends the plan in relief of Montreal and asks for money for the fortifications. Fol. 263. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

Same date. The same. Construction of public buildings at Three Rivers and Montreal. Necessity of covering them with slate to render them fire-proof. Fol. 265. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

November 7, Paris. Proceedings of Council upon a memorial of M. Begon respecting porpoise fishery. History of the porpoise fishery. Fol. 267. 35½ pages, say 18 pp.

November 4, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of de Vaudreuil and Bégon in relation to Detroit. Claims of Sieur de La Mothe Cadillac. Fol. 291. 46 pp.

November 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of Sieur de Brouage (*sic*) relating to Labrador. Attacks of the Esquimaux. Fishing, &c. Fol. 314. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

December 2, Paris. Proceedings of Council on a letter from de Vaudreuil. Marriage of officers and soldiers by Bishop of Quebec, without leave of Governor. Jesuit missionaries. War by Fox Indians, &c., against the Illinois Indians. Western posts. Fol. 320. 23 pages say 15 pp.

December 2, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from Bégon. Timber shipped on "Le Chameau." Fol. 332. 8 pages, say 5 pp.

December 2, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Residence of Governor-General at Montreal. Claim of Sieur de Ligney. Beply to the Ursulines respecting the terrace made upon their land, &c. Fol. 340. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

December 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of Bégon commending M. de Beaujeu, commander at Michillimackinac. Fol. 347. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

December 9, Paris. Proceedings of Council on the fire which occurred at Montreal on 19th June, 1721, and rendered it impossible for the inhabitants to pay the taxes for fortifications. Fol. 349. 2 pp.

December 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of M. de Léry. Letter of M. de Niverville. Beginnings of a town at Fort Chambly. Fol. 355. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

December 17, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of de Vaudreuil and Bégon, asking that traders, &c., be allowed to go to France on king's ships. Cost of passage at that period. Fol. 360. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

December 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on abuses resulting from sale of liquor to Indians. Prevention. Fol. 363. 8½ pages, say 4 pp.

December 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of de Vaudreuil and Bégon about Acadia. The Abenakis hostile to English settlements. The English at Panouaniske. Fol. 372. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

December 19, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter of de Vaudreuil and Bégon, and memo. from the king. Relations with the bishop and clergy. Parish districts. Monks. General Hospital taking in insane patients. Invalid soldiers. School teachers. Troops. Grants of land. Crops. Sieur de Sarrazin. Western posts. Rivalry of the English. Fol. 380. 44 pages, say 30 pp.

December 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council on letter from Bishop of Quebec. The government of convents is his by right. He remonstrates against the destruction of the General Hospital at Montreal. Quebec hospital. Fol. 404. 10½ pages, say 6 pp.

December 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council in relation to school teachers. Fol. 410. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

December 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting Fox Indians. They are so turbulent that M. de Vaudreuil can no longer prevent the other Indians from making war upon them. Fol. 418. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

1721.
December 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting the attitude of the Abenakis towards the English. Fol. 422. 8½ pages, say 5 pp.

December 23, Paris. Proceedings of Council. Rivalry of the English. Fol. 427, say 1 p.

December 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council in relation to the western voyages of Père Charlevoix, Jesuit. Fol. 428, say 1 p.

November 26, Paris. Proceedings of Council respecting a project of the English for the destruction of the house established at the post of Niagara. Attitude of the Iroquois. Steps taken by the English and the French to treat with them. Fol. 430. 3 pp.

END OF VOL. 43.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1721–1722.

VOL. 44.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1721.
October 8, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. Method of preparing "*Alkermes*" or "*Aurifique de Glauber.*" Fol. 4. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 8, Quebec. Same to same. "Domaine d'Occident." Foreign trade. Fol. 29. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

October 8, Quebec. Same to same. On re-establishment of the exclusive privileg. of fur trade for the "Compagnie des Indes." Fol. 31. 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 11, Quebec. Paper relating to the foregoing letter. Fol. 33. 4 pp.

1720 (*sic*). February 17 Quebec. Statement of expenditure for the King at Fort Michillimakinac by Sieur de Lignery. Fol. 46. 1 p,

No date. Letter from Lignery to Comte de Toulouse, accompanying the foregoing. Fol. 47. 1 p.

1721.
October 9, Quebec. List of passengers for France, this year, by King's vessel "Le Chameau." Fol. 70. 4 pp.

November 4, Quebec. List of sergeants, corporals and privates who applied to be placed on half pay from 1st October, 1720, to 1st October, 1721. Fol. 80. 5 pp.

November 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. Trade. Amount paid to widow Petit. Asses, mules, &c. Fol. 83. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

November 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. Card money. Jesuits at Montreal. Fol. 87. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 2. Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. List of officers of marine in New France, with number of sergeants, corporals and privates. Fol. 92. 1 page, say 2 pp.

November 4, Quebec. Mem. on porpoise fisheries established this year at Baie St. Paul. Fol. 94. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

November 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. Hospital nuns, Montreal. General Hospital, Quebec. Letters of nobility applied for. Le Sieur Crevier, &c. Fol. 98. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

November 4, Quebec. The same. Sieur Des Meloises, claim to a piece of land at Quebec. Fol. 110. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

November 10, Quebec. Two papers respecting a floating mill, of which Sieur Lanouiller had procured a model from Paris, and which he wished to construct at Quebec. Fol. 126 to 130. 5 pp.

1721.
October 8, Extract from reply made by de Vaudreuil and Bégon to King's memo. of 8th June previous, respecting Acadia. Fol. 131. 10 pp.

August 24, Quebec. Copy of letter from de Vaudreuil to William Burnet, Governor General of the Province of New York, in reply to English Governor's letter of 11th July. Fol. 43. 14½ pages, say 12 pp.

October 6, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Council. Marriage of officers. Missionaries. Fresh actrocities by the Foxes. Settlement at River St. Joseph. Ouyatanons. Dubuisson. Labrador. Brouage. Fol. 156. 25 pages, say 12½ pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same. Liquor traffic. Testimony of Indians. Fire at Montreal. Market of that town. Place d'Armes. Fol. 169. 11 pages. 5½ pp.

November 10. Quebec. Bégon to Council. Montreal merchants petition for freedom of fur trade. Fol. 175. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 11, Quebec. M. de Vaudreuil to Council. Difficulties as to payment of officers. Fol. 178. 9 pages, say 4 pp.

October 6, Quebec. M. de Ramezay to Minister. Posts in the upper country. Sale of liquor to Indians. Fol. 244. 1½ p.

September 25, Quebec. M. Chaussegros de Léry to Council. As to the new town of Chambly. Fol. 252. 3 pages, say 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. The same. Fortifications at Quebec and Montreal. Curious details as to fire at Montreal. Fol. 256. 10½ pages, say 5 pp.

1722.
October 17, Quebec. List of officers and men of the detachment of Marine in New France, 1st October, 1722. Fol. 272. 1 large page, say 2 pp.

October 17, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Letter to the Council on the general affairs of colony. Fol. 273. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 17, Quebec. The same to the same. State of finances. Hospital Nuns, Montreal. Lake of Two Mountains Mission. Fol. 275. 9 pages. say 4 pp.

October 17, Quebec. Same to same. Petty ensigns. Appointments to sundry offices. Maps of upper country to be prepared. Fol. 280. 5 pages, say 2 pp.

October 17, Quebec. Same to same. Parish Districts General Hospital. School masters. Liquor traffic. Trade with the English. Sault St. Louis Mission. Fol. 283. 38 pages, say 17 pp.

October 17, Quebec. Extract from reply of de Vaudreuil and Bégon to King's memorandum of 8th June. Fol. 303. 8 pp.

August 10, Quebec. Statement of amounts due to sundry inhabitants of Acadia for supplies furnished to war parties serving inAcadia against the English in 1711 and 1712. Fol. 309 to 311. 4½ pp.

October 26, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Council. In relation to Sieur de la Corne's suggestion as to procuring muskets with socket bayonets. Fol. 322. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Statement of bayonets and muskets remaining in King's Stores in Canada, 1 January, 1722, to accompany above letter. Fol. 325. ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Council. Respecting the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 343. 17 pages, say 8 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for pension attached to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis. Fol. 352. 2 pages. say 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same to the same. Informing them that he had caused a "*Te Deum*" to be sung on learning of the recovery of the King. Fol. 355. ½ p.

October 20. Quebec. The same to the same. As to complaints laid against him by the wife of Simon Rhéaume. Fol. 356. 7 pp.

The same to the same. Has received medals granted to the Indians. Fol. 364. 1 page, say ½ p.

1722.
October 24, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Council. Settlement at River St. Joseph. Post of the Miamis, Ouyatanons, &c. Fol. 366. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same to the same. As to Sieur de l'Isle de la Croyes' passage to France. Fol. 369. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 27, Quebec. The same to the same. On the artillery of the colony. Difficulties between the Abenakis and the English. Fol 371. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

December 27, Quebec. The same to de Ramezay. As to the Iroquois. Intrigues of the English. Their designs on Lake Ontario. Fol. 374. 5½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 26, Quebec. M. Bégon to Council. Indemnity to Sieur Pachot. Claim of M. de St. Martin. Le Chevalier de St. Jean. Fol. 378. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Payment of officers. Fol. 383. 8½ pages, say 4 pp.

June 1, Paris. Decree of Council as to payment of 400 livres to Madeleine Bouchette, midwife. Fol. 399. ½ p.

October 26, Quebec. Mem. of M. Bégon as to beaver trade. Fol. 400. 5 pp.

Representations respecting an adjudication at Témiscamingue. Fol. 403. 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Letters of Sieur de Boishébert in relation to porpoise fishery. Fol. 407. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Letter from de Ramezay respecting timber he is sending to France for the King's service. Fol. 412. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Unlawful trading in beaver. Fol. 414. 4 pp.

October 17, Quebec. M. Chaussegros de Léry to Council. Enceinte of Montreal. Fort Chambly. Fol. 420. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 17, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting fortifications. Fol. 424. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. Same to the same. King's ships. Chateau at Quebec. Fol. 426. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

April 28, Paris. Proceedings of Council of Marine, on letter of the Bishop of Quebec in relation to the General Hospital, to the sale of church pews, dower of nuns, &c. Fol. 430. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

July 6, Paris. Proceedings of Council of Marine on the sale by auction of church pews. Fol. 437. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

September 6, Speeches of the Fox Indians in the Council held at M. de Montigny's house, 6th September, 1722, with the answers. Fol. 441. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

End of Vol. 44.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1723.

Vol. 45.—M. de Vaudreuil, Governor General, M. Bégon, Intendant.

C. 11.

1723.
October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Arrival of thirty prisoners. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Extract from reply to King's memorandum, as to Abenakis war. Fol. 11. 2 pags, say 1 p.

1723. October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Vain attempt of English to conciliate the settled Iroquois and the Five Nations and to induce them to make war on the Abenakis. Incursions of Iroquois and Abenakis into English colonies. Fol. 12. 20 pages, say 8 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. General affairs of Colony. General Hospital, Quebec. Public instruction. Hotel Dieu nuns, Montreal. Sioux Mission. Père Marais. Liquor traffic. Agriculture. Brandy. Land registers. *Cens et rentes*. Niagara, &c. Fol. 23. 29 pages, say 12 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. Affairs at Detroit. Lignery. Sabrevois. Tonty. Fol. 39. 12 pages, say 5 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. As to copper money sent into the country and refused. Fol. 47. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

1724 (*sic*). Document in relation to copper money. Fol. 51. 1 p.

1723. October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. As to claims of Acadians for supplies furnished to war parties in 1711 and 1712. Fol. 53. 10½ pages. 5 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. On the Abenakis mission, the *enceinte* of Montreal, mission of Tadoussac, &c. Fol. 59. 2 pages. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. As to frauds in the beaver trade of the company and its monopoly of trade. Fol. 61. 4 pages. 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. As to powder for artillery. Fol. 65. 3½ pages. 1½ p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. As to Acadia and gratuities for Père Leyard, Sieur d'Aigremont and to Sieur de Selles. Fol. 69. 3 pages. 2½ pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. As to M. L'Hermite's voyage on the St. Lawrence towards the south, and as to possible settlements there. Fol. 73. 4½ pages. 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Cardinal Fleury. Congratulating him on his appointment as First Minister. Fol. 77. 4 pages. 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same to Minister. As to fortifications at Montreal, the corps de garde at Three Rivers, the Chateau at Quebec, and the asylum for lunatics. Fol. 81. 2 pages. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. The same to the same. As to complaints of the people of la Prairie de la Madeleine, as to the annexing of a portion of the parish to Longueuil. Fol. 85. 6 pages. 7 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same to the same. As to high prices of produce. Price of timber. Hospital nuns, Montreal. Of the three asses sent out, the male died. Fol. 96. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same to the same. As to appointments to be made and pensions to be granted. Fol. 100. 13½ pages. 6 pp.

November 1, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. Asking that captain Busquet be punished for having taken on board for passage to France the priest intended for the Micmac Mission. Fol. 109. 2 pages. 1½ p.

June 9, Meudon. Letter from Sieur Peïre to Cardinal Fleury. As to porpoise fishery at Kamouraska and Rivière Ouelle. Fol. 111. 5½ pages. 4 pp.

January 10, La Rochelle. Copy of memorandum from the King to de Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting the Abenakis and the English in Acadia. Fol. 118. 5 pp.

September 2. Letter from the widow Pascaud to Minister, as to the beaver trade. Fol. 121. 3½ pages. 2½ pp.

De Vaudreuil to Minister. Represents that Montreal is in need of a physician, and suggests Sieur Timothée Sylvain. Fol. 125. 2½ pages. 1 p.

1723.

September 29, Quebec. DeVaudreuil to Minister. Defending himself against charges as to secret trading. Fol. 128. 7 pp.

October 2, Quebec. Same to same. Complains of Sieur de Beauville, who had treated him disrespectfully; asks for justice. Fol. 132. 4 pp.

October 2, Quebec. Same to same. On war with Foxes, Sauteux, Illinois, &c. Sieur de Louvigny. Operations of the English against Ouabache River. Fol. 136. 9 pages, say 8 pp.

October 5, Quebec. Same to same. Artillery practice. Sieur de Joncaire and his services. Fol. 142. 2 pp,

October 10, Quebec. Same to same. Replacement of Sieur de Morille, deceased. Fol. 144. 1 p.

October 11, Quebec. Same to same. On affairs of Canada and Louisiana. Alliance with Fox Indians. Their war with the Illinois. Difficulties between the French of Louisiana and Canada. Fol. 146. 17 pp.

Reply to foregoing. Fol. 155. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 12, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. Leave to officers desirous of going to France. Fol. 156. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

August 26, Quebec. Same to same. Memo. as to the proposed abandonment of the post of Temiscamingue. Fol. 160. 7 pages, say 8 pp.

Same to same. On same subject. Fol. 164. 2 pp.

No date. Eleven articles in relation to that post. Fol. 166. 3½ pp.

Life and customs of savages of Canada. Fol. 168. 12 pp.

April 29, Fort Chartres. "The chiefs of the village of Kaskakia having heard that Sieur Perillard—a prisoner, in irons, for having killed a man—was to be put to death, presented themselves at Fort Chartres to ask for his pardon." Speech of those Indians. Fol. 174. 6 pages, say 9 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. On building timber of Canada. Fol. 184. 4½ pages, say 4 pp.

December 10, Quebec. Memo. on same subject. Fol. 188. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. On the claim of Sieur Coffinier, surgeon of Hotel Dieu, Quebec. Fol. 190. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Recommending M. Raimbault, the younger, for the post of Procureur Général of Montreal. Fol. 194. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Timber furnished by de Ramezay. Fol. 198. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Bills of lading of timber and other goods shipped on the King's vessel "Le Chameau," commanded by M. de Beauville de Beauharnois, for Rochefort. Fol. 205. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. He is pleased to learn that the men named Marin, Renaud, Bizet and Barbereau, sailors, accused of attempting to run away with the bateau "l'Heureux," from Martinique, have been liberated. Fol. 213. 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Invalids of the marine. Duties on vessels navigating the St. Lawrence and on the marine of Canada. Fol. 219. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Same to same. Timber and beaver skins sent to France. Fol. 220. 5 pages, say 2 pp.

Petition of Thérèse Catin, wife of Simon Rhéaume, demanding the payment of money she had lent to Sieur Alphonse de Tonty, an officer. Fol. 239. 4½ pages, say 4 p.

October 26, Quebec. Bégon to Minister. A *Te Deum* was sung at Quebec on receipt of the news of the King's coronation. Fol. 216. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. In relation to expenditure incurrred in New France, from 1716 to 1723, for shipments to Ile Royale, and for vessels arriving during that period. Fol. 272. 1 p.

1723.

Statement of amount due by Ile Royale to Canada, for supplies furnished at Quebec to detachment of troops from the said island who wintered there in 1719, &c. Fol. 274. 1 p.

October 30, Quebec. Statement in detail of provisions, munitions, and merchandize at Fort Frontenac, Niagara, head of Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté, in 1722 and 1723. Fol. 281. 4½ pp.

October 30, Quebec. Statement of furs derived from the trade at Fort Frontenac, Niagara, and the head of Lake Ontario, in 1722-23 and sold at Quebec. Fol. 285. 3 pp.

October 14, Quebec. List of non-commissioned officers and men of detachment of marine applying to be placed on half pay, from 1st June last. Fol. 309. 4 pp.

October 12, Quebec. De Ramezay to Minister. As to alliances of the Abenakis. Fol. 326. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Same to same. Asserting that de Vaudreuil is carrying on trade. Fol. 332. 19 pages, say 15 pp.

October 16, Quebec. Same to same. Making further complaints against de Vaudreuil, who, he says, accused him of permitting the carrying of strong liquors by the "voyageurs." Fol. 344. 4 pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same to de Vaudreuil. Respecting complaints contained in preceding letter. Fol. 348. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same. Another letter to Minister on the same subject. Fol. 349. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

1722 (*sic*). September 23, Montreal. Statement of permits granted by Vaudreuil to officers travelling in 1772, and of the quantity of spirits they carried, &c. Fol. 351. 8½ pages, say 6½ pp.

1723. January 10, De Tonty to Ramezay. On design of Indians of Detroit to make war on the Foxes. Fol. 356. 9½ pp.

October 8, Quebec. De Lignery to Minister. Asks for promotion for one of his sons. Fol. 363. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry to Minister. Respecting military quarters at Quebec and Three Rivers. Fol. 366. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

September 30, Quebec. The same. Complaining that he does not receive military honours. Fol. 368. 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 30, Quebec. The same. Respecting *enceinte* and fire at Montreal. Fol. 370. 2 pages, say 1 p.

December 1, LaRochelle. Beauharnois de Blainville, lieutenant in navy, to Minister, giving account of his voyage to Quebec. Fol. 380. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

April 15, Père d'Avaugour asking for a Missionary for the Sioux and that M. Pachot be sent as commandant to that tribe. Fol. 393. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

May 5, Mem. of La Compagnie des Indes, complaining of the unwillingness of the Canadians to receive their copper money. Fol. 395. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 6, Quebec. Sieur André de Leigne to Minister. As to certain police regulations respecting cleanliness of Quebec. Fol. 401. 5½ pages. 2 pp.

October 3, Saint-François. Père Aubry as to relations between the Indians of his mission and the Foxes. Fol. 406. 2 pp.

Petition of Joachim Fornel, Curé of Ancienne Lorette, complaining that the decree of Council of State of previous year has reduced his parish to nothing. Fol. 408. 9 pp.

Petition and list of inhabitants of Cote Saint-Ange protesting against being united to the parishes of Saint Augustin and Sainte Foye. Fol. 413 and 414. 3 pp.

1723. Petition to Mgr. de St. Vallier from inhabitants of Seigniory of St .Pierre, protesting against the annexing of that seigniory to the parish of Bécancour. Fol. 415. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. Letter from Curé Ulric, of Prairie de la Madeleine, to Secretary of State, as to the annexing of part of his parish to Longueuil. Fol. 416. 8½ pp.

October 8, Quebec. Same to same. On same subject. Fol. 423. 3 pages. 1 p.

No date. Extract from letter of Bishop of Quebec to M. Gaschier, *ex curé* of Prairie de la Madeleine, proving clearly that when he included Mouille Pieds as within the jurisdiction of the *curé* of Longueuil, he had been misinformed. Fol. 428. 1 p.

October 2. Petition of the inhabitants of Mouille Pieds on the subject above mentioned. Fol. 430. 4 pages. 3 pp.

END OF VOL. 45.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1724.

VOL. 46.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. BÉGON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1723 (*sic*). October 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon to Minister. On fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 4. 11 pages. 5 pp.

1724. November 2, Quebec. Same to same. On timber to be furnished. Fol. 10. 9½ pages. 5 pp.

Same to same. On war of the Abenakis against the English. Housing of troops. Fol. 19. 3 pages. 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to same. In relation to delimitation of the parishes of Lorette, Beauport, Saint Pierre, &c. Fol. 24. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to same. On the death of M. Robert, who came to replace M. Bégon. Support of 8 school teachers at General Hospital, Montreal. Sioux. Affairs in upper country. Cereals. Trade with the West Indies. Fisheries. Fortifications. Taverns. Fol. 27. 27 pages. 10 pp.

November 2, Quebec. Same to same. Distribution of muskets furnished with bayonets. Survey of the ports on the St. Lawrence by M. L'Hermite. Trade and traders. Fol. 43. 12 pages. 6 pp.

Complaints of Canadian merchants against foreign traders. Fol. 51. 5 pp.

May 30, Versailles. Extract from mem. of King to de Vaudreuil and Bégon. Fol. 55. 2 pages. 1½ p.

October 27, Quebec. Statement of sergeants, corporals and men, applicants for half-pay. Fol. 59. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

November 2, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Depot for notarial acts. *Enceinte* of Montreal. It will not do to insist on acceptance of copper money. Fol. 62. 3 pp.

1724.

November 2. De Vaudreuil and Bégon. Sieurs de LaMarche and Tonty. Affairs at Detroit. Fol. 67. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 25, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. Respecting charges laid against him as to trading. Fol. 72. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. On the appointment of Silvain, *or* Sullivan, as physician for Montreal. Fol. 73. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. In relation to Messrs. Desgly, de Lignery and Delisle de la Croyère. Artillery practice. Iroquois. Abenakis. Fol. 75. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to naval captains and ensigns. Fol. 77. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Thanking the Minister for having acted on his complaint against Beauharnois de Blainville, *or* Beauville. Fol. 79. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. On the subject of trading with the English. Fol. 81. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Liquor traffic with Indians. Fol. 83. 4 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Thanking him for appointing his son, Vaudreuil de Cavagnal, to the command of the troops. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting Fox and Illinois Indians. Fol. 90. 9 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Sieur de Gaupée (Gaspé) appointed corporal. Fol. 97. ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to orders he has given to Sieur Chaussegros de Léry in relation to certain works. Fol. 99. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Same to same. Thanking him for granting a company to his son. Fol. 102. ½ p.

October 28, Quebec. Same to same. On the post of Témiscamingue, and the re-establishment of trading licenses. Fol. 111. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 28, Quebec. Same to same. Employment of soldiers. Fortifications, &c. Fol. 113. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 30, Quebec. Same to same. Asking leave of absence for de la Verendrye, Raimond, Celoron and La Perade, to go to France. Fol. 115. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 29, Quebec. Mme. de Vaudreuil to Minister. Death of Sieur Robert. Insufficiency of M. de Vaudreuil's allowance. Great expenses he is obliged to incur. Expense of living in Quebec. (This letter is curious as to details, and the orthography is exeeedingly quaint for a person in her position.) Fol. 117. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

November 2, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. As to pensions and trading permits to be granted. Fol. 125. 1½ page, say 1 p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to same. On complaints of merchants against foreign traders. Fol. 128. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

November 4, Quebec. Same to same. Asking that the Governorship of Montreal, vacant through the death of de Ramezay, be granted to M. de Longueuil, his son preferring to remain in the Navy. Fol. 130. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 5, Quebec. Same to same. On defective construction of fortifications at Montreal. Fol. 132. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

May 14, Quebec. Same to same. On same subject and the post of Temiscamingue. Fol. 135. 1 p.

October 30, Quebec. The same to the Governor of Boston. Fol. 136. 11 pages, say 9 pp.

1724.

July 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to Minister. As to events since previous autumn. The Abenakis have continued to harass the English. Acadia. Boston and the Iroquois. Fol. 144. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

November 2, Quebec. The same to the same. Detroit and M. de Tonty. Fol. 165. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Statements of funds to be remitted for payment of half pay granted to artificers of detachment of marine. Fol. 180. 1 p.

October 26, Quebec. List of invalid soldiers. Fol. 181. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 26, Quebec. M. Bégon to Minister. On coasting trade of the St. Lawrence. Fol. 183. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Zeal displayed by M. Meschin for the Chameau mission. Fol. 195. 1 p.

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. On General Hospital, Quebec. Fol. 224. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

Same date. Same to the same. On payment of the woman Bouchette or Domtaille, midwife. Fol. 228. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

Same date. Same to the same. As to certain charges of adultery. Fol. 232. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Same date. Two memoirs relating to the said charges. Fol. 236 and 238. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

Same date. Bégon to Minister. As to fortifications of Montreal and the chateau at Quebec. Fol. 239. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Same date. Bégon to Minister. Thanks for his appointment as superintendent of harbour, &c. Asks to be allowed ten tons of freight room. Card-money. Live animals he is proposing to send to him. Fol. 241. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 2, Quebec. List of letters and memoirs relating to commerce. Foreign traders. Supplies for Colony. Advantages of commercial freedom. Needs of agriculture. Beaver trade, &c. Fol. 244 to 267. 37 pages, say 20 pp.

State of porpoise fisheries in 1724, from Ile Verte to Grande Pointe on south shore of River St. Lawrence. Fol. 269. 1 p.

March 31, Quebec. Charter-party of a bateau by Sieur Louis Gosselin, to carry Sieur L'hermite while taking soundings in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fol. 282. 2 p.

Report of survey of land on islands belonging to General Hospital, Quebec. Fol. 289. 1 page. 1½ pp.

September 18, Report, in detail, of the visit of Louis Morguez, master-carpenter of the Galleys of Marseilles, to the pine woods in vicinity of Malbaie. Fol. 295. 2½ pp.

Report, in detail, of the visit of Louis Morguez, master-carpenter of the Galleys of Marseilles, to Baie St. Paul and Ile aux Coudres. Fol. 297. 3 pages. 4 pp.

Return of vessels entering port of Quebec from France, the Islands of America and Ile Royale. Fol. 300. 1 page. 2 pp.

Printed: second memoir of parties interested in the former "Compagnie du Castor du Canada," plaintiffs, *versus* "La Compagnie des Indes," defendants. Fol. 301. 3 pages. 6 pp.

M. de Louvigny to Minister. General state of the Colony. War of the Abenakis against the English. Means of defence against the latter. Fol. 307. 4½ pages. 6 pp.

October 22, Quebec. M. de Longueuil, Major, to Minister, complains that M. Cugnet, "Directeur-Receveur du Domaine," is carrying on trade. Fol. 311. 2 pp.

1724.

November 2, Quebec. Sieur Le Peire to Minister. Asking for continuance of gratuity hitherto allowed him for the porpoise fishery. Fol. 314. 2 pp.

October — Quebec. M. de Prat, port captain, Quebec. Navigation. Harbour of Quebec. Shipbuilding. Fol. 317. 3 pages. 1½ p.

May 23, Quebec. Sieur Chaussegros de Léry to Minister. Fort at Sault St. Louis. Chateau of Quebec. Enceinte of Montreal. Fol. 320. 4 pages. 2 pp.

January 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Asking for letters patent as an engineer. Fol. 322. 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. As to fortifications at Lake Témiscamingue. Fur trade. Troops, &c. Fol. 324. 7 pages. 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. As to the erection of private buildings in a manner calculated to prevent the embellishment of towns. Fol. 328. 4½ pages. 2 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Complaining that he does not receive military honours. Fol. 332. 6 pages 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. As to fortifications at Montreal and Quebec. Fol. 337. 9 pages 4 pp.

August 29, Louisbourg. Sieur L'hermite, engineer, to Minister. Letter accompanying memoir of a short tour he had just made in the Gulf. Fols. 352 to 354. 2½ pp.

July 10, Larochelle. Letter from M. Robert, who was setting out to replace Intendant Bégon in Canada. Written fourteen days before his death, as it appears from Mme. de Vaudreuil's letter above quoted, Fol. 117. that he died on the very day of his departure from Larochelle, 24th July. Fol. 356. 3½ pages. 3 pp.

No date. Memoir, unsigned, on the matter of the *Curés* established by the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 374. 10 pp.

January 14, Paris. Letter of Rev. L. d'Avaugour as to the difficulties at Prairie de la Madeleine. Fol. 379. 2½ pages. 1½ p.

October 11, Quebec. 1726 (*sic*). Letter of Rev. P. A. Ulric, *curé* of Prairie de la Madeleine, same subject. Fol. 380. 1 p.

October 17, Three Rivers. Profession of faith of Sœur Françoise Trottier de Beaubien, Sister St. Michel. Fol. 381. 1½ p.

End of Vol. 46.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1725.

Vol. 47.—M. de Vaudreuil, Governor General. M. de Longueuil, Commandant. M. Bégon, Intendant.

C. 11.

1725.

October 31, Quebec. De Longueuil and Bégon to Minister, in relation to fortifications. Fol. 4. 3½ pages. 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Notarial deed respecting the estate of Louis Rouer de Villeray. Fol. 9. 11½ pp.

October 31, Quebec. Notarial deed in reference to the Leureux minors who claimed indemnity for loss of a house with yard and garden. Fol. 19. 4½ pages 2 pp.

1725.
October 31, Quebec. De Longueuil and Bégon to Minister. Respecting the *enceinte* of Quebec and the claim of the Ursuline Nuns. Fol. 23. 2 pages 1 p.

October 31, Quebec. The same to the same. As to complaints from curés and people as to settlement of parish districts. Fol. 27. 4½ pages 2 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same to the same. Recommending that the concession above LaNoraye be granted to Sieur Gastineau. Fol. 31. 2 pages 1 p.

October 31, Quebec. The same to the same. As to attitude of Abenakis towards the English. Fol. 60. 18 pages 9 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Announcing departure of the Marquise de Vaudreuil for France. Fol. 72. ½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. On the *placet* and memoir of the heirs of Sieur Hertel as to Fort Pontchartrain de Chambly and environs. Fol. 73. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

August 31, Quebec. Statement as to the porpoise fisheries on the St. Lawrence, and of the catch at the close of the autumn of 1724, and from spring of 1725 to date. Fol. 84. 1 p.

October 31, Quebec. De Longueuil and Bégon. Respecting the new adjudication of the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 85. 40 pages, say 20 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Announcing the death of M. de Vaudreuil. Wreck of "Le Chameau." General state of colony. Fol. 106. 27 pages. say 14 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. English rivalry. Upper posts. Chouegnen, Niagara, Toronto, Ouabache, Sioux country. Fol. 121. 28½ pages, say 14 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Loss resulting from a fall of one-fifth in the value of specie. Fol. 136. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

August 13, Quebec. M. Bégon. Memoir in relation to foregoing letter. Fol 139. 2 pp.

April 16, Quebec. De Vaudreuil, Governor. Complaining of the acquittal of one Grouard, whom he had caused to be arrested. Fol. 143. 10½ pages, say 8 pp.

May 18, Quebec. The same. Post of Témiscamingue. Privileges granted to Sieur de La Gorgendière in relation to this post, and troubles arising therefrom. Spirit of independence of the inhabitants of Montreal. Fol. 149. 9½ pages, say 5 pp.

May 22, Quebec. The same. The Abenakis. Settlement of Chouëguen made by the English. Importance of preventing them from maintaining it. Fol. 155. 10½ pages, say 5½ pp.

May 22, Quebec. The same. Asking for a statement of merchandize shipped for the King's stores. Fol. 161. 1 p.

May 22, Quebec. The same. Recommending that soldiers marrying in the country be allowed to retain their muskets. Fol. 163. 1 p.

May 22, Quebec. The same. "Dangers caused by movements of the English and Five Nation Iroquois, who appear to be obstructing measures adopted for the security of the upper country." Fol. 165. 16 pages, say 9 pp.

July 9, Quebec. Petition of Sieur Paul Guillet to de Vaudreuil. Complaining as to the granting to de la Gorgendière of privileges in relation to the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 174. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

April 22 and May 4, Quebec. The same. Two memoirs relating to the improvements at the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 176 and 178. 4½ pp.

Series of reports and memoirs as to smuggled goods seized at Rimouski, the property of Sieur Grouard, who had brought into the river a vessel from New England. Fol. 180 to 188. 16 pp.

July and Oct. Quebec. Two memoirs respecting the improvements of the post of Témiscamingue by Sieur de la Gorgendière. Fol. 189 and 191. 1½ p.

1725. M. de Longueuil to Minister. Asking for appointment as Governor General in place of M. de Vaudreuil, deceased. Fol. 196. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Ordinance promising protection to Sieur de la Gorgendière to assist him in working the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 198. 3½ pp.

Speech of de Longueuil to the Iroquis assembled at the village of Nontagué and reply of the latter. Fol. 200. 10 pp.

June 10, Quebec. M. Bégon to Minister. On the posts in the upper country and the illness of M. de Vaudreuil. Fol. 206. 1 p.

June 10, Quebec. Same to same. Difficulties as to the adjudication of the trade of Témiscamingue. All the upper posts should be farmed out. Fol. 208. 38 pages, say 18 pp.

June 10, Quebec. Same to same. Masts for the King's ships. Fol. 228. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

June 10, Quebec. Same to same. Intrigues of the English. Establishments at Chouéguen, Niagara, Frontenac, La Galette, &c. Fol. 231. 14½ pages, say 7 pp.

June 20, Quebec. Same to same. Version favourable to the accused in the matter of Sieur Grouard, whom M. de Vaudreuil had taken it upon himself to arrest without consulting M. Bégon. Fol. 239. 23½ pages, say 11 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Soliciting promotion for his brother, a lieutenant in the navy. Fol. 252. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Another letter on the Grouard matter. Fol. 254. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Letter accompanying a statement of the trade at Forts Frontenac, Niagara, at the head of Lake Ontario and at the Bay of Quinté. Fol. 258. 9 pages, say 8 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting the trade in mast-timber. Fol. 266. 7½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. Difficulties between Sieurs Gatin (*should be Gastin*) and Pèire as to cod-fishing. Fol. 273. 7½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 31, Quebec. Same to same. He has limited to two the number of taverns for each parish. Fol. 278. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

May 10, Quebec. Same to same. Ordinance as to difficulties between Sieurs Gastin and Pèire respecting cod-fisheries at the Grand Etang and River Madeleine. Fol. 294. 14 pp.

April 21, Quebec. Extract from letter written to the Court by M. Bégon, in relation to hostilities between the Abenakis and the English. Fol. 301. 11 pp.

Return of vessels arrived at Quebec from France and the islands of Martinique and Ile Royal, and of those that sailed from the said port. Fol. 308. 1 page, say 2 pp.

Remarks made Sieur de Tilly during his voyage to Chicoutimi, for the inspection of pine timber suitable for masts. Fol. 311. 5½ pp.

Memoir of the Bishop of Quebec as to the revenues of all ecclesiastical establishments and religious orders in Canada. Fol. 426. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

Plan for promoting the settlement of Canada in the manner best calculated to benefit the colony and France. Fol. 428. 9 pages, say 12 pp.

Names and standing of those who signed the petition presented in behalf of the merchants and inhabitants of Montreal, protesting against the adjudication of the post of Témiscamingue, to Sieur de la Gorgendière. Fol. 436. 2½ pp.

Petition of inhabitants of Montreal as to the post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 438. 6½ pp.

1725.
September 10, Speech of the Iroquois who came to Montreal to lament the death of M. de Ramezay, and reply by Baron de Longueuil. Fol. 442. 12 pp.

August 7, Quebec. Report as to difficulty the inhabitants of Ancienne Lorette find in complying with the decree of the Council of State of 13th March, 1724. Fol. 450. 6 pp.

October 29, Quebec. Sieur Chaussegros de Léry to Minister. Works on the fortifications of Montreal and Chambly. Plan of the future cathedral of Quebec made by him. Fol. 455. 6½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Letter from the Bishop of Quebec, accompanying memoir of 4th of same month. Complains that persons of loose character are sent to Canada. Disorders and crimes the result. Claims the royal protection for the hospital nuns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. Loss of the king's ship * * *. Death of Sieur de Louvigny. Frère Chrétien's plan for the establishment of schools. Fols. 461 and 462. 8 pages, say 12 pp.

October 20. Quebec. De Longueuil and Bégon. Memo. describing the former limits of the post of Temiscamingue, from data furnished by Sieurs de Verchères and de la Morandière, officers in the army, and Sieurs Blondeau and Rose, voyageurs. Fol. 478. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

Memoir urging the necessity of preventing the English from carrying out, to the injury of France, their designs in relation to the colony of Canada. Fol. 487. 61 pages, say 45 pp.

(The following words, in pencil, appear at the head of this document: "Ce mémoire est fait par un membre de la Congrégation de St. Lazare.")

End of Vol. 47.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

Vol 48.—M. de Beauharnois, Governor General, M. Bégon and M. Dupuy, Intendants.

C. 11.

1726.
October 12, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy to Minister. Affairs of the colony. Finances. Fol. 3. 1½ p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Letter and memo. as to the re-building of the Palais. Fols. 6 to 19. 24 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Stating that, owing to steps taken, the colony has not suffered greatly through the loss of the cargo of "Le Chameau." Gunpowder. Porpoise fishery. Fol. 34. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

October 20, Quebec. M. de Beauharnois as to the limits of the territory within the Government of M. de Longueuil. Fol. 42. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy. Acknowledging despatch notifying them of the King's resolve to govern by himself. Fol. 44. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. In relation to the Governor General's quarters at Montreal. Fol. 47. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. In relation to the several judicial offices. Fol. 51. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Sieurs de la Verendrye, Celeron and Dugué have not availed themselves of their leave of absence to go to France, and ask

1726. to be allowed to do so next year. Application for like leave on behalf of Sieur Amariton. Fol. 58. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy. Specie. Timber at Gaspé and Baie des Chaleurs. Trade and navigation. Porpoise fishery. Price of bread. Powder magazine at Quebec greatly exposed. Fol. 60. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

October 20 Quebec. The same. Respecting the copper money sent to Canada. Fol. 69. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 28, Quebec. Account of copper money sent by La Compagnie des Indes in 1722, and still in the offices of the said Company. Fol. 73. 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy. As to the beaver trade. Frauds, &c. Fol. 79. 17 pages, say 8 pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same. Pardons to be granted and appointments to be made. General hospital. Seminary and Ursulines, Quebec. Buildings. Projected shipyards. De Lignery and Michillimakinac. Harbour Master to be appointed; Sieur Testu de la Richardière fitted for the post. Means of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Fol. 90. 30 pages, say 15 pp.

September 26 and Oct. 30, New York. Report of conference between delegates of the colony of New York and the Abenakis of Casco Bay, with reply of Governor of New France. Fol. 106. 29 pages, say 22 pp.

1727 (*six*) September 25, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. As to necessity of re-establishing the practice of giving presents to the Indians of the upper country. Fol. 125. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

1726. September 28, Quebec. Same to same. Patents and commissions to certain officers promoted. Fol. 129. 1 p.

September 27. Quebec. Same to same. As to charges made against Sieur d'Auteuil des Mousseau (de Monceaux) of trading with Manhattan. Pension for Dame d'Hervilliers. Sieur de La Borde returns to France. Fol. 132. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 28, Quebec. Same. On the difficulty of keeping in the country young men sent out under *lettre de cachet*. Fol. 134. 3 pp.

September 28, Quebec. Same. As to presents for settled Abenakis. Fol. 140. 1p.

September 28, Quebec. Same. On proposed Ouabache settlement. Rivalry of the English. Fol. 142. 1 p.

September 28, Quebec. Same. Suggests the propriety of giving muskets to discharged soldiers who have married in colony. Fol. 146. 1 p.

September 28, Quebec. Same. Patent of Knighthood of the order of St. Louis delivered to Sieur de Lignery. Certificate of service and catholicity of Sieur Denis de la Ronde. Fol. 148. 1 p.

September 28, Quebec. Same. Question of precedence between officers of army and navy. Fol. 152. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 28, Quebec. Complaints of Sieur de Gannes on the subject. Fol. 154. ½ p.

September 28, Quebec. M. de Beauharnois in relation to certain youths of good families condemned to serve for life as soldiers in the colony. Fol. 155. ½ p.

September 28, Quebec. The same. As to certain abuses in the fort of Chambly. Fol. 157. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 28, Quebec. The same. Respecting the settlement of Niagara, with letter from M. de Noyau to Beauharnois, dated at Montreal, on the same subject. Fol. 159 and 160. 5½ pp.

Extracts from a letter of M. de Longueuil on the progress of fort of Niagara and the abandonment of Chouéguen and Petite Chûte by the English. Fol. 163. 1½ p.

September 28, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. A limit must be put to granting leave to soldiers. Applies for reinforcements of troops for new forts. Fol. 164. 4 pages, say 2½ pp.

1726. September 29. Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. As to claims of Mme. de Ramezay in relation to a brickyard she had established at Montreal. Memorials from that lady. Fol. 167 and 169. 3½ pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Reports that he was present at the singing of a *Te Deum* at the Cathedral of Quebec in celebration of the King's marriage. Fol. 178. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 1, Quebec. Same to same. On the necessity of removing the powder magazine at Quebec to another site. Fol. 180. 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. Same to same. Announces the establishment of peace with the Foxes, who have promised not to make war again upon the Illinois. Fol. 181. 2 pp.

October 10, Quebec. Same to same. On the subject of vacant offices. Fol. 183. 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. Same to same. Desertion of men named Pottier and Deloignon. Fol. 185. ½ p.

October 11, Quebec. Same to same. Recommends Sieur Chaussegros de Léry for Grand Cross of St. Louis. Fol. 187. ½ p.

Placet of de Léry in that behalf. Fol. 188. 1 p.

October 12, Quebec. De Beauharnois on the building of the palace at Quebec. Fol. 189. ½ p.

October 23, Quebec. Same to same. In relation to a fire which occurred at the guard house, and necessity of removing powder magazine which is close by. Fol. 194. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Intrigues of the English. Niagara. M. de Joncaire. Fol 195. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

December 29, Quebec. The same. On certain honours claimed by M. Dupuy, Intendant. Fol. 203. 1 p.

May 20, Quebec. M. Bégon. Announces his intention of remaining still in Canada owing to the wreck of "' Le Chameau." Fol. 206. 1 p.

May 20, Quebec. The same. Reduction in number of troops. Niagara. Domiciled Indians, &c. Fol. 207. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

July 17, Quebec. The same. Thanking the Minister for appointing M. de Beauharnois. M. de Lotbiniere has entered holy orders. Death of M. Bouat, Lieutenant-General. Fol. 211. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Coasters and their crews. Invalids. Fol. 213 to 217, 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. The arrival of Beauharnois has delighted everyone. De Longueuil has returned to Montreal. De Vaudreuil's daughters have been entrusted to Madame Bégon who is to take them back to France. Fol. 226. 2 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Sending a plan of Montreal prepared by Sieur Dugué. Fol. 228. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

November 23, Rochefort. The same. His joy at seeing France again after an absence of fourteen years. Describes his voyage and praises Comte Desgouttes Commander of the "Elephant." Fol. 230. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

July 5, Amboy. Copy of letter from M. Burnet to de Longueuil. Learns that the French have begun a fort at Niagara, with the intention of confining therein the Five Nations and to prevent the other Indians from trading with the English. Protests against the undertaking. Fol. 233. 1½ p.

1724 (*sic*). October 24, Quebec. Adjudication of the trade of Témiscamingue to Sieur de la Gorgendière. Fol. 235. 6½ pp.

1726. October 6, Quebec. Report of a seizure of a canoe loaded with merchandise, at Niagara. Fol. 239. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

Memorial of de Ramezay's widow, as to losses she has incurred on timber furnished to the King in pursuance of the bargain made by her husband. Fol. 243. 2 pp.

1726.
April 23, Memo. from the King to Sieurs Vaudreuil and Bégon, respecting the claims of de la Mothe Cadillac and Detroit. Fol. 247. 25 pages, say 20 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Dupuy, Intendant, to Minister. Complains that Comte Desgouttes, commanding the King's ship, refused to wait until despatches were completed. Other inconveniences caused by his hurried departure. Timber sent by Madame de Ramezay. Products of Canada. Recommends de la Richardière for the office of harbour master. Fol. 261. 3½ pages, say 4 pp.

September 2, Quebec. Return of specie in treasury of Domaine d'Occident at Quebec, derived from import duties on provisions and spirits. Fol. 272. 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Statement of fur trade at Fort Frontenac, Niagara and head of Lake Ontario. Fols. 274 and 276. 4½ pp.

October 21, Quebec. Dupuy to Minister. States that he has leased the house of Madame de Ramezay for three years. Fol. 283. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. The daughters of de Vaundreuil sail for France on the King's ship. Fol. 287. ½ p.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. On bills for the King's account at the upper posts. Timber, hemp, bills of exchange. Fol. 288. 16 pages, say 7 pp.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. Ecclesiastical affairs. Employment of soldiers. Commerce and fisheries. Building timber. Mines. Clearing of land. Cattle. Skins of wild animals. Taverns, &c. Fol. 297. 43 pages, say 28 pp.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. On the limits of the Tadousac trade, and the bringing of the Seigniory of Malbaie under the Domain. Fol. 319. ½p.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. The scandal as to Sieur d'Auteuil and the wife of Reaume has died out. Fol. 320. ½ p.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting land register. Fol. 321. ½ p.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. List of majors and adjutants to whom powder is yearly distributed. Fol. 324. 2½ pp.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. Will carry out King's orders as to taking up arms of discharged soldiers and storing the same. Fol. 336. ½ p.

October 21, Quebec. Same to same. Explanations as to claims of Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, in relation to Detroit, against Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 361. 7 pages, say 6 pp.

Same to same. Extracts from letter of Dupuy as to Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, with denials. Fol. 352. 13½ pages, say 15 pp.

October 25, Same to same. Detroit and Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 361. 7 pages, say 6 pp.

October 30, Same to same. Asks for title of "Intendant de Marine" for himself, and Grand Cordon de Saint Louis for de Beauharnois. Intrigues of the English to win over the Indians at Niagara. Fol. 365. 3½ pp.

May 16, Whitehall. Translation of letter from Duke of Newcastle to Walpole, respecting fort built at Niagara by the French, and which the English wished to have demolished. Fol. 368. 2½ pp.

February 15, Quebec. Notice of the Bishop of Quebec, de Longueuil and Bégon, regarding claims arising from the regulations respecting parish districts. Fol. 387. 9½ pages, say 4½ pp.

July 25, De Longueuil to Minister. Fox, Sauteux and Sioux Indians. French settlement at Niagara. English post at Chouéguen. Burning of the Palace, Quebec. Fol. 392. 12½ pages, say 6 pp.

July 14, Council at Niagara of delegates of Five Iroquois Nations with de Longueuil. Fol. 399. 2½ pp.

Reply of de Longueuil to news brought by Cabina, Chief of the Sauteux. Fol. 402. 1½ p.

1726. August 16. Montreal. Reply of de Longueuil to Mr. Burnet's letter (Fol. 233) of 5th July, as to the re-establishment of the post of Niagara. Fol. 403. 1½ p.

October 4, Montreal. De Longueuil to Minister. Begs him to remember the extraordinary expenditure caused by his frequent journeys to Niagara. Asks for the Cross of Saint Louis for his son. Fol. 405. 3 pages, say 1 p.

1727 (*sic*). October 19, Montreal. Same to same. Asks for Cross of Saint Louis for his eldest son; the majority of Montreal for M. de Lignery, and promise of a company for Sieur de Noyan, his nephew. Fol. 407. 3½ pages. 3 pp.

1726. June 15, Copy of letter written by de Lignery from la Baie des Puants to de Liette, Commandant in Illinois country. Fol. 410. 5 pp.

June 7, Mem. respecting peace concluded by M. de Lignery with Chiefs of Foxes, Sakis and Puants at la Baie. Fol. 419. 6 pages, say 5½ pp.

June 15, Replies of Sakis, Puants and Foxes, at council held at la Baie, by M. de Lignery. Fol. 413-14. 4 pp.

October 22, Quebec. Sieur Chaussegros de Léry, as to chart of Lake Ontario and works done at Niagara. Fol. 428. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

September 10, Quebec. Letter from Bishop of Quebec on ecclesiastical matters. Insufficient number of priests. Complaints against the Recollets. Interdiction of the curé of Louisbourg. Fol. 434. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

May 7, Mem. as to rivalry of English for the trade of the upper posts. Fol. 441. 7½ pages, say 7 pp.

Mem. on the porpoise fishery. Fol. 448. 4 pp.

End of Vol. 48.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1727.

Vol. 49. M. de Beauharnois, Governor General, M. Dupuy, Intendant.

C 11.

1727. October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy to Minister, as to communities (religious), firewood yards, danger of fire. Fol. 3. 9 pages, say 4 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. Will do their utmost to prevent Indians of New France from going to Orange. Fol. 9. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October —, Quebec. Same to same. As to salary of harbour master and improvement of navigation of St. Lawrence. Fol. 11. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting the powder magazines, the barracks and quartering of troops. Fol. 15. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. Making of timber. Mr. De Tilley should have charge of King's ship. Fol. 18. 5 pages, say 2 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. On prohibiting the wearing of clothing made of foreign material. Fol. 25. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 20. Quebec. Same to same. Claims of Mme. De Ramezay. Fol. 27. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 20. Quebec. Same to same. As to means of preventing damage and trespass on private property. Fol. 29. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 20. Quebec. Same to same. On the necessity of an impost at Montreal for erection of the fortifications. Fol. 31. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1772.

October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Dupuy to Minister. Coin. Impost at Montreal. Porpoise fishing. Census. Civil Status. Allignment of streets, &c. Fol 33. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. On proposed Labrador settlement of St. Martin. Fol. 41. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 28, Quebec. Same to same. On the royal consent to receive the youths of the country as cadets at the age of 15. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. Same to same. On the general expenditure. Fol. 45. 5 pages say 2 pp.

October 28 Quebec. Same to same. Trade of upper country. English rivalry. Necessity of making war on Fox Indians. Fol. 48. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

No date. Petition of traders of New France asking the King to prevent the inhabitants of the country and of Ile Royale from trading with the English. Fol. 52. 9 pp.

March 6, Quebec. M. de Beauharnois. Complaints against Sieur Dupuy. Fol. 58. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

March 6 The same. Sets forth his grievances against M. Dupuy, Intendant. Fol. 60. 8 pp.

March 8, The same. Same subject. Fol. 64. 2 pp.

March 9, The same. Insists on getting justice against Dupuy. Fol. 66. 1 p.

Petition of the inhabitants of Montreal asking for the establishment of a college by the Jesuits. Fol. 68. 1½ page, say 2½ pp.

April 17, Quebec. De Beauharnois. On difficulties with M. Dupuy. Fol. 69. 2 pages, say 1 p.

April 24, Quebec. The same. As to duties of Intendant and Procureur Général. Fol. 71. ½ p.

April 26, Quebec. The same. As to personal advisers of the Intendant. Fol. 73. 1 p.

April 30, Quebec. The same. Fresh grievance against Intendant. Fol. 75. 1 p.

May 18, Quebec. The same. As to making peace with the Foxes. Fol. 77. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

September 5, Quebec The same. Stating that he has appointed Baron de Longueuil to look after the interest of La Compagnie des Indes. Fol. 83. ½ p.

September 11, Quebec. The same. He has united the 40 Nipissingues of Ile aux Tourtes to the mission of Two Mountains. Fol. 84. ½ p.

September 20, Quebec. Same to same. On his difficulties with M. Dupuy. Hotel Dieu at Montreal. Trade at Toronto, Frontenac and Niagara. Fol. 85. 3½ pp.

April 30, Quebec. Same to same. The Jesuits on the Sioux Mission ask for mathematical instruments. Fol. 87. ½ p.

September 12, Quebec. Same to same. Complaints of Sieur Sarrazin against Sieur Benoist, an empiric of Montreal. Fol. 89. 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 15, Quebec. Same to same. Fresh complaints against Dupuy, as to an ordinance issued by him in relation to the age for marriage. Fol. 91. 2 pp.

September 25, Quebec. Same to the same. On his relations with the Recollets. Difficulty of keeping in Canada persons sent out under *lettres de cachet*. Proposed English settlement at Ouabache. Fol. 93. 4 pages. 2 pp.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. On foreign trade. Powder allowances to majors and adjutants. Fol. 96. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

September 25. Quebec. Same to same. Half pay to invalids. Missionaries to the Sioux. Fol. 95. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

September 25 Quebec. Same to same. Pensions to widows. Fol. 103. 1 page, say ½ p.

September 25. Quebec. Same to same. Complaints of Captains of vessels detained by him. Fol. 104 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 25. Quebec. Same to same. Rank of officers in the army. Fol. 106. ½ p.

1727. September 25 Quebec. De Beauharnois to the Minister. Stating that the "Provisions" of M. de Longueuil have been found to be similar to those of M. de Ramezay. Fol. 107. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. He was compelled to give his promise to the Hurons of Lorette to recall the Commandant of Detroit. Fol. 109. 6½ pages, say 4½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. In support of memorial enclosed of M. de Lotbinière, Vicar-General, in behalf of the children of M. d'Esgly. Fols. 113, 14, 15. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Asking for medals for the Indians. Fol. 116. 1½ page, say 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to the intended war against the Fox Indians. Fol. 118. 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Copy of his letter to M. Deliette, Commandant in Illinois country, as to the proposed expedition against the Fox Indians. Fol. 120. 2 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. As to foreign trade and necessity of preventing the Indians of Sault St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains from communicating with the English. Fol. 122. 1½ page, say 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. On the assistance granted by the King to the Abenakis and the necessity of conciliating them. Fol. 124. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Thanking him for favours granted to persons whom he had recommended. Fol. 128. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Stating that he had caused a *Te Deum* to be sung for the restoration of the King's health. Fol. 130. 1 page. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Same to same. Applies for an order for the arrest of all French subjects going, without leave, from Canada to the Mississippi. Fol. 132. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec. The same. Statement of cost of building sheds for stowing building timber. Fols. 134–6–7. 3½ pp.

September 25, Quebec. The same. Leave granted to certain persons to go to France. Fol. 138. 2 pages, say 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. The same. Supporting claims of Chaussegros de Léry, with memoir in relation thereto. Fols. 147–8–9. 3½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Complaints as to Dupuy in relation to public works. Fol. 150. 2½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Scarcity of coin in the country; special coinage needed. Fol. 152. 2 pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Specifying points upon which he disagrees with Dupuy. Fol. 154. 2½ pp.

The same. Vacant offices in the courts to be filled. Fol. 156. 2½ pp.

October 21. Quebec. The same. Has had fresh difficulties with Dupuy. Fol. 159. ½ p.

October 22. Quebec. Same to same. Painful position of the de Louvigny family. Fol. 160. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 23, Quebec. Same to same. Asking for a pension for the widow of d'Argenteuil. Fol. 162. 1½ page, say 1 p.

August 24. Quebec. Same to same. Expense incurred by Sieur. Amariton in saving the life of an Indian woman. Extract from letter of M. de Liette. Fols. 164 and 167. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

No date. Memorial of merchants of Quebec to Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor, asking that retailing of goods in the colony by foreign traders be prohibited. Fol. 168. 8 pp.

October 26, Quebec. De Beauharnois, recommending the printing of a treatise on fortifications, written by M. de Léry. Fol. 172. 1½ page, say 1 p

1727.

October 27. Quebec. De Beauharnois. Recommending the employment of soldiers for the discovery of frauds in the fur trade. Fol. 174. ½ p.

October 27, Quebec. Same. On the establishment of a Jesuit College at Montréal. Montreal. Fol. 176. ½ p.

November 5. Same. On need of money in colony. Fol. 178. 1½ p.

August 8. Copy of letter written by Burnet, Governor General of New York, to Beauharnois, 8th August, in reply to Beauharnois' letter of 20th July. Posts of Niagara and Chouéguen. Fol. 180 10½ pp.

August 1, Chouéguen. Copy of summons to Commander of Fort built by the English on the shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Chouéguen River, on the part of de Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, calling upon him to withdraw with the garrison of the said fort, by M. Bégon "Major des villes et chateau de Quebec." Fol. 201. 4½ pp.

July 20. Extract from Beauharnois, Governor of Canada, to Burnet, Governor of New York. Fol. 204. 4 pp.

April 11, Whitehall. Copy of letter from Walpole in relation to letter from Burnet, respecting the fort built by the French at Niagara. Fol. 207. 1½ p.

December 21, Whitehall. Translation of letter from Lords Commissioners of Board of Trade, to Duke of Newcastle, in relation to Burnet's letter. Fol. 221. 2 pp.

July. Reply to memoir of His Britanic Majesty respecting the fort of Niagara. Fol. 225. 24 pages, say 15 pp.

May 9, Speech of Iroquois to M. Bégon, when on his way to Chouéguen. Fol. 346. 1½ p.

Memoir respecting fort of Niagara presented to H. E. Cardinal de Fleury. Fol. 247. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

Memoir as to fort erected by English at Oswego. Fol. 250. 7 pages, say 6 pp.

Reply to memoir and letter presented by Walpole, British Ambassador, as to Fort Niagara. Fol. 254. 4 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 20, Quebec. Complaints as to encroachments of the English on the soil of New France. Fol. 256. 19 pages, say 15 pp.

Dupuy to Minister. Fur trade and sale of spirits at posts. Fol. 267. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

Sale of furs derived from trade at forts Frontenac and Niagara in 1727. Fol. 271.

October 20, Quebec. 1½ p.

Dupuy to Minister. Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal. Praise of several officers. Troops and militia. Imposition of duty at Montreal required for completion of fortifications. Resin. Timber and hemp. Clergy. Tythes. Mines. Sheds for firewood, cut and sawed. Lumber and firewood. Clearing of land. Commerce. Upper posts. Sieur de Tonty. Fol. 274. 57 pages, say 38 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. Shipments of hemp and tar to Rochefort. Frauds. Fol. 303. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same to same. Increased public expenditure caused by assembling of militia, to be sent to Chouéguen. Necessity of completing fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 310. 14 pages, say 7 pp.

Comparative estimate of royal expenditure for pay, pensions, &c., for masters and men who navigated vessels in 1726 and navigating Lake Ontario in 1727. Fol. 319. 2 pages, say 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. M. Dupuy. Land register. Titles. Communities. Treasurer's accounts. Claims. Fol. 320. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

March 26, Quebec. Same. Ordinance cancelling lease of Sieur de la Gorgendière as to post of Témiscamingue. Fol. 324. 8½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Same. As to servitudes from individuals claimed by communities of Montreal. Fol. 330. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Same. As to cancelling lease of Témiscamingue and farming the post of Toronto. Fol. 334. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

1727. April—	Madame de Vaudreuil to Minister. Offering to sell to the King her house at Montreal. Fol. 338.	1 p.
April—	Same to same. Offering to exchange her land in Canada for the forest of Vauvray. Fol. 339.	8 pp.
No date.	Same to same. Asking for suitable rent for her house at Montreal. Fol. 345.	½ p.
No date.	Same to same. Asking for the office of commandant of Detroit for Adhémar de Lantagnac, grand-nephew of her husband. Fol. 346.	1½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	Dupuy. State of the artillery. Bad state of the streets of Quebec, especially the district of Lower town Fol. 348. 4 pages, say	2 pp.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. Difficulties with Governor. Fol. 351. 3 pages, say	1½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. Beaver trade. Fol. 353. 2½ pages, say	1½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. As to appointing a date for sailing of vessels. No road established as yet between Montreal and Quebec. Great inconvenience resulting. Fol. 355. 13 pages, say	8 pp.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. Shipbuilding, timber, &c. Fol. 362. 3½ pages, say	1½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. On general expenditure of colony. Detailed statement thereof. Fol. 365 to 370. 12 pages, say	16 pp.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. Fund for invalids of Navy. Exemption from deductions of 6 *deniers par livre* in favour of crews fishing in Lower St. Lawrence. Admiralty of Quebec. Admiralty of Louisbourg. Fol. 371. 8 pages, say	4 pp.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. On gratuities to Sieurs de Lignery, de Villiers and Duplessis. Fol. 391. 3½ pages, say	1½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. Affair of Sieurs de Lamarche and de Tonty (*See* Memo. of de Tonty and counter-statement of de la Marche, above mentioned). Fol. 396. 8½ pages, say	4 pp.
October 20, Quebec.	The same. As to one of his relatives, confined under *lettre de cachet*, whom he had always supported as well as his family, and who nevertheless found fault with him. Fol. 401.	2½ pp.
October 25. Quebec.	The same. Complaint of wrong sought to be done to him. Fol. 404. 3 pages, say	2 pp.
October 23. Quebec.	Two curious letters written by one Sieur Piveron on board the "Elephant," asking pardon for having offended the Intendant. Fol. 408 and 410. 6 pages, say	3 pp.
October 29. Quebec.	M. Dupuy. Finances of colony. Want of specie. Fol. 412. 22 pages, say	11 pp.
October 27. Quebec.	The same. On the fluctuations in the value of money. Fol. 428. 2½ pages, say	2 pp.
No date.	Memorial of traders of New France. Trade of Canada with Ile Royale. Biscuits. Flour. Unlawful competition of the English. Fol. 430.	9 pp.
November 1, Quebec.	Dupuy. Dangers to navigation from the Traverse. Remedy. Frauds. King's posts. Fisheries. Notarial deeds. Public education. Chouéguen Redout. Niagara. Limits of Acadia. Fol. 435.	17½ pp.
November 1, Quebec.	Memo., initialled by Dupuy, of surgical instruments applied for by Surgeon-Major of the Hospital, at Three Rivers. Fol. 445. 2 pages, say	1 p.
July 20, Quebec.	M. Dupuy. Informing Minister that he has farmed Toronto to Sieur de la Saussaye, Fol. 448.	2½ pp.
October 10, Quebec.	Dupuy. Copy of his letter to Comte de Maurepas, and reply of Sieur Baudry de la Marche as to his difficulty with de Tonty. Fol. 454. 4½ pages, say	6 pp.

No date. Mem. on Fort Niagara. (In pencil on margin: 1726.) Fol. 503. 6 pp.

Reply to Walpole on Fort Niagara. (In pencil on margin 1727 or 1728.) Fol. 506. 18 pp.

1727. September 18, Montreal. M. de Lacorne to Minister. As to his sons, officers in the army. Fol. 529. 2 pp.

October 16, M. d'Aigremont, Commissary. Review of troops. Fol. 532. ½ p.

October 17, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry, engineer. On the fortifications of Niagara, Chouéguen, Montreal and Quebec. Fol. 534. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Regulations for parochial districts. Fol. 557. 5 pp.

March 10, MM. de Beauharnois and Dupuis. Repairs to the hospital at Montreal. The brandy trade. Fols. 561 to 563. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

April 27, Memorandum on the subject of the Renards. Fol. 564. 14 pages, say 12 pp.

April 29, Memorandum about the Abenakis, the Sioux and the Renards. Intrigues of the English. Fol. 576. 13½ pages, say 12 pp.

End of Vol. 49.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1728.

Vol. 50—Beauharnois, Governor General, d'Aigremont, Commissary in Command, and Performing the Duties of Intendant.

C. 11.

1728. October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois and d'Aigremont to the Minister. Necessity for procuring 100 wooden canoes, instead of those of bark, in the case of movements made on the part of the English. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of a grant asked for by Sieur Martin, a priest at Labrador; Sieur de la Ronde, Beaudet, &c. Fol. 5. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Acknowledging the receipt of two copies of the Ordinance of 1st July, 1727, respecting the punishment of military misdemeanours and crimes. Fol. 9. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting thirty private persons, bound by order of the King, to leave for the colony. One of them has accepted the office of public hangman. Fol. 11. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of several Englishmen who had come to Montreal and to Canada, in order to demand payment of what was due to them by the merchants of Montreal. Fol. 13. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. The seminary of Quebec. Ship yards. Distribution of guns to the soldiers. Powder magazines. Barracks and wharves. Presents. Folio 17. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Beauharnois regrets that Dupuy has not been able to come to an understanding with him. The Sisters of Charity of Montreal. Excellent harvest. Foreign trade with the Antilles. The writers continue to keep the Abenakis

1728. well disposed towards France. Proposed settlement on the south side of the St. Lawrence. The forts of Chouéguen and Niagara. Fortifications of Montreal and Quebec. Improvement of the posts by the officers. Frauds in the beaver trade, &c. Fol. 23. 34 pages, say 18 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of the Chouanons and the posts in the upper country. Fol. 43. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. About the settlement of La Galette. English competition. Fol. 48. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of the petitions of the widow of Morville, of Levrard, master-gunner, and of the Recollects. Fol. 54. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1. Quebec. The same to the same. Announcing that Testu de la Richardière has accepted the position of harbour master of Quebec. Fol 57. 2½ pp.

October 1. Quebec. Same to same. On the subject of military reviews. Fol. 61. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. About the reserve artillery. Fol. 65. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

September 10 and 13. Quebec. Extracts from two letters by La Perriére and de la Frèsnieres to Beauharnois respecting the Renards and the expedition sent against them. Fol. 106. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 8, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Gives an account of the rigorous measures which he had been compelled to take against Dupuy, and asks for the red ribbon. Fol. 108. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 9, Quebec. The same. About the recall of Dupuy. Fol. 110. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. About the trial of a man named La Palme, who, being on duty, had killed an Indian who had insulted him. Fol. 110. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 6, Quebec. Beauharnois and d'Aigremont, recommending the request of Boucault, the King's counsel, for an increase of salary. Fol. 116. 1 p.

November 11, Quebec. The same to the same. On the want of powder. Fol. 118. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 11, Quebec. The same to the same. On card-money and the want of coin. Fol 120. 1 page, say 1½ p.

January 15. Quebec. Beauharnois on the works and expenditures of the Intendant. Fol. 123. 2½ pp.

January 16, Quebec. The same. On his disputes with Dupuy. Fol. 126. 1½ p.

January 23, Quebec. The same. On the same subject. Fol. 128. 1 p.

May 16, Quebec. The same. Respecting the Indians from the upper country. Fol. 130. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

August 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting the Renards. Fol. 132. ½ p.

June 12, Quebec. The same. Forwarding the instructions received from Rochefort, for the people of Canada, respecting the cultivation of hemp, and the manner of preparing it. Fol. 134. 2 pp.

August 18, Quebec. The same. Respecting the Renards. Fol. 135. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. He has been forced to take rigorous measures against Gaillard and d'Artigny, adherents of Dupuy. Fol. 137. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. He has caused d'Aigremont to come from Montreal to take the place of Dupuy who has left for France. Fol. 143. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

1728.

October 1, Quebec. De Beauharnois. Recall of de Tonty and de Longueuil. Difficulties in connection with the commands of posts, leaves of absence, &c. Fol. 145. 3 pp.

December 2, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of d'Aigremont, who died universally regretted. Fol. 147. ½ p.

December 29, Quebec. The same. Setting forth the pretensions of de Tilly and de Boisclerc, in the matter of the office of Comptroller of Marine and pronouncing in favour of the former. Fol. 149. 1 p.

Statement of the distribution of trade passes established by His Majesty for the support of poor families of the colony. Fol. 151. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

Condition of the porpoise fisheries, established in the St. Lawrence and their success. Fol. 155. 1 p.

December 30, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Referring to his disputes with Dupuy. Fol. 156. 5½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. D'Aigremont announces the cancellation of the lease of the post at Toronto. Fol. 160. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Thanking the Minister for the trust he reposes in him, and promising some explanations on the condition of the funds. Fol. 162. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. Letter from Mr. Hazeur, excusing himself for having made Dupuy's cause his own, especially in the matter of the judgment rendered against the Chapter. Fol. 166. 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. Statement containing the names of the burgesses and citizens of Quebec, who presented themselves in order to learn the gun drill during the years 1725, 1726 and 1727. Fol. 168. 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. D'Aigremont. Artillery gun carriages to be renewed. The opposition of the superiors of the religious communities to return a statement of their revenue has hindered the completion of the land register. Fol. 169. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. In the matter of leasing the house of Madame de Vaudreuil for the Governor General when he goes to Montreal. Scarcity of gunpowder. Fol. 172. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. The manner in which Beauharnois has disposed of the privileges, and the farming of the posts of Niagara and Frontenac. Fol. 175. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Distribution of provisions for the soldiers. Fol. 181. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Death of Tonty, at Detroit, in November, 1727. Capt. d'Eschaillons replaces him as commandant of the post. (There is written in the margin in pencil, in the hand of Mr. Margry, I think "this is not the Chevalier de Tonty, companion of Lassalle at Michillimakinac. Chevalier de Tonty died of the plague in 1704.") Powder distributed to the major. Posts of Frontenac, Toronto and Niagara. Fol. 184. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois announces that he had arrested one Chetiveau de Roussel, coming from the Mississippi without a passport. Fol. 189. 1 p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Complaining of slanders circulated about him, and enclosing a letter on the subject. Fols. 191, 193, 194. 4 pages, say. 3 pp.

November 5, Quebec. The same. Complaining of Gorgendière, who has leased the post of Témiscamingue to the adherents of Dupuy. Fol. 195. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

November 8, Quebec. The same. In the matter of the frauds connected with the beaver trade; and the scandalous conduct of Raimbault, lieutenant-general at Montreal. Fol. 109. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

1728.
November 8, Quebec. De Beauharnois. He complains of the Ursuline nuns, who, after having taken sides with Dupuy, will not acknowledge their error. Fol. 201. 1 p.

November 8, Quebec. The same. On the scarcity of porcelain beads. Fol. 203. 1 page, say ½ p.

November 8, Quebec. The same. Eulogium on d'Eschaillons sent to command at Detroit. Fol. 205. ½ p.

November 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting the allowance of gunpowder, to which d'Eschaillons had a right. Fol. 206. ½ p.

November 8, Quebec. The same. The stranding of the vessel the "Ville-Marie," a league above Quebec. Fol. 207. 1 p.

November 10, Quebec. The same. Announcing that M. Morin, Curé of Cap Santé, had come to him begging to be relieved from his duties. Fol. 209. ½ p.

June 22, Copy of letter from Walpole to the Keeper of the Seals at Soissons, about the forts of Oswego and Niagara. Fol. 211. 3½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. D'Aigremont. "Droit de change" conferred on the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Tariff of admiralty *droits* levied at Quebec. Fol. 232. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Desilly, who had come out to serve under the command of Dupuy, will serve in the place of d'Aigremont at Montreal. Fol. 245. 1½ page, say 1 p..

October 15, Quebec. The same. Hemp. Building of vessels. Tar. Fol. 247. 2½ pp.

November 8, Quebec. Same to same. Affairs in general. Seizure of the effects of Dupuy. Fol. 254. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 8, Quebec. Same to same. General expenditure of the colony. Fol. 257. 25 pages, say 12½ pp.

November 8, Quebec. Same to same. About the half-pay of invalided soldiers. Fol. 271 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 8, Quebec. Same to same. About the beaver, full-grown and half-grown; and concerning a petition from the India Company. Fol. 275. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

Petition from the merchants of Quebec, with reference to the same subject. Fol. 270. 3 pp.

October 16, Quebec. Return of the seizure of movables and effects of Dupuy. (Very curious papers, the second especially, which is a complete catalogue of the furniture of the palace, and which gives an excellent idea of the interior of a house belonging to men of independent means at this period.) From fol. 291 to 303. 24 large pages, say 48 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Longueuil to the Minister. English competition. Forts of Chouéguen and Niagara. Part played by the Iroquois between the two colonies. Fol. 327. 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. DeSilly, commissary. He proceeds to replace d'Aigremont at Montreal, who had taken the place of Dupuy, recalled to France. Requests that quarters be found for him, and three tons of freight. Fol. 330. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

December 9, Montreal. The same. Announces that he will temporarily perform the duties of Intendant, in the place of d'Aigremont who has just died. Fol. 332. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 15, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry, informing the Minister that he has forwarded to Beauharnois, the plans of the fortifications. Fol. 335. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. He complains that in the completion of the palace at Quebec, Dupuy has not consulted him, and caused to be done many things useless, and even detrimental. Fol. 338. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

October 19, Quebec. St. Simon, Provost, justifies his conduct as Provost-Marshal, and asks for an increase of salary. Fol. 345. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

1728.
October 8. Quebec. Madame de Ramezay. Asks for reimbursement of the price of a lot upon which was built a tile and brickyard at Montreal, as well as a release from the payment of 350 livres, which Ramezay, her son—who had perished in "Le Chameau"—had received in advance on his pay. Fol. 353. 1½ p.

October 4 and 19. Quebec. Two letters from the nuns of the General-Hospital of Quebec; the first asking for a continuance of the protection of the Minister, and the second complaining of the constraint which Beauharnois imposes on them in the matter of Boulard, Vicar-General. Fols. 356 to 359. 6½ pp.

March 19, Quebec. Statement concerning the replacement of war officers in Canada. Fol. 361. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

Sketch of the travels of La Chauvignerie, officer and interpreter of the Five Nations. Detached by order of the General, in order to carry his message to the Nontagués (*sic*). Fol. 405. 5½ pages, say 6 pp.

Memorandum of Nicholas Lanouiller, in print, entitled "*Ferme de Tadoussac, droits de Domaine*" Fol. 409. 6½ pages, or in MS. 10 pp. (There is written in the margin in pencil, below the date of 1728, "*This is an error, perhaps* 17 8.")

February 27, Paris. Letters from the India Company on the subject of passports. Fol. 413. 1 p.

April 27, Versailles. Letter from de Maurepas, Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, submitting, in the name of His Majesty, various subjects for investigation among the people of Canada. Fol. 426. 1 p.

May 11, Versailles. The same to Dupuy. In the matter of the cultivation of hemp, and the building of vessels. Fol. 428. 15½ pages, say 3 pp.

May 11, The same. Respecting the Canadian troops. Fol. 457. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

May 11, Versailles. The same. Respecting the boundaries of parishes. Fol. 458. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

May 14, Versailles. The same. Respecting the loan raised in France by frère Chrestien. Fol. 462. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 14, Versailles. The same. About the officers who command at the posts, and the abuses which they commit there. De la Ronde should be recalled from his. Fol. 463. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

May 14. Versailles. The same. In the matter of M. Morin, Curé of Cap Santé, who had been deposed from his *cure*. When the Commissioner of Marine is prevented from doing so, it is the Comptroller who should review the troops. Fol. 474. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

May 18, Versailles. The same. Respecting the repairs to be made to the artillery. It will be necessary to force, amicably, the religious communities to render an account of their revenues. Supply of ships' planking, &c., by Lepage. Fol. 476. 10 pages, say 8 pp.

May 18, Versailles. The same. Blaiming Dupuy and making him out wrong in all his allegations against Beauharnois. Fol. 485. 10½ pages, say 8 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to Dupuy. Rejecting the offers of Mesdames de Vaudreuil and de Ramezay in the matter of their houses. Land register. Munitions supplied to the Abenakis. Policy that must be maintained towards the English in regard to the advanced posts. Fol. 516. 9½ pages, say 7 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to Dupuy. Respecting the funds. Fol. 521. 14 pages, say 10 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to Beauharnois and Dupuy. Enjoining the Canons of the Quebec Chapter to be more diligent in their duties. Fol. 536. 1½ page, say 1 p.

1728. May 24, Versailles. Maurepas. Granting a passage to Madame de Beaujeu to return to France, in order to hold, the position of attendant on the King's children of which she had the reversion. Fol. 537. ½ p.

May 24, Versailles. The same to Dupuy. Respecting the statement of expenditure, and the hemp and pitch furnished for the King's service. Fol. 538. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. Measures to be taken in order to encourage the trade in flour and vegetables. Fol. 556. 1½ p.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. About colonial affairs in general Fol. 557. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. Respecting the appointment of de Silly as commissary of Marine. Fol. 562. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. About the right of trafficking granted to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Nuns of the hospital at Quebec. *Droits* of the Admiralty. Fol. 463. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. Upon the trade to be carried on between Canada and Martinique. Fol. 565. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

May 24, Versailles. The same to the same. Respecting the amount to be retained from the salaries of Desglys and de Tiersan, for their children. Fol. 567. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

May 24, Versailles. The same to d'Aigremont. About the difficulty which the officers in garrison at Quebec have raised about passing in review before Boisclerc. Fol. 568. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 27, Versailles. The same, without address. Announcing that the king desires that Canon Plante should be appointed one of the directors of the seminary. Fol. 569. ½ p.

June 2, Versailles. The same to d'Aigremont. Telling him that Dupuy has been recalled to France, and that he is to replace him as Commissary General. Fol. 573. 2 pp.

END OF VOL. 50.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1729.

VOL. 51—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL. HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1729. October 25, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Letter to the Minister, accompanied by a petition from the Ursuline nuns of Quebec, requesting that the "lots et ventes," which they owe to the State, should be forgiven. Fol. 2. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. With respect to Lidius, an Englishman, established at Montreal, and who traded with the Iroquois, among whom he had a very good reputation. Fol. 6. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Recommending four petitions: the first from the widow of Robineau de Bécancour, asking for a pension; the second from Ignace Aubert, asking permission to begin the erection of the seigniory of Mille-Vaches, and claiming an indemnity in connection with the trade at Tadoussac; the third from Verrier, Attorney General, asking for a gratuity; the fourth from Raymond, a junior

1729

ensign asking for a vacant ensigncy From Fol. 9 to Fol. 14, nearly 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the working of a slate quarry discovered on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about one hundred leagues below Quebec. Building timber sent from Canada to the islands. Fol. 15. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the pardon granted to the soldier La Palme, who had killed a Panis Indian. Young men sent under *lettres de cachet* to serve as soldiers. Fort at Lake Pepin. Settlement among the Sioux. Mode of inspiring the Renards with respect. Fol. 22. 13 pages, say 9 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the artillery, for the fortifications of Quebec. The grants to Sieurs de St. Martin and Constantin, on the coast of Labrador. Fol. 29. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Petition from Constantin to accompany the foregoing letter. Fol. 33. ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart, supporting the claims of the Baron de Longueuil, who had asked for a gratuity. Fol. 34. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of the Baron de Longueuil, Governor of Montreal. Claims of la Corne and the heirs of the said Longueuil. Fol. 36. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Supporting the petition of Jean Guillot, who had applied for half-pay. Fol. 39. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Giles Lenoir, hangman, is so bad a character that it will be necessary to replace him. The Sieur de Lignery and Michillimakinac. His explanations respecting useless purchases of provisions. Fol. 41. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Announcing the death of Bécancour, grand voyer. Persons qualified to replace him. Fol. 48. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About the pension asked for by Richard, a priest. Fol. 50. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Respecting the trade of Canada with the West Indies. Fol. 52. 2¼ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About ecclesiastical affairs. Fol. 54. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About card-money. Fol. 56. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Forwarding with their approval, a petition from the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, who ask for a gratuity. Fols. 60, 61, 62. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the confirmation of the grants asked for by Aubert de la Chesnaye. From fol. 63 to 68. 7½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the copper mine found to the west of Lake Superior. Fol. 69. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. As to the sum to be expended in making presents to the Indians. Fol. 71. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the purchase for the Crown of a lot from the Widow Frontigny, situated at the Palais. Fol. 73. 4½ pages, 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About the recruits incorported with the troops. Officers. Supply of powder insufficient. The Seminary of Quebec and its creditors. Fortifications of Quebec. Complaints brought against St. Castin, Madame de Morville, Le Verrier and de Tonnancour. The office records of Chamballon. Distribution of powder. Missions of Isle Royale. Fol. 78. 18 pages, say 10 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Forwarding a statement of goods given to the Kickapoos by de Boucherville, in order to get out of their hands, and also to release his companions from captivity. Fol. 88. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the general expenditure. Fol. 93. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

1729. October 25. Quebec. Beauharnois. About the Miramichi Mission. Fol. 95. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Respecting the restoration of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec. Fol. 97. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. The iron mines of St. Maurice. From fol. 99 to 102. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Respecting the shipwreck of the "Eléphant,"—and the zeal of the officers sent to rescue His Majesty's property. From fols. 102 to 106. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

November 1, Quebec. The same. Supporting the request of de Lauzon for an increase in the grant for the mission of St. Louis. Fols. 109, 110 and 111. 3 pp.

November 1, Quebec. The same. Setting forth that the widow Morville has not the means of paying the balance of the debt of 1,060 livres, of which the King had remitted the half, during the previous year. Fol 112. 1 page, say ½ p.

November 1. Quebec. The same. Asking that four Savoyards, aged from 12 to 14 years, be sent for Quebec and Montreal; "the two who had been sent out some years previously had become too large to enter the chimneys." Fol. 114. 1 page, say ½ p.

November 13, Quebec. The same. Recommending Cugnet or Berthier to replace Gaillard, deceased, in the Superior Council. Fol. 115. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

May 10, Quebec. Beauharnois and de Silly, Commissary, to the Minister. Respecting the scarcity of money and the monopoly of grain by foreign merchants. Fol. 118. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

March 24, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting twelve Frenchmen, who, on their return from the Sioux, had been stopped by the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos. Fol. 122. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

May 19. Quebec. The same. Announcing that the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos had declared war upon the Renards. Fol. 124. 1 p.

1729 and 1730. Montreal. Statement of excursions made by Morendière in 1729 and 1730, along the river shores within the Government of Montreal, with a view to the building of stone forts there. Fol. 128. 4 pp.

1729. August 17, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. The Renards begging for peace. Fol. 131. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

September 1, Quebec. The same. Return of Jemmeraye from among the Sioux; and the news he brings about the Renards. Fol. 135. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Dispute between de la Perrière and de la Gauchetière about their seniority in the service. Fol. 143. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Asking for the advice of the Minister about the claims of Gilles Le Roy who refused to serve as a private soldier because, as he said, he was of gentle birth. Fol. 145. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. In the matter of the appointment of Hocquart as commissary general. Fol. 147. 1 page, say 1 p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About the expenditure caused by the war against the Renards. Fol. 149. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 25. Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. About card-money. Fol. 151. 8 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 25. Quebec. Beauharnois. About the scarcity of troops, and the settlement of Ouabache. Fol. 156. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. The revival of trading licenses in favour of poor families. Choice of officers to command the posts. Fol. 158. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About the attitude of the English and the Indians. Fol. 160. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. A letter to the Minister enclosing an extract from a letter by La Corne, respecting a blow struck at a Renard village

1729. by the Ottawas of Michillimackinac, the Folles-avoines and the Puants. Fols. 164 and 166. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. Beauharnois. About wheat which the traders had bought in the district in order to send it out of the colony. Fol. 167. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Order of dismissal of de Thiersant. Death of Bécancour, Grand voyer. Passes granted for France. Fol. 169. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Place in Ohio where it would be advantageous to establish a post. Fol. 171. ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. The Abenakis are induced to continue to hold the same good feelings towards France. The ship "Ville Marie" set afloat again. Fol. 173. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 26. Quebec. The same. About certain changes in the government and the troops. Fol. 177. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same. About the defamatory character of the judgment of the Council as to his dispute with Dupuy. Fol. 181. 1 p.

November 5. Quebec. The same. Praising the Coadjutor and Hocquart. Fol. 183. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

September 11, Quebec. Hocquart gives an account to the Minister of his arrival at Quebec, and of the shipwreck of the King's vessel, "Eléphant." Fol. 186. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 26, Quebec. The same. What followed the shipwreck of the "Eléphant," the manner in which the crew were disposed of. With papers in support. Fols. 188 to 193. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. "Extract from the incorporation of the new levies with the troops serving in Canada, the 1st October, 1729". Fol. 204. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the affair of one Sonnet, an old servant of Madame la Marechale de Grammont, who had a son settled at Quebec, to whom he had sent goods. Fol. 205. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the expenditure. Fol. 207. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the expense necessary to roof the Palace with slate. Fol. 211. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Sketch of the works necessary to put the Palace into a proper condition, and to make it less likely to burn. Fol. 213. 6 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the crew of the "Eléphant." Fol 233. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. Official report of the loss of the "Eléphant." Fol. 237. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Announcing his readiness to conform to the King's orders and setting forth that the stores are encumbered with hemp; that 125 barrels of tar have been made; that he will encourage agriculture, and will forbid the traffic in brandy, &c. Fol. 240. 32 pages, say 16 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the effects saved from the wreck of the "Eléphant." Merchandise needed by the colony. Revenue from the settlements at Frontenac and Niagara. Fol. 259. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Varin appointed Comptroller. A commissary of Marine, in the place of d'Aigremont, must be appointed. Administration of the public funds. De Silly. Fol. 267. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. De Silly and himself will keep what is due to them by way of gratuity, out of the product of the sale of beaver skins. Fol. 271. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1729.
October 15. Hocquart. About the general expenditure. Fol. 273. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 15. List of officers serving in Canada. Fol. 275. 1 large page, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister, about the encouragement to be given to the building of ships. Hemp. Iron-mines. Tar. Resin. Turpentine. Soldiers' rations. Posts at Niagara, Frontenac and Toronto. Flour from Isle Royale. Fol. 276. 18 pages, say 9 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About the fortifications around Montreal, and the taxes they entail. Fol. 288. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. He has appointed de Silly to be his representative at Montreal. Fol. 291. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About trade with the Engliseh. Fol. 293. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. In the matter of his salary, and the loss he has suffered through the wreck of the "Eléphant," which loss amounts to more than 8,000 livres. Fol. 295. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25. Quebec. The same. About what is owing to the Marquise de Vaudreuil for her house at Montreal. Land-register. Boundaries of the farm of Tadoussac. Fol. 297. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Respecting arms, militia, wood, &c. Fol. 301. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the exportation of wheat. Fol. 305. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 26. Quebec. The same. In favour of a family the head of which, a carpenter, had been killed while saving property on the "Eléphant." Fol. 307. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Respecting the completion of the Palace. Fol. 309. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Statement of timber, hemp, and tar destined for the King's stores at Rochefort, in 1729. Fol. 315. 1 p.

October 26, Quebec. The same. Enclosing a petition from Aubert respecting a settlement at Mille Vaches, below Tadoussac. Fol. 316. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Forwarding turpentine and resin. Fol. 320 ½ p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Gross receipts arising from the beaver trade in 1729. Fol. 334. 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. On the beaver trade and the foreign trade. Fol. 335. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Regulations adopted to prevent foreign trade. Fol. 339. 5 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same to the Comptroller-General. Reflections on trade. Fol. 342. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 12 and 20. The same to the Indian Company on same subject. Fol. 345. 14 pages, say 10 pp.

April 30, De Silly to the Minister. He continues to manage the business that d'Aigremont had in hand. Doubt as to the existence of a slate-quarry in the Mountains of Notre Dame. Capture of Montbrun and Guignas, missionaries and forty French men, by the Mascoutins, Kikapoos, &c. Fol. 357. 11 pp.

September 25, Quebec. The Baron de Longueuil. He announces to the Minister the death of his father, and requests a majority. Fol. 364. 1½ p.

September 22, Quebec. The same. Requesting that his house be bought or leased, in order that he may pay the debts of his father. Fol. 366. 1 p.

October 18, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. Announces that the slate-quarry at Grand Etang is in operation, and that eighteen thousand slates have been taken out from it. Fol. 368. 1½ p.

1729.
October 25. Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry. About the batteries and wharves in front of the houses. Fol. 370. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Respecting the fortifications of Montreal. Fol. 373. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

1727 (*sic*). October 20. Quebec. Dupuy, the Intendent, sends to the Minister an unsigned letter, that a person named Perron had written, he says, to one Douchet de Flocourt, of La Rochelle, and which the writer had lost (this letter in which Perron handles Dupuy very roughly is most curious.) Fols. 377 to 385. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

1729. October 20. Varin de La Marre to the Minister, respecting the "Eléphant." Fol. 387. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 28, Quebec. De Raymond to the Minister. Requests to be confirmed in the title of "Conservateur" of the harbour of Brouage, a title which had been granted to his great-grand-father by Louis the XIII. Fol. 390. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. St. Simon Prévôt de la Maréchaussée, to the Minister, asking that the same be increased. Fol. 393. 1 p.

October 24, Quebec. The widow de Ramezay asks for promotion for the only son left to her, and sets out the destitute condition in which she finds herself. Fol. 395. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The co-adjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Respecting his voyage and the wreck of the "Eléphant." Fol. 398. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 14. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting Sieur Richard, a missionary. Fol. 399. 1 p.

October 15. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the Canadian clergy. Fol. 400. 1 p.

February 6, Quebec. Answer from the India Company to the memorial from the merchants and inhabitants of Canada, respecting the half dressed and undressed beavers. Fol. 451. 14½ pages, say 11 pp.

October 15, Montréal. Scheme by de Noyan to check the encroachment of the English. Fol. 465. 3½ pp.

Continuation of the above scheme. Fol. 469. 3 pp.

May 29, Paris. Memorandum of Laboulaye on Canada. Fol. 471. 6 large pages, say 8 pp.

Sale of the goods from the wreck of the "Eléphant," with the names of the buyers. Fol. 501. 5½ pp.

End of Volume 51.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1730.

Vol. 52.—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C 11.

1730. August 13, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Giving an account of the arrival of the King's ship, and about its pilotage. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1. p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. About Walon, who carried on a considerable trade with Canada. Fol. 5. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1730.

October 10, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Pension granted to the mother of the carpenter who was killed at the time of the rescue of the goods from the "Eléphant." Settling boundaries of the parishes. Fol. 7. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Balances remaining from the salaries of deceased officers. Hospitals. Gratuities. Fol. 11 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Respecting the request for naturalization from Werbar, an Englishmen settled for twenty years at Cap Saint Ignace. Fol. 15. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 10. Quebec. The same. Ecclesiastical dissensions. Suspension of a curé. Fol. 17. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same. Respecting Sieur Lidius, accused of trading with the English. Fol. 21. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About English competition. The posts of Niagara, Frontenac, Michillimakinac, and Detroit, and about the Ouyatanons. Fol. 29. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. About presents to be made to the Indians. Fol. 33. 5 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same, respecting the pardon granted to deserters. Fol. 37. ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Arrival of l'Estenduère, with the King's ship. Sounding the St. Lawrence. Fol. 39. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Describing the rejoicings which took place at Quebec, on the birth of the Dauphin. Fol. 42. 15½ pages, say 7½ pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Respecting the expense incurred in saving goods from the "Eléphant." Military furloughs. Richardière, harbour master of Quebec. The Seminary of Quebec. Wharves, barracks and census. Allowance made to Recollets. Fol. 50. 13½ pages, say 6½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting trade at the post of Témiscamingue by la Gorgendière. Fol. 59. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Complaining of the spirit of independence among the Canadians, which must be destroyed. Fol. 64. 6½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the purchase from Sieur Sarrazin of slates quarried at Grand Etang. Fol. 70. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting the pension to be granted to the children of Madame deLouvigny, des Bergères, deVarennes, de Langloiserie, de la Perade and LeGardeur. Fol. 74. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting Dame deFrontigny and her debt to the King. The Superior Council. Prison. Hangman. Salt smugglers asked for. Worthless characters sent into the colony. Marshalsea. Fol. 78. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the younger sons sent to Canada under *lettres de cachet*. Fol. 86. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Respecting stockades to be erected in the seigniories. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. As to the bargain made with Cugnet and Gastineau, who are to go and procure Illinois cattle and endeavour to acclimatize them, and make them breed in Canada. Fol. 90. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

October 19. Quebec. The same. About a gratuity to be granted to M. deBeluzard. Fol. 97. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 22, Quebec. The same. Respecting notarial deeds and contracts of marriage. drawn up by the curés and missionaries. Fol. 99. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 22. Quebec. The same. About a copper mine discovered at Chagouamigon. Fol. 103. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1730.

October 22, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Disputes among the ecclesiastics. Bishop's palace. Soldiers sent out under *lettres de cachet*. Fol. 105. 9½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 22. Quebec. Robert, storekeeper at Montreal for forty years, asks to retire on half-pay. Fol. 111. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 23, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Revolt of the garrison at Niagara. Condemnation and escape of the guilty. Fol. 118. 10 pages, say 8 pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. About card money. Fol. 127. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15. The same. About the beaver and the sale of furs. Fol. 133. 1½ p.

October 24. Quebec. The same. About the affairs of the seminary of Quebec. Aubin de Lisle asks to be appointed clerk of the Marshalsea. Fol. 138. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 24, Quebec. The same. About the office of Crown Prosecutor at Montreal, filled by Fouché. Fol. 140. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Asking for a public executioner, the one now in Canada being too old, and addicted to drink. Fol. 142. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 2, Quebec. The same. About the crushing defeat of the Renards by de Villiers. Fol. 144. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 10, Quebec. The same. About the General Hospital. The lay administration of communities. The Hotel-Dieu at Quebec, &c. Fol. 147. 20 pages, say 10 pp.

November 12, Quebec. The same. Asking for an increase of salary for Dr. Sarrazin, to enable him to send his son to study medicine in France. Fol. 158. 2 pages, say 1 p.

January 13. Quebec. Beauharnois announces to the Minister the death of Desgly, King's Lieutenant. Fol. 171. ½ p.

May 6, Quebec. The same. Giving an account of the expedition against the Renards, by the Outaouais, the Sauteux, the Folles-Avoines and the Puants. Fol. 174. 6 pages, say 4½ pp.

June 25. Quebec. The same. A new expedition against the Renards. Fol. 178. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

June 17, Quebec. Copy of a letter from de Thaumur to Beauharnois, respecting trade with Louisiana. Fol. 180. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 10, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Trading licenses granted to poor families. De Montigny sent to take command at Michillimakinac in the place of Dubuisson, sick. Promotions to take place among the troops. Fol. 186. 4 pages. say 3 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same to the same. Sends news from Orange, and as to Englishmen whom an Abenakis chief has brought in. Fols. 190 and 191. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same to the same. English competition. Acadia. Fol. 194. 1½ p.

October 10. Quebec. The same to the same. Acadia. Recruits. Settlement at Ouabache. The Iroquois. Fol. 196. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same to the same. Discovery of the Western Sea. De Silly retires from the service. Fol. 201. 2 pages. say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same to the same. With reference to Fournier de Belleval, ensign, whose great age compelled him to leave the service. Fol.205. 1p.

October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. Recommending d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil for a lieutenancy in the Artillery, at Montreal. Fol. 211. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 15. Quebec. The same to the same. Soliciting for Hocquart a commission as Intendant. Fol. 212. ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. About a settlement to be formed at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure, and English competition. Fol. 213. 1½ page, say 1 p.

1730. October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. About the promotion of several officers. He begs the officers' cross for several of them, especially for de Léry. Fol. 214. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the western regions and the Mississippi. Fol. 218. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. About the post which Verendrye went to establish on Lake Ouinipigon, to the west of Lake Superior. The Western Sea. Fol. 220. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. About the Renards. Dubuisson and his services. Fol. 222. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28. Quebec. The same. Nominal roll of officers permitted to leave for France. Fol. 224. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 28. Quebec. The same. Respecting the Renards, the Sonnontouans, and the Loups. Fol. 226. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28. Quebec. Memorandum about the duties of Corneille, Clerk of the Superior Council. Question of precedence. Fol. 235. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

January 17. Quebec. Petitions for pension on the part of the Baroness de Longueuil, Madame de Becancour, Madame de Tonty and her two daughters. Madame de Louvigny asks for a return passage to France. Beauharnois and Hocquart ask for a Surgeon. Alavoine, a Surgeon, asks for an increase of salary. Gratuity to Sieur Varin. Fol. 240. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

Memorial from Noyan respecting the grant of the Island of St. Jean and other neighbouring islands. Fol. 298. 3 pp.

April 28, Quebec. Deed of sale of Pointe aux Liévres, called "La Maison Blanche," near Quebec, by Henry Hiché to Abel Olivier, Captain of a vessel. Fol. 301. 5 pp.

1728 (*sic*). August 10, Quebec. Deed of sale by Jacques Verret, of Charlesbourg, to Abel Olivier, of a lot of land in the Seigniory of St. Ignace. Fol. 304. 11 pages, say 7 pp.

END OF VOL. 52.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1730.

VOL. 53.—HOCQUART, COMMISSARY-GENERAL, PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1730. January 14, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. The greatest harmony exists between the Governor, the Bishop and himself. Large quantities of hemp. Card-money. Death of d'Esgly. Fol. 2. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same. Asking for the "Grand Cordon Rouge" for Beauharnois. Fol. 4. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Bad condition of the salted provisions. Mutiny of the troops at the post of Niagara. Fol. 7. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same. About a contest between the Superior Council and the Admiralty. Fol. 11. 1 p.

The same. Simplification of the accounts. Fol. 13. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. The sub-delegation of Montreal given to Michel de la Rouvilière. Foreign trade. Carriage of cotton goods; and fraud in the beaver trade. Fol. 15. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

1730.

October 14. Quebec. Hocquart. The money coming in from trading licenses distributed among poor families. Fol. 19. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 54. Quebec. The same. Completion of the Palace at Quebec. Purchase of slates from Sarrazin for the King's use. Folio 21. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 14. Quebec. Ths same. Public expenditure of the colony. Fol. 24. 16½ pages, say 8½ pp.

January 26, Quebec. Summary of what has been delivered from the King's stores at Montreal, and from the fort of Frontenac, on account of the building and arming of the two vessels built at the said fort for the service of His Majesty, from the 7th of May, 1725, to the 10th of August, 1726. Fol. 33. 7 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. In the matter of the presents made to the Indians. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. Same to the same. Foreign trade to be prevented. English competition. De la Chasaigne, de Beaucourt and Leverrier. Fol. 45. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same. Asking for the Cross of St. Louis for de la Corne, Contrecœur and Repentigny. Commendation of Martinière. Fol 48. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same. He is labouring to avoid all useless expenditure. Encomiums on Varin, St. Michel, Louet, and Bernard. He asks for a counting-house clerk. Fortifications and duties at Montreal. Praise of de Léry. Gratuities to be bestowed. Fol. 52. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

October 16. The same. Plans and contract for the works and fortifications for the environment of Montreal. Fol. 68. 6 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Losses occasioned by the wreck of the "Eléphant." sale of the effects from that vessel. Troops. Muskets to be distributed to discharged soldiers who remain in the colony. Fol. 80. 15 pages, say 7½ pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Hemp. Tar. Vessels. Trade. Horses. Cattle. Fol. 113. 28 pages, say 14 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Respecting debts left in the colony by Bégon, on account of his generosity. Wreck of the "Chameau." Burning of the palace. Fol. 128. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Respecting the general expenditure of the colony in the cities and different posts. Fol. 130. 38 pages, say 19 pp.

October 18. The same. Praising de Silly. Fol. 150. 3½ pages, say 2 p.

October 19, Quebec. List of persons who are to cross to France in the King's ship "Le Héros," commanded by l'Estenduère. Fol. 161. 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec Statement of hemp and tar from the King's storehouse at Quebec, placed on board "Le Heros" and "La Marguérite." Folio 162. 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. Statement of the planks of oak and pine shipped on "Le Héros" for the King's warehouses at Rochefort. Fol. 164. 1 p.

October 23, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. War regulations received. Ships on Lake Erie. Noyan and his memorial. Posts in the upper country. Fol. 166. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 23. Quebec. The same. Respecting the succession of the son of Sonnet, an old servant of la Maréchale de Grammont. Fol. 171. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. Lignery declares that he is innocent of the charges made against him. Fol. 174. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. He praises Abbé Le Page of St. Barnabé, and sends his scheme for the construction of vessels for the King in Canada. Fols. 181 to 188. 12½ pages, say 9½ pp.

October 25. Quebec. The same. Respecting Dupuy and his creditors. Fol. 189. 19½ pages, say 10 pp.

1730.
October 25. Quebec. Hocquart. Asking that four young Savoyards be sent him, in order to clean the chimneys. Fol. 205. ½ p.

November 14. Quebec. The same. About the defeat of the Renards and the Indian allies. From fol. 207 to 211. 9 pages, say 6pp.

November 14, Quebec. The same. About the expenditure incurred on account of the ships "le Héros," "la Marguérite" and "le Beauharnois." Fol. 212. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

December 17, Quebec. The same. Unlawful trading Measures taken for preventing the Indians from engaging in it. Fol. 215. 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Summary of expenditure incurred in 1729, for making 110 barrels of tar at Grande Anse. Fol. 219. 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Roll of the sergeants and soldiers who were employed at the King's tar factory in 1729. Fol. 220. 2 pp.

September 5, Quebec. Inventory of goods seized at the dwelling of Lanouillier, formerly treasurer of Marine, and the report of his trial. [This paper is very curious, for the reason that it gives in detail the furniture of a house at this period].

September —. Inventory of the merchandize found in the shop of Lanouillier. Fol. 246. 50 pp.

February 1, Quebec. Provisional settlement between Cugnet, the Director of the Crown Domain, and Lanouillier, Agent General of the India Company. Fol. 339. 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. André de Leigne, Lieutenant-General of the Provostship of Quebec, states his services, in order to obtain a gratuity. Fol. 345. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 7. Quebec. Cugnet thanks His Majesty for his appointment to the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 354. 1½ p.

October 7, Quebec. The same. About his trade in buffalo wool. Asks for a river grant at the Chaudière Fall. Fol. 356. 2 pp.

October 20, Quebec. De Lignery to the Minister. He states that he has honourably undergone the trial which his enemies have brought against him; and asks for promotion by reason of his services. Fol. 359. 1½ p.

October 11, Montreal. La Corne, King's lieutenant and commandant at Montreal, to the Minister. Necessity for making a settlement above Lake Champlain, at the place called Pointe-à-la Chevelure. Fol. 362. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

September 7, Quebec. Madame de Ramezay, the widow of a Governor of Montreal, thanks the Minister for the remission of the sum which the Treasurer of Marine had advanced to her son, who was drowned on one of the King's ships. Fol. 367. 2 pp.

April 28, Quebec. Monseigneur Dosquet, co-adjutor of Quebec, thanks the Minister for the indemnity which had been granted to him, by way of compensation for the losses he had sustained through the wreck of the "Eléphant." Fol. 370. ½ p.

April 29, Quebec. The same. Fund for decayed Curés. Seminary of Quebec. Discords among the clergy. Missionaries. Fol. 371. 3 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. Dissensions among the clergy. Stubborness and independence of the Canadian priests. Fol. 373. 2½ pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Asking for the granting of a seigniory, from ten to twelve leagues from Three Rivers. Encouragement to be given to agriculture. Fol. 375. 2 pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same. He announces that a Te Deum has been sung on the occasion of the birth of the Dauphin. Fol. 377. ½ p.

October 16, Quebec. The same. On the subject of tithes; the Seminary of Quebec; and the poverty of certain parishes. Fol. 378. 1½ p.

1730.
October 17, Quebec. Mgr. Dosquet. Respecting the brothers Charron. The Hotel Dieu and the general hospital of Quebec. The Ursulines of Three Rivers. The divisions of the Nuns. Fol. 379. 2½ pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. He has learned that the Recollets of the Province of France do not desire to furnish Missionaries for Isle Royale, and proposes to send those of St. André in Flanders to replace them. Fol. 382. ½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Asking for freight allowance of ten tons, and passages for two servants in the King's vessels. Fol. 383. ½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Letter from him and certain Missionaries, asking for the abolition of the traffic in brandy. From fol. 388 to 392. 8 pp.

October 23. Quebec. The same. Respecting the grant of a seigniory already asked for. Fol. 393. ½ p.

October 23. Quebec. Two letters from the Curés of Canada, asking for the establishment of tithes on the basis of the Coutume de Paris. From fol. 394 to 397. 6½ pp.

March 24, Quebec. Monseigneur Dosquet. Memorandum on the bad condition of the Episcopal Palace. Repairs to be effected. Sale of lands connected therewith. Fol. 399. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

End of Vol. 53.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1731.

Vol. 54—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1731.
January 15, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. They give an account of the wreck of the ship "Beauharnois," built at Quebec the year before, and which went ashore near Ile aux Coudres. Hemp and furs which had been shipped by that vessel. Monjan, who killed Alphonse Lestange, the captain of "La Marguerite," pleads for pardon. The general hospital at Quebec. Fol. 3. 12 pages, say. 7 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Petitions in the Civil Courts. Deposit of fines. Fol. 10. 6½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Presents to be made to the Indians. Opportunity for sending over to France the Indian chiefs, who on their return to their tribes would spread among them an idea of the mighty power of France. The Iroquois. Troops. Fol. 14. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Tithes. Curés. Vicars. Fol. 29. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same. Respecting difficulties which have arisen among the nuns of the general hospital at Quebec as to the selection of a Superior. Administration of communities. Fol. 36. 7½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 3. Quebec. The same. Respecting the grants of land. Land register. Fol. 40. 9 pages, say 4 pp.

October 4. Quebec. The same. Respecting the trade in wheat and flour. Fol. 57. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting Ile Royale, for which a Grand Vicar must be appointed. Nuns de la Congrégation, The education of young girls. Fol. 61. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

1731. October 4, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Abatement made to de la Gorgendière of the 2,000 livres which he owes for the farming of the post of Temiscamingue. There are too many horses in the colony, more cattle can be raised there. The building of vessels must be encouraged by bounties. Fol. 70. 13½ pages, say 7 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. The unlicensed salt-vendors sent out to the colony are all found to be useful people. Some more must be sent. (These men, treated as criminals for infringing the monopoly on salt, were sent to Canada and received as good settlers.) Fol. 177. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Respecting the claims of widow Morisseau, for services rendered by her husband as interpreter. Fol. 79. ½ p.

October 6, Quebec. The same. Recommending the employment for the seminary of Montreal, of the 1,500 livres deducted from the Charron Brothers. They support the request of Aubin de l'Isle for a commission as clerk of the Marshalsea Copper mine at Chagouamigon. Fol. 80. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. About an increase of salary for Berthier, surgeon of the hospital at Quebec. Fol. 91. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 7. The same. Respecting the cadets, the troops and the barracks. Fol. 97. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Supporting a request for a grant, made by widow Le Gardeur. Fol. 104. 1 p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting horses, cattle, the building of vessels, day labourers. Fol. 106 16 pages, say 8 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting certain lots of land taken from Aubert de la Chesnaye, in the lower town, in order to make a battery. From fol. 116 to 125 16½ pages, say 13 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Want of unanimity between the canons and the coadjutor. The door of the rampart on the side of the Bishop's Palace, closed by order of the coadjutor, was forced and carried away by the indignant people. Fol. 128. 11 pages, say 5½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Settlement at Pointe-à-la Chevelure. English competition. Regulation concerning the limits of Acadia. Fol. 134. 2 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. The general hospital of Montreal. The superior council. Want of officers. The Sisters of Charity at Montreal and Three Rivers. Troops. Abuses in the granting of land. Trade in wheat, flour and biscuits. Excellent harvests. Foreign trade. Troops. Taxes at Montreal. Renards. Discoveries in the west by Verendrye. Missions and trade, in the upper country. Traffic in brandy. Settlement at Pointe-à-la Chevelure. Acadia, its boundaries to be determined. Louisiana and the country of the Illinois. Fol. 136. 63 pages, say 32 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the college at Montreal. Councillors. Copper mines at Chagouamigon. Fol. 177. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Grants made to the coadjutor of a seigniory on both banks of the River Yamaska. Fol. 183. 1 p.

September 25. Memorandum from Brouague about the coast of Labrador. Fol. 185. 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Arrival of the King's ship. Commendation of her commander, the Count des Gouttes. Sounding the river on the north side by Richardière, who deserves some recompense. Fol. 188. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 17. Quebec. The same. About defective notarial deeds. Le Verrier. Fol. 192. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

1728 (*sic*). Paris. Act of the Parliament of Paris respecting notaries. Fol. 194. 6½ pages, say 5½ pp.

1731.

October 18, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart, about changes to be made in the governments of Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 208. 2 pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Discontinuance of the actions against Lidius. The Chouans. English competition. Chouegueu. Boishèbert. Fol. 210. 7 pp.

June 22, Quebec. The same. About the agreement made with Cugnet and Gastineau for the importation of buffaloes into the country; and the trade in their wool. Fol. 221. 3 pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. On a grant at the Lake of Two Mountains, in dispute between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and Madame d'Argenteuil. The Charron hospital. Request for a wharf at Montreal. The widow Morriseau. Fol. 229. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Respecting J. Bte. Paul, a condemned prisoner, sent out to Canada. Fol. 235. 1 p.

October 23. Quebec. The same. The Recollets. Privileges of the Nuns. Officials. Fol. 258. 11 pages, say 9 pp.

Memorandum and documents respecting the property of the Recollets on the banks of the River St. Charles. Fol, 266 to 268. 3 pp.

October 23, Quebec. Memorandum about slates furnished by Sarrazin. Midwives. Pay of the troops. Fol. 282. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 24, Quebec. Memorandum about anchors lost in the harbour of Quebec; Bissot and Cheron ask permission to drag for them for their own benefit. Fol. 286. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 25, Quebec. Memorandum on card-money and its increased issue. Fol. 298. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 26, Quebec. Request for reinstatement from Campeau. Fol. 302. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 30, Quebec. Memorandum about military uniforms. Fol. 319. 1½ page, say 1 p.

November 11, Quebec. Memorandum about the putting into Quebec of the ship "Vierge de Grace," on account of damage. De Tonnancour requests a confirmation of grants. Construction of forts along the coasts. Fol. 323. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

November 8. Quebec. Memorandum from Lamoraudière respecting the construction of forts. Fol. 327. 1 p.

Pierre Barraguet. Petition claiming 15,000 livres. Fol. 328. 1 large page, say 3 pp.

November 12, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting an order of the Council of Marine, about the beaver. Fol. 333. 1 p.

November 10, Quebec. The same. Respecting the fort at Point-à-la Chevelure. Advantages afforded by a redoubt which has been built there. Fol. 338. 7½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 1. Quebec. Beauharnois. Happy results from the defeat of the Renards. Fol. 360. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Officers to whom leave has been given to proceed to France. Particulars about each of them. Fol. 364. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. About a house which the English have built above Lake Tabitibi, of which the Indians of that locality complain. Fol. 369. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 1. The same. Promotion of the officers of Louisiana. Fol. 371. ½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. About a disgraceful act which thirty young men of the Illinois Village of du Rocher had done. Fol. 377. 1½ p.

October 1. The same. About precedence of officers. Fol. 388. 2½ pp.

1731. October 10. Quebec. Beauharnois. English competition. Post of Chouegen. Fol. 408. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Medals to be given to the Indians. Fol. 410. 1 p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Letters of commission of the Knights of St. Louis. Walon has been forbidden to wear the cross of St. Jean Latran. Encomium of Sieur de St. Michel. Fol. 412. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same. List of young persons of good family who ask for employment in Louisiana. Fol. 416. 1 p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Relations with the Iroquois, the Sonnantouans and the Hurons. La Corne. Fol. 417. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 10. Quebec. The same. Respecting the attack on the Renards by the young men of Illinois. Fol. 419. ½ p.

October 10. Quebec. The same. Respecting the fort at the post of la Chevelure, and aux Anglais. Fol. 421.

October 14. Quebec. The same. Another letter on the same subject. Fol. 423. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Defending himself from the slanderous charges which had been brought against him. Fol. 430. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

End of Vol. 54.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1731.

Vol. 55—Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1731. June 15, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister, respecting shipments of hemp, the Renards, and the manufacture of forged card-money. Fol. 5. 4½ pp.

June 15. Quebec. The same. The sounding of the river. Epidemic diseases. Fol. 10. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 30. Quebec. The same. About the building of vessels and outhouses. Lepage and Bleury. Fol. 19. 12½ pages, say 6 pp.

September 20, Quebec. The same. Dimensions of a transport of 500 tons intended to be built. Fol. 29. ½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the rigging, &c., stripped from the wreck of the "Elephant." Limits of Tadousac. Land register. Communities. Arms to discharged soldiers. Fol. 42. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. Powder and goods of which he has need. Foucher and Raimbault. Foreign trade. Fol. 51. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 12. Quebec. The same. Information about Sr. Michel. A commissary of marine is wanted at Montreal. Fol. 75. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Balance of the salaries of officers who have died in Canada. Children of D'Esgly. Amariton, and his debts. La Ronde has paid his own. The salt dealers who were sent into the country have succeeded well, Dupin Belugard carries on regular gun practice. Success of the settlement of Abbé Lepage. Regrets from DeLéry at finding himself forgotten. Fol. 79. 10 pages, say 8 pp.

October 14. Quebec. The same. Hemp, tar, masts, the building of ships. Fol. 88. 11 pages, say 5½ pp.

1731.
October 15, Quebec. Hocquart. Respecting the sale of the goods of Dupuy, the late Intendant Inventory in detail of the sale of his effects. From fol. 105 to 158. 101 pages, nearly 40 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. On the necessity of giving the Grand-Cordon Rouge to Beauharnois. Eulogy of Contrecœur and Cavagnal. Fol. 164. 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. The beaver trade; scarlet cloths; foreign trade. The English at Montreal. Fol. 166. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Asks for employment for Louet, Bricault and Valmur. Praises Varin and Bernard. Fol. 180. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Respecting the general condition of finances. Fol. 184. 17 pages, say 12 pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Giving explanations of the measures he has taken respecting the accounts of Lanouillier. Fol. 194. 17 pages, say 12 pp.

October 15, Quecec. The same. Working of the slate quarry of Sarrazin. Exploration of Aubert de la Chesnaye in the Saguénay regions. The employment of a commissary of marine at Quebec has become necessary Fol. 241. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Foreign trade. Duties at Montreal. Shipment of flour and white peas to Ile Royale. Fol. 249. 7 pages, say 5½ pp.

October 15. The same. Giving details of the proceedings against the soldiers who mutinied at Niagara. Fol. 295. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp

October 15, The same. Judgment rendered against coiners of false money. Fol. 304. 1 p.

October 15, The same. About the Indian Company and foreign trade. Fol. 305. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 27. Quebec. The same. Respecting the imports and exports of the colony for 1730. Fol. 353. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 27, Quebec. The same. Respecting the trade of Tadousac and Malbaie. Fol. 359 7 pages, say 5 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Respecting the fees of officers of the Admiralty. Fol. 363. 1 p.

October 27, Quebec. The same. Supporting the complaints of Sieur Michel, Commissary of Marine. Fol. 365. 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. About *sous marquée*. Usefulness of this coinage. Fol 368. ½ p.

September 5, Paris. Letter from Madame de Thiersant, to the Minister, asking for his support with the Indian Company, from whom she was seeking a pension. Fol. 377. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same, respecting the grants made on the River Yamaska, to herself, to Madame de Ramezay and Monseigneur Dosquet. Fol. 378. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. Memorandum of Malhiot, on the Colony of Canada, and about the building of ships. Fol. 380. 4 pp.

End of Vol. 55.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1731.

Vol. 56.—Maurepas, Minister of Marine, and Various Functionaries of the Colony.

C. 11.

1731.
April 10, Versailles. Maurepas, Minister of Marine, to Beauharnois and Hocquart. Is pleased that the difficulties between the Jesuits and the Curé of Bat-

1731. iscan have terminated. The question of tithes. Fol. 9. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

April 10, Versailles. Maurepas. Respecting the trial of Lidius who had been arrested at Rochefort. Foreign trade must be prevented. Post of Detroit. Buffaloes. Gratuity to La Richardière. Vessel built by Lefèvre. St. Castin. Fol. 11. 6 pp.

April 27, Versailles. The same. Instructions as to restoration of order and harmony at the General Hospital at Quebec. Fol. 66. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 1, Versailles. The same. About the sending of sixty unlicensed salt vendors into the colony. Fol. 71. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

May 8, Versailles. The same. As to insubordination of the Curé of St. Anne and dissensions among the members of the clergy. Assents to the proposal that the gate to the terrace near the Bishop's Palace be not closed. Fol. 75. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

May 8, Marly. The same to Hocquart. Respecting the suit brought against Lanouillier. Fol. 82. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

May 15, Versailles. The same to Beauharnois and Hocquart. About the service of cadets in the troops of the colony. Fol. 112. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

May 29, Versailles. The same. About the excessive number of horses to be found in the colony. Fol. 124. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 22, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry. Respecting the defences of Montreal. Fol. 130. 8½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 4, Montreal. La Corne, Major at Montreal. About the escape of the mutineers of Niagara. Fol. 141. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Vaudreuil de Cavagnial, Major commanding the troops. Thanks the Minister for having put him right in the eyes of Beauharnois. Fol. 144. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same to the same. Pointing out the necessity for sending out recruits for the garrison at Pointe-à la Chevelure. He asks for the governorship of Montreal. Fol. 146. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 27, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for an increase in the grant held by himself and his father along the Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 148. 2 pp.

October 1, Montreal. Captain de Noyan asks for a grant. Fol. 151. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 20, Quebec. Varrin, Commissary of Marine, to the Minister. He asks to be appointed Comptroller, to obviate many difficulties which occur in carrying out the details of his office. Fol. 154. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 14, Quebec. Denis de St. Simon to the Count de Maurepas. Necessity for increasing the Marshalsea. Fol. 159. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

September 4, Quebec. The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Governor. He makes statements with regard to his being forbidden to close the gate to the terrace near the Bishop's Palace, and alleges, among other things, "that it is under his windows that the lower class of people of both sexes assemble after supper; that these people there indulge in licentious conversation; that drunkards come there to sleep off their potations, &c.; that on Sundays and fête days one's head is split by the noise that the people make playing at skittles and ball." Fol. 166. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

September 7, Quebec. The same to the Minister. Matters of discipline with the clergy. Disputes between the Bishop and the general hospital. Fol. 174. 7 pages, say 3 pp.

September 8, Quebec. The same. About the scarcity of missions on Ile Royale. Fol. 180. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

September 11, Quebec. The same. About the tithes and the means of living for the curés. Fol. 182. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

September 12, Quebec. The same. About the differences which exist at the General Hospital. Fol. 186. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

1731. September 27, Quebec. The Coadjutor. About dissensions which prevail among the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 194. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Asking for unlicensed salt vendors to be settled on his estate. Fol. 200. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. The same. About his seigniory adjoining that of Bourchemin. Fol. 202. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 23, Quebec. The same. About a Recollet Brother who had assisted the escape of the Mutineers of Niagara, when prisoners at Montreal. Fol. 204. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

January 2, Versailles. Letter from Ory, Comptroller General of Finance, about foreign trade. Fol. 211. 1 p.

April 14, Paris. Duvancel, Dupin and others, "Fermiers Généraux" to the Minister. About the trade of Tadousac, Malbaie and the Indian Company. Fol. 234 5 pages, say 4 pp.

April 14, Paris. The same. Concerning the posts of Tadousac and Malbaie. Fol. 237. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

April 14, Paris. The same. On the same subject. Fol. 241. 7½ p.

September 25, Quebec. Two letters from Madame de Ramezay to the Minister. The one asking for promotion for her son, and the other respecting the continuance of the grant of Bourchemin. Fol. 246. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

1725 (*sic*). Letter from du Tisné, respecting the war against the Renards. Fol. 251. 6½ pages, say 5 pp.

1724 (*sic*). May 20. Quebec. Copy of a letter from Vaudreuil to Boisbriant. Measures to be taken to restore peace among the Indians, also in order to establish a communication between the Illinois and Canada. Fol. 255. 3½ pp.

August 23, Quebec. Lignery to Boisbriant. About peace among the Indians. Fol. 257. 2 pp.

January 14, Fort de Chartres. Du Tisné to Vaudreuil. Respecting the peace effected by Lignery with the Renards. Fol. 259. 2 pp.

October 2, Fort de Chartres. Messager to Boisbriant. About a chief of the Sakis sent to the Illinois to agree with them on some way of making their livelihood. Fol. 261. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 4, Fort de Chartres. Villedonné on the same subject. Fol. 262. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1725. January 14, Fort de Chartres. Du Tisné to Vaudreuil. Respecting the danger which threatens his post, in consequence of the peace made with the Renards. Fol. 263. 7 pp.

1724. Copy of a letter written to du Tisné. Containing a speech delivered by an Illinois chief to White Cat, about the war with the Renards. Fol. 267. 2 pages, say 3 pp.

1725. January 10, Fort du Chartres. Copy of the letter from Fathers Boulanger, Kerebin, and others, to Vaudreuil, confirming the facts set forth in the speech of the Illinois chief. Fol. 268. 3 pages, say 5 pp.

January 14, Fort du Chartres. Copy of the letter written by du Tisné to Lignery, respecting the peace concluded with the Renards. Fol. 271. 1½ p.

1731. February 13, Memorandum. Respecting the English competition, Detroit, Michillimakinac, the Miamis, the Ouyatanons, Frontenac, Niagara, &c. Fol. 294. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

December 10, Quebec. Copy of a letter from Beauharnois to the Minister. Dlle. D'Esgly takes the veil. "He has verified the fact as he was instructed to do, that the daughter of Courval much resembles the portrait of the King which is at her father's house, and that with respect to the three

fleur-de-lys, which forms the stump, they are hardly discernible." The fort at Pointe à la Chevelure will prevent trade by the English on that side. Fol. 303. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

1730. Distribution of the King's favours. Fol. 305. 4 pages, say 2pp.

1731. Plan of the war against the Reynards by De Noyan. Fol. 340. 11½ pages, say 10 pp.

End of Volume 56.

Canada.—"Correspondance Generale."

1732.

Vol. 57.—Beauharnois, Governor General Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1732. October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Their cordial relations with the Coadjutor. Instructions to the religious communities. Measures for insuring the efficiency of the members of the Conseil Superieur, and of the administration of justice. Prohibition to the seigniors to sell their lands with the timber standing. Grants made by the seigniors. Trade in flour. Fort of Pointe à la Chevelure. Porpoise fishery. Troops and militiamen. The *Enceinte* of Montreal. The Renards considerably weakened. Sioux, Abenakis, Chasanons. Point à la Chevelure. Navigation. English trade. Illinois, Chicachas, Ouiatanons, Miamis, Natchez. Settlements in Acadia. Medals for the Indians. Traffic in brandy among the Indians. The post of Detroit, and its Commandant Boishebert. Refusal of the Confessor at Fort Frontenac to hear the Commandant of the fort in confession during the space of four years. Multiplicity of horses in the colony; scarcity of cattle. Fol. 5. 74 pages, say 37 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the seigniories of the Sulpicians. Their contribution towards the fortifications of Montreal. Church they have built at the Lake of the Two Mountains. Fol. 45. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Oetober 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting a Vicar-General at Louisbourg. Fol. 49. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Prohibition to curés, ecclesiastics and religious communities to furnish an asylum to criminals. Fol. 53. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Officers and gentlemen will not be required to lay aside their swords when pleading before the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 55. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting the honours to be paid to the Commissary of Marine, in the Church of Montreal, in the absence of the Intendant. Fol. 59. 1 page, say 1½ p.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Naturalization of Abel Olivier. Fol. 61. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Prohibition to the proprietors to sell their lands with the timber standing. Land register. Fol. 67. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Difficulties between the Chapter and the churchwardens of Quebec. Fol. 70. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

1731.

October 9, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Card money. War between the Renards and the upper posts. Fol. 76 13 pages, say. 6½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. The Nuns of the Hotel Dien of Quebec and their seigniory at Goose Island. Fol. 86. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Claims of the Widow Hertel. Fortifications at Montreal. Fol. 91. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 11, Quebec. The same. Copper mines at Lake Superior. Fol. 95. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 12. Quebec. The same. Fruitless attempt to bring the buffalo into Canada. Frivolous conduct of the Sieurs de St. Castin and their Indian relations. Fol. 99. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. Discipline of the clergy. Fol. 152. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the trade in flour. Fol. 156. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting representations made by the Sisters of Charity of Quebec, in the matter of their lot at the Canoterie. Fol. 160. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Ordinance respecting the superabundance of horses. The building of vessels. Troops. Slate quarries, &c. Fol. 166. 14 pages, say 7 pp.

October 4. Quebec. List of soldiers of the last levy and prisoners who died during the cruise of the King's ship "Le Rubis," from France to Quebec, and at the Charity Hospital at Louisbourg, as well as of those drowned on the "Revanche," wrecked at Niganiche. Fol. 177. 1 p.

October 15. Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, concerning the pardon granted to Mangeau. Fol. 178. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 15. Quebec. The same. About the government of Montreal. Deaths of various persons. Fol. 181. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Survey and chart of Lake Champlain. Fort Chambly. Fol. 185. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Difficulties between the coadjutor and the people of Quebec about the gate to the terrace which the former wants to keep shut. Fol. 189. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15. Quebec. The same. Iron mines in the neighbourhood of Montreal. Foundries to be erected. Fol. 200. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

Petition of Francheville on that subject. Fol. 205. 2 pp.

October 16, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Order re-established at the General Hospital. Temporal affairs of that community. Fol. 215. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 18. Quebec. The same. Vacancies to be filled. Fol. 221. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 18. Quebec. The same. Englishmen domiciled. The property of the Intendancy. Death of Amariton. His creditors. The seigniory of Terrebonne established by the Abbé Lepage. The timber trade. De Léry and the fortifications. Fol. 231. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 18. Quebec. The same. Death of Lacorne, who leaves a family without resources. Fol. 238. 1 p.

October 23. Quebec. The same. Enclosing an inventory of cannon, &c., in the King's stores at Quebec. Fols. 240 and 242. 3½ pp.

October 23. Quebec. The same. About the defective character of notarial documents. Fol. 247. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 27. Quebec. The same. Enclosing a petition from the Sisters of Charity of Montreal, asking for a grant, in view of losses suffered in consequence of the earthquake. Fols. 278 and 280. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 30. Quebec. The same. Asking for a grant for Guillemin, on account of services rendered by him to industry and commerce. Fol. 285. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

1732. October—Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. About a certain De Bonnaire, enrolled in the troops. Fol. 287. 1 page, say ½ p.

November 6, Quebec. The same. About the death of LeVerrier, the fort commander. Fol. 291. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 23, Quebec. Beauharnois alone. He announces to the Minister the recent, and almost complete, defeat of the Renards, who had escaped to de Villiers. Fol. 296. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

February 28, Quebec. Account of the defeat. Fol. 298. 7 pp.

Addititional details. Fol. 320. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 13, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart, to the Minister. Places to be filled up. Persons proposed. Fol. 323. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois alone. Another letter to the Minister respecting the Renards. Fol. 328. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the Indians of Ohio and the posts in the upper country. Fol. 332. 13 pages, say 9 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Commending the family of De Ramezay to the King's bounty. Fol. 339. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

November 7, Detroit. Extract from a letter of Boishébert, to the Marquis de Beauharnois, respecting the last venture of the Indians of this post against the Renards. Fol. 345. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 25, From the Miamis. Extract from a letter to Beauharnois by d'Arnaud, commanding on the Miamis. Fol. 348. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

Speech of Beauharnois to the Iroquois. Fol. 352. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

Speech from the Illinois, with answer. Fol. 354. 1 p.

Speech from the Chaosanons, and the answer. Fol. 355. 3 pp.

Speech from the Oninquoinonts and Sonnontouans, and the answer. Fol. 358. 1 p.

End of Vol. 57.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1732.

Vol. 58—Hocquart, Intendant, and other Functionaries of the Colony.

C. 11.

1732. October 1, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He thanks him for the appointment of Beauharnois as a Commander of the Military Order of St. Louis. Fol. 3. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Hemp and its culture. Tar, corn, timber, wood cutting and shipbuilding. Commissions for public writers. Fol. 5. 20 pages, say 10 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the escape of the Niagara mutineers. Brother Césarée is sent back to France. Fol. 18. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. About the stores, &c., which de Montigny, Commandant at Michillimakinac, had received orders to sell. Praises

1732. Michel and Varin. Half pay granted to Radisson. From fol. 20 to fol. 27. 11½ pages, say 5½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. Hocquart. Money and commerce. Fol. 28. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Flour trade. Praise for Lenormant, Commissary at Louisbourg. Fol. 32. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the 500 livres which had been paid to the General Hospital, for medical comforts for the poor. Fol. 38. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. With regard to his salary, and the gratuity that he had asked for. Fol. 42. 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of persons to whom a passage had been granted on the ship "Le Rubis." Fol. 44. 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of soldiers of the Marine detachment who presented themselves for half pay. Fol. 46. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About supplies of war and goods which had been sent from France during the present year. Fol. 47. 8 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. List of passengers on the King's ship "Le Rubis." This list specially includes those persons who are to eat at the captain's table, and differs from the one previously mentioned. Fol. 57. 1½ p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Asking for promotion for Contrecœur, Repentigny, Péan, Lusignan, St. Vincent, Rigauville, Meloises, &c. Fol. 62. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. As to timber furnished to the King by the Abbé Lepage. Fol. 68. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Receipts and expenditure. Card-money, hemp and tar. Sale of articles from the King's stores. Fol. 71. 23½ pages, say 12 pp.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Trip to France of Lanouillier. Settlement of his affairs. Fol. 91. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About suits which have arisen between the agents of the Indian Company and the beaver traders. Fraudulent trade. Fol. 96. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 27, Quebec. The same. About the commercial progress in Canada. Fol. 116. 7½ pages, say 3½ pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same on the same subject. Earthquake at Montreal. Fol. 121. 12 pages, say 6 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. General statement of property remaining at this date in the King's stores, at Quebec, Malbaie, Tadoussac, Chicoutimi, River Moisy, &c. Fol. 157. 5½ pp.

October —, Quebec. Lafontaine, councillor of the Conseil Superieur, to the Minister. Respecting abuses committed by notaries, and the measures to remedy them. Fol. 167. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Respecting the power he possessed to appoint Knights of the order of St. Jean Latran. Fol. 177. 1 p.

October 10, Quebec. Sarrazin to the same. Memorandum about the mineral waters of Cap de la Madeleine. Fol. 179. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

Short memorandum about the iron mines of Three Rivers. Fol. 186. ½ p.

September 29, Quebec. Longueuil, ex-Commandant of Montreal. Sets forth to the Minister his terms of service, and asks for a majority. Fol. 194. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. Fortifications and earthquake at Montreal. Fol. 203. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

1732. February 17, Declaration of the King, respecting the search authorized in religious houses where criminals may have taken refuge. Fol. 214. 5 pages, say. 2½ pp.

Memorandum about the various tribes of Canada. Fol. 222. 30 pages, nearly 22 pp.

October 10, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Account of his voyage to Montreal. He has compelled Raimbault, Jr., to send in his resignation as clerk of the Magistracy. Complaint brought against J. B. LeNoir of having gone to New England without permission. Praise of Boisclerc, the chief road-inspector. Missions at Sault Saint Louis and the Lake of Two Mountains. Marie Anne Seguin, accused of having concealed her pregnancy, has been hanged. Marie Anne Gendron, in the same position, has not been executed, having taken flight. A public executioner is required. Fol. 243. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Inspection of the public domain at Tadousac. Hesitation of Taschereau to accept the position of clerk to the Treasury. General expenditure, &c. Fol. 251. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

End of Vol. 58.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1733.

Vol. 59—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1733. May 1, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. He encloses him a letter from Boishébert, telling him that the Iroquois and the Hurons have set out on the war path to exterminate the remnant of the Renards. (This letter is not annexed to that of Beauharnois.) Fol. 4. 2 pp.

May 3, Quebec. The same. He has no news of what is going on in the Mississippi region. The letters which had been sent to him from that quarter had been stolen by the Indians. Fol. 6. 1½ p.

May 30, Quebec. The same. News from the posts in the upper country. Malignant fevers and small pox among the Indians; squabbles among the latter. Fol 8. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

July 1, Quebec. The same. He learns that the remnant of the Renards have given themselves up to the French. Fol. 10. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

July 24, Quebec. The same. Campaign headed by Boishébert against the Chicachas. Fol. 14. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

July 31, Quebec. The same. Skirmishes with the Chicachas and the Natchez. Fol. 20. 2 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. News from Acadia; settlement of English at Pemquid. Abenakis. Ravages of the small-pox in the upper country; relations with the Indians of that region. Fol. 35. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Lanouillier deserves the protection of the King. Dubouchet Dorceval, a dangerous man, has been removed from the troops. Fol. 41. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Changes among the troops. Fol. 45. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

1733.

November 11, Quebec. Beauharnois. Villiers and Repentigny have been killed at La Baie. Positions vacant among the troops Requests for promotion; and for a pension to Villiers' widow. Fol. 47. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

November 12, Quebec. The same. Requests for promotion to La Corne St. Luc, who was the second in command under Repentigny when the latter was killed. Fol. 49. ½ p.

September 25, Quebec Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. About the proposed canal at Lachine. Fol. 54. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. The completion of the land register is in progress. Salaries of various functionaries. The attempts to acclimatize the buffalo have been abandoned. Sieurs de St. Castin have improved in their conduct. Troops. Fol. 57. 14 pages, say 7 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Works at the fort of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Importance of this fort. Tar to be brought from the neighbourhood of that post. Fol. 67. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Duties from Le Domaine d'Occident. Cost of the administration. Servants. Poverty of the Indians in this domain. Domain of Tadoussac. Mild nature of the Montagnais Indians. Government of the posts. Costs of administering justice The resources of the inhabitants of the colony are less than the Minister thinks and their expenses are greater than in France. Small returns from the trade of flour. Police. Spirit of independence among the French Canadians. New duties to be imposed. Officers in the Government. Fol. 71. 51 pages, say 26 pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same. Vacancies in the Council. Death of Macart and Hazeur. Fol. 100. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same. Eulogium of LeVerrier, the Attorney General of the Council. Guard house to be built at Montreal. Fol. 102. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Seizure and sale of a Panis slave. Fol. 108. 7½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. About the order which was received from the Minister in the matter of the gate, which the coadjutor had caused to be made below the rampart. Fol. 113. 3 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Warrants of pardon; of restorations. Fol. 117. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting the relations between the French missionaries and the English authorities. Fol. 139. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. Respecting the salt vendors sent from France. In view of the difficulty in cleaving the slate at the Grand Etang, there must be sent over from France each year from thirty to forty thousands of this material. Cugnet has begun to use tin for roofing his house. Gaillard asks for a position on the Council. Sounding the St. Lawrence. Pilotage, &c. Fol. 143. 24 pages, say 12 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. M. deGannes made a member of the corporation of the Montreal companies. Fol. 157. ½ p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Lands of the Canoterie cove at Quebec. The Palais embankment. The Nuns of the Hotel-Dieu. Fol. 161. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 14, Quebec. The same. The clergy. The religious communities. Seats in the Council vacant. Small revenue from the trade with Ile Royale during the previous year. Excessive heat. The hospitals crowded with those sick with the small-pox. Scarcity of wheat. Stone embankment in the River St. Charles at Quebec. Naval buildings. The militia, troops. Crushing of the Renards. Indians of the upper country and of Lake Champlain. Posts of Tadousac, Niagara

1733. and Choueguen. Navigation of Lake Ontario. English in the Colony. The country of the Illinois included within the Government of Louisiana. Indians of these countries. Card money. Difficulty of besieging Quebec. Fortifications of that place and of the Fort of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Fol. 163. 83½ pages, nearly 42 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Letters and documents respecting Ile Dupas. Fol. 207. 14 pages, say 9 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Pilotage of the river. Company of Ile St. Jean. Working of the copper mine of Chegouamigan by la Ronde. Smelting works of Francheville at Three Rivers. Fol. 219. 6½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. General expenditure and card-money. Fol. 223. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

Memorandum of surgical instruments for the Hospital at Three Rivers. Fol. 237. 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting the proprietorship of the Seigniory of Champlain. Fol. 241. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Respecting a sailor condemned to the galleys for desertion. Fol. 258. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

November 3, Quebec. The same. Asking for the Cross of St. Louis for de Léry on account of his services. Fol. 272. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Memorandum of the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain in Canada. Fols. 274 and 275. 2 pp.

1733 and 1738. Continuation of documents of (Decrees of the Conseil Supérieur, &c.,) declaring that François Bissot de la Rivière and the other heirs of François Bissot de la Rivière, having lost in the fire at Quebec, some fifty years previously—very likely that of 1682 which destroyed the lower town—"the titles of property to the grant made on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, reckoning from the Ile aux Œufs as far as Sept-Iles on the mainland" have also lost possession of the property. To these documents is also annexed a later petition from Bissot, dated 1738, to the Minister, claiming the ownership of this grant. (The two answers of the Minister to these petitions in 1738 and 1739 which I found in the Colonial Archives of the Marine in the series entitled: "The King's Orders and Ministerial correspondence, minutes of letters, 1738 America, B, 66" are cited at length in the preliminary report which precedes this analysis,) From fol. 285 to 317. 65 pages nearly, say 90 pp.

1719 to 1732. Memorandum of Hocquart, the Intendant, respecting taxes levied for the western domain in Canada, including import and export duties, and the trade of Tadoussac. (This memorandum, most complete, is extremely important as bearing on the history of the trade of New France) From fol. 318 to 399. 144 pages, nearly 160 pp.

End of Vol. 59.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1733.

Vol. 60—Hocquart, Intendant, and other Functionaries of the Colony.

C. 11.

1733. September 30, Quebec. Hocquart, Intendant, to the Minister. Trade and taxes. Inventory of the movables and goods of the Domain. General business of the

1733.	Domain. Duties on imports. Posts of Tadoussac and Malbaie. Duties of excise, &c. Fol. 3. 32 pages, about	22 pp.
October 2, Quebec.	Hocquart. Hemp and tar sent to the King's stores at Rochefort. Ship building. Card money. The King's storehouse. Fol. 21 26 pages, say	9 pp.
October 3, Quebec.	The same. The administration of justice and its abuses. LeNoir put in prison and fined for having gone to New England without permission. Ravages caused by the small-pox. He praises Sarrazin Berthier and Benoist, medical men. Fires in the woods and steps to prevent them. Infanticide. Fol. 37. 24 pages, say	12 pp.
October 5, Quebec.	The same. Sisters of the Congregation at Louisbourg. Fol. 54. 8 pages, say	4 pp.
October 6, Quebec.	The same. Munitions and merchandise sent from Rochefort. Fol. 59. 5 pages, say	4 pp.
October 8, Quebec.	The same. Restoration to favour of Lanouillier; he is appointed Comptroller of the Domain. Posts of the colony. Reduction in the costs of administration &c. Fol. 62. 11 pages, say	5 pp.
October 14, Quebec.	The same. About the public works, especially those of Boisclerc, which he has commenced along Lake St. Peter, on the height of land. Fol. 80. 8 pages, say	4 pp.
October 15, Quebec.	The same. Thanking the Minister for the praise he has given him on account of his Government; and asks for advancement for his brother, who is serving as a midshipman. Fol. 85.	1p.
October 15, Quebec.	The same. List of vessels built at Quebec, 1732 and 1733. Fols. 87 and 88.	2 pp.
October 15, Quebec.	The same. Letter to accompany the above documents. Fol. 89. 2½ pages, say	1 p.
October 17, Quebec.	The same. Harvest at Malbaie and the tithe claimed by Albret, missionary at Baie St. Paul. Fol. 99. 9 pages, say	4½ pp.
October 19, Quebec.	The same. Two lists of persons to whom a passage has been granted on board the King's ship "Le Rubis," commanded by la Jonquière. Fols. 116 and 117.	4 pp.
October 17, Quebec.	Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death of la Chassaigne, Governor of Montreal. Gratuities to be given. Messieurs Benoist, father and son, surgeon and physician. Fol. 12. 6½ pages, say	3 pp.
October 18, Quebec.	Hocquart, alone, to the same. Munitions and flour sent to Ile Royale. Last harvest. Scarcity of wheat. Embankment on the River St. Charles, at Quebec. Fol. 126. 15 pages, say	7½ pp.
October 21, Quebec.	The same. On the right of officers and gentlemen to wear their swords in the council. Eulogy of Rigauville and Lusignan. Fol. 142. 6 pages, say	3 pp.
December 12, Quebec.	The same. The "Receivers" of Canada to be the sole judges of the quantity of beavers. The number received has increased this year. The price of summer beavers must be reduced. Fol. 150. 7 pages, say	3½ pp.
Ocrober 23, Quebec.	Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death of the Curé of Quebec; he is replaced by Latour, Dean of the chapter, now in Paris. They recommend that Lotbinière should succeed the latter in [illegible] chapter. Fol. 154. 2 pages, say	1 p.
October 24, Quebec.	Hocquart to the Minister. Card-money. Letters of exchange and expenditure. Fol. 158. 34 pages, say	17 pp.
November 3, Quebec.	Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Estimate of the damage to the buildings of the hospital at Montreal. Fol. 275. 2 pages, say	1 p.
November 3, Quebec.	The same. Want of provisions at Ile Royale. Brandy and rum brought to Quebec. Fol. 280. 9 pages, say	4½ pp.

1733. November 11, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Events which have happened at the post of La Baie, commanded by Villiers. Perfidy of the Sakis, who killed several Frenchmen, amongst others Villiers. It is necessary to avenge them. Fol. 297. 12½ pages say 6 pp.

January 23, Paris. The coadjutor of the Bishop of Quebec, respecting the mandement which had been made as to reserving absolution for the sin of making the Indians intoxicated. Fol. 332. 2 pp.

March 25, Paris. The same. Describes the intriguing character of Sister de la Conception, who by her importunities had obtained permission from Monseigneur de St. Vallier to go to Ile Royale. Fol. 334. 3 pp.

February 7, Paris. The same. Complaining of the heavy expenditure that he has to support. Fol. 337. 2 pp.

March 20, Paris. The same. On the subject of the gate to the terrace from the Bishop's palace, which he wishes to keep closed, contrary to the will of Beauharnois and Hocquart and the people of Quebec. Fol. 341. 4½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. Le Verrier, Attorney-General, to the Minister. Completion of the land register. Lessons in law he was giving. Increase in business resulting from the judicature. Fol. 352. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

October 24, Quebec. Varin, Comptroller, to the Minister. He protests against the custom the nuns have of keeping the clothes of soldiers who have died in the hospitals in order to sell them to the country people. Public building to be erected. Fol. 359. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 17, Quebec. LaNouillier de Boisclerc, engineer, to the same, respecting the opening of the roads of the colony. Fol. 378. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

September 27, Quebec. Boisberthelot de Beaucour, infantry captain, to the same. Claiming the precedence and honours due to his seniority. Fol. 387. 1 p.

October 11, Quebec. Chevigny, a manufacturer. Respecting the making of timber. Fol. 399. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 11, Quebec. Admiralty of Quebec. Extract from the registers respecting the measurements which have been made of vessels built in 1732 and 1733. Fol. 404. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

End of Volume 60.

"Canada—Correspondance Generale."

1734.

Vol. 61—Beauharnois, Governor General, Hocquart, Intendant

C. 11.

1734. September 18, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Death and eulogy of Sarrazin, physician, at the age of 70 years. Ask for a pension for his wife and 5 children, and assistance for his son, who is studying medicine at Paris. Vacant positions to fill. Fol. 7. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the land register. Fol. 21. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 5, Quebec. The same. The conduct of St. Castin, jr., is more satisfactory. Fol. 28. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 6, Quebec. The same. Respecting grants of land made at Lake Champlain and at Detroit. Fol. 43. 6 pages, say 3½ pp.

1734.

October 6, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. About a dispute between the Episcopate and the General Hospital at Quebec. Fol. 59. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 7, Quebec. The same. Salt vendors sent into the country. The working of the slate quarry at Grand Etang has not been successful. Pilotage of the River and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. Fol. 61. 6 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. Arrival of Dosquet at Quebec. Condition of the clergy and religious communities. The judicature. Legal conference. Trade with Ile Royale and the Antilles. Fairly good harvest. The working of the fisheries and mines. Vessels built to navigate the lakes. Fire at the Bishop's palace; danger of shingle roofs. Troops and fortifications. Fort of the Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. The works surrounding Quebec. The few surviving Renards have taken refuge in the country to the east of the Mississippi. Indians of the west. Party of Frenchmen and Indians sent under the orders of de Noyelles against the Sakis. Good relations with the Abenakis. Posts of the upper country. Fol. 65. 68 pages, nearly 45 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. List of vessels built in Canada, in 1734. Fol. 107. say 1½ p,

October 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting the prohibition to trade in the stuffs and coloured cloths of India, Persia and China, or of the Levant throughout the French colonies. Fol. 116. 6½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Respecting the seal fishery. Fol. 125. 7 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. A negress has set fire to a house in Montreal Forty-six houses were consumed, including the Hotel-Dieu. When put to the torture the culprit did not denounce any accomplice. Measures taken to rebuild the hospital. The inhabitants of Quebec are very much more eager to remedy similar accidents than are the people of Montreal. Fol. 131. 16 pages, say 8 pp.

October 9, Quebec. List of houses burned at Montreal on the night of the 10th and 11th of April, 1734. Fol. 144. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 9, Quebec. Condition of the Hotel-Dieu after the fire. Fol. 146. 5 pp.

October 10, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Asking for a pension for d'Eschaillons. Fol. 171. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. Respecting Verendrye and his enterprise for the discovery of the Western Sea. Fol. 209. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. The sad condition to which the family of Ramezay have been reduced owing to the fire at Montreal. Fol. 11. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. List of soldiers to be allowed to retire on half pay, with their periods of service. Fol. 217. 12 pages, say 10 pp.

October 19, Quebec. The same. The bad conduct of Dlle. André (daughter of Pierre André sieur de Leigne, lieutenant-general of the provostship,) has determined them to send her over to France. Fol. 226. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Vacancies to be filled in the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 231. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Dlle. André having embarked on the King's ship, escaped from it dressed as a man, but the next day she gave herself up of her own accord and embarked in the "Renommée" to sail for France. Fol. 259. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Sylvain, who applies for the place of Doctor Sarrazin, deceased, is a quack in whom nobody has any confidence. Fol. 261. ½ p.

1733. November 2, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. The Bishop has at last consented that the gate to the terrace should remain open. Fol. 263. 1 p.

October 5, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Details of the reverse suffered by the French, at La Baie, from the Sakis. The disaster was caused by the rash courage of Villiers. Fol. 287. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 6, Quebec. The same. About the expediency of reinforcing the garrison at Detroit. Furloughs and gratuities to be granted. Fol. 292. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Respecting the war parties sent against the Chicachas, the Sakis and the Renards. Fol. 299. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Steps taken and to be taken to place the colony in a condition of security against any attack of the English against it. Fol. 303. 22 pages, say 11 pp.

October 18, Quebec. The same. About the means of coming to an understanding with Bienville, in order to have a combined plan of action against the Chicachas, between Canada and Louisiana. Fol. 319. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Promotions and decorations to be given. Fol. 323. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Praise of Chabert Joncaire. Fol. 337. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

"Extract from a journal, unsigned, containing what has passed in the Government of Montreal, in the absence of the general, from the 24th August, 1733, to the 20th September, 1734." Fol. 339. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October —, Quebec. Beauharnois gives to the Minister a statement of his views in case of a rupture with England. The English might attack the country either by way of Quebec or by way of the upper country. It is absolutely necessary to fortify Quebec. Fol. 345. 7½ pp.

End of Vol. 61.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1734.

Vol. 62 — Hocquart, Intendant; Longueuil, Intendant of Montreal.

C. 11.

1734. October 8, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He will make no change in the established custom of abandoning to the Sisters of Charity the clothes of the soldiers who have died in the hospitals. Manner in which the palace is taken up by his own lodgings and by offices. Fol. 5. 3 pages. 1½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting Lanouillier and his new employment. Fol. 9. 5½ pages. 2½ pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. Respecting notaries and their offices. Fol. 17. 6½ pages. 4 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Expenditure and general receipts. Prices of provisions. Commerce. Card-money. Fol. 27. 40 pages, say 30 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Respecting the card-money lost in the house of Bercy, Clerk of the Treasury, at Montreal, during the late fire. Fol. 112. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

1734.

October 19, Quebec. Hocquart. Asks for a gratuity, inasmuch as he cannot live upon his fixed salary. Fol. 129. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Letter with two lists of the persons to whom passages had been granted this year on board the King's vessels. Fol. 135 to 140. 8½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Reflections on trade. Fol. 198. 12½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same. About Berthier's petition, who asked to succeed Sarrazin, as the King's physician. Fol. 215. 1 p.

November 1, Quebec. The same. Respecting the general expenditure, card money, and letters of exchange. Fol. 219. 11 pages, say 10 pp.

April 26, The Comptroller-General to Hocquart. Respecting the lowering of the price of dried summer beaver. Fol. 253. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

September 23, Quebec. Boisberthelot de Beaucours. Complains to the Minister of not having the rank of post captain. Fol. 262. 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. Chevigny, an officer of Marines. Respecting the getting out of timber and the production of wheat and tar. Fol. 265. 5 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 11, Quebec. Michel, sub-delegate. Asks for the continuation of the gratuity which has been cut off by Hocquart. Fol. 270. 6 pages, say 3½ pp.

February 16, Paris. The Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Complains of the scantiness of his income.

March 14, Paris. The same. On the same subject. Fol. 277. 1 p.

March 17, Paris. The same. Letter and memorials in which he complains that the King's proclamation of the 1st of February 1732, making regulations for the punishment of deserters, vagabonds, &c., injures the privileges, rights and immunities of the clergy. Fols. 278, 279 and 280. 4 pp.

March 20, Paris. The same. He states to the Minister that by the latter's advice he has renounced the donation which Monseigneur de St. Vallier had made to his successors of the Episcopal Palace; but that the renunciation may lead to a law suit. Fol. 281. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

May 4, Paris. The same. He asks the Minister to help him to meet his expenditure. Fol. 283. 1 p.

May 4, Paris. The same. He states that he is burdened with debts, and begs for assistance in order that he may be placed in a position to set sail. Fol. 284. 1 p.

May 11, Paris. The same. He thanks him for the gratuity of 1,000 crowns he has given him. He has thought of LaRue as the person to be his Vicar General. Asks for employment in Canada for his nephew, Louis de Jacquet. Fol. 285. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 21, Quebec. The same to the same. As the priests are in want of necessaries, the habitants must be compelled to pay their tithes. Fol. 287. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

September 22, Quebec. The same to the same. He begs him to grant a gratuity to Chaon, the commander of the vessel which brought him to Canada, on account of the expense he was put to during the passage. Fol. 280. 1 p.

September 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Asks again for employment for his nephew. Fol. 291. 1 p.

September 27, Quebec. The same to the same. Claiming the 500 livres which he alleges that the Western Company had granted in 1688 to the Bishop, in order to pay for duties on his effects. Fol. 292. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. About the want of priests, which is felt in the seminary of Quebec. Fol. 293. 1 page, say 1½ p.

1734. October 10, Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec to the Minister. Recommendations in favour of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, and at Three Rivers; and of various officers. Fol. 294. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same to the same. Begging the Minister to grant him 1,500 livres which have been set aside for the General Hospital, in order to put it in such a condition as to induce priests to come out from France. Fol. 296. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for gratuituous letters of naturalisation for Michel François Ransonnes, priest of the Diocese of Liege, his relative, with power to possess livings. Fol. 298. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 10, Quebec. Lanouillier, Chief Road-surveyor, to the Minister. He understands that Hocquart is about to propose to farm out the post of Tadoussac, and he asks to have the preference. Fol. 300. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same to the same. He thanks the Minister for the gratuity which he had granted him, and for the appointment of his son as an aiguilletted cadet. Royal-roads. Lead mine at the Chats. Fol. 302. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

August 9, Journal of Boisclerc, respecting the lead mine at the Portage des Chats. Fol. 310. 21½ pages, say 18 pp.

End of Vol. 62.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1735.

Vol. 63—Beauharnois, Governor General; Hocquart, Intendant.

C 11.

1735. October 3, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. On the trade of Tadoussac, and the whale fishery. Fol. 19. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same to the same. Disputes between the General Hospital and the Bishop. Gratuity to Madame Le Verrier. Lanouiller is the keeper of the seals of the Conseil Supérieur. Dlle. André has found means to return to Canada, and is now living in the house of Lanouillier, her brother-in-law (For fuller details see the preliminary report which precedes this analysis). The Bishop has allowed the fence of his palace to encroach on the rampart. He must move it back. The Bishop demands damages. Fol. 27. 7 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. The English are always making efforts to attach the Abenakis to them. The King's portrait has arrived, and has been placed in the hall of the Conseil Supérieur. Fief of Galifet. Young persons of noble birth are sent into the colony by their relations, among others one named d'Orceval, and their relatives leave them destitute of means. Fol. 43. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

Very curious petition of Jacques François de Bouchel d'Orceval, above mentioned. Having had the misfortune to lose his father in 1730, he counted upon succeeding to the position of Lieutenant-General of the woods and forests of the Duchy of Valois, an office hereditary in his family, when his mother and his younger brothers

1735. made him sell the right, promising him that the Duke of Gesvre would give him a lieutenancy in the Infantry. But in place of that, he was conducted to the Citadel of Guise, at Chateau-Thierry, whence he was sent to the islands at the end of a chain gang. He was then sent to Canada, where his family left him without resources. He asks for his recall to France; or a pension of 500 livres, with his effects, which his relations have withheld from him. Fol. 49. 1 large page, say 2 pp.

October 5, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Gratitude of the widow Sarrazin for the favours of the king. Benoist has received a gratuity of 300 livres. Fol. 50. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 7, Quebec. The same. Arrival of 54 unlicensed salt vendors, who have been distributed throughout the country as hired men. Fol. 52. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Proposing that Courval Nicolet should fill the post of "Exempt," made vacant by the death of Foucault. Affairs of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec. Fol. 55. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 11, Quebec. The same. The working of the copper mine on Lake Superior by de la Ronde. Fol. 58. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Grants at Detroit. Importance of making there a solid settlement, and of placing there a garrison of some considerable strength, as well as at Fort Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Fol. 63. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. Answer to the King's memorandum. Cordial relations between them and the Bishop, who will soon visit France Temporal affairs of the Nuns of Montreal. Vacancies in the Conseil Supérieur. Freeing the slaves. Trade in wheat, and horses. Porpoise and seal fishery. Grants at Labrabor. Ship building. Working of the copper mines on Lake Superior, and the iron mines of St. Maurice. Tile factory established by Meloises. The beaver trade. Hats made at Montreal and Quebec. The militia and troops. Fortifications. Card-money. Relations with the various Indian tribes. Traffic in brandy. Fol. 74. 59 pages, say 45 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same to the same. Draft of a secret letter on the clergy of Canada. Strained relations between the latter and the Monseigneur Dosquet, who appears decided upon sending his resignation to the King. This curious letter is not signed.

October 18, Quebec. The same to the same. Bad quality of the slate from Grand Etang. Pilotage and sounding of the river. Fol. 119. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same to the same. List of vessels built in 1735. Fol. 128. ½ p.

October 26, Quebec. The same to the same. About the Saint Maurice Forges of Sieur de Francheville. Fol. 173. 20 pages, say 10 pp.

Four documents respecting the iron mines of St. Maurice. From fol. 184 to 199. 28½ pages, say 30 pp.

October 28, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, respecting the works surrounding Montreal. Fol. 208. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

October 9, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Letter respecting the Sakis and the remnant of the Renards, after the indecisive expedition of Noyelle. Fol. 226. 13½ pages, say 8 pp.

October 9, Quebec. "Copy of the narrative of the expedition of Noyelle, commander of the war party against the Renards and the Sakis." Fol. 236. 19 pages, say 12 pp.

Petitions from several persons respecting private interests. Cugnet asks for the position of keeper of the seals, left vacant by the death of Sarrazin. The Chapter of Quebec claims certain grants. The widow of Jolliet complains of la Fontaine, who married a

1735. daughter of the late Bissot, inasmuch as he wishes to take away all the profits which she might have made at the post of Mingan and the Island of Anticosti. (Respecting the seigniory of Mingan see the documents reproduced in the preliminary report which precedes this analysis.) Fol. 252. 5½ pages, say 3½ pp.

End of Vol. 63.

Canada.—"Correspondance Générale."

1735.

Volume 64.—Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1735. March 21, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Memorandum respecting the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain. Fol. 4. 6 pp.

September 2, Quebec. The same to the same. Arrival of the King's vessel with 66 sick. The late harvest is an abundant one. Fol. 7. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. About the various sentences given in criminal matters, by the Conseil Supérieur. Fol. 12. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. Clesse appointed the first bailiff of the Conseil. Board of Control established at the palace. Berthier is mortified at not sharing in the favours of the Minister, after the death of Sarrazin. Asks for a gratuity for Raimbault. Fol. 28. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same to the same. He sends three volumes of the land-register to the Minister. Eulogy of LeVerrier, the Attorney General. The matter of frére. Chrèstien. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for a furlough from the Minister for one year, so that he might visit France for the benefit of his health. Fol. 50. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Letter from the Intendant, with a report from Corbin about the copper mines on Lake Superior. Fol. 59. 8 pages, say 7 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. About ashes, resin, turpentine, and timber sent to France during the present year. Exportations of flour to Ile Royale and the Antilles. Fol. 91. 13 pages, say 6 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. Report respecting imports and exports for 1734. Fol. 99. 19 pages, say 9 pp.

October 19, Quebec. The same to the same. Two lists of persons who will embark on the King's ship the "Heros," commanded by Forant, to cross over to France. Fols. 138 and 139. 5 pp.

October 29, Quebec. Death of Radisson, receiver at Montreal. Gamelin will temporarily replace him. Beaver hats, half felted, manufactured in the country. Foreign trade. The beaver trade in Labrador. Fol. 150. 14 pages, say 7½ pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same to the same. Amount of the receipts of beaver for the current year. Details of the campaign of Noyelle against the Sakis and the Renards. Interests of the India Company. Fol. 159. 5½ pp.

1735.

October 28, Quebec. Simon Darragory gives an account of his whale fishery in the St. Lawrence. Fol. 168. 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Two letters respecting the arrival of Boularderie, who is going to build a vessel of 1,200 tons at Ile Royale, for His Majesty. Fol. 170. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Remarks on the iron mines of St. Maurice. Their product. The yield of beaver for the current year. Letters of exchange.

November 3, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting wines and tobaccos entered into Canada in 1734 and 1735. Fol. 249. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

Ocrober 2, Montreal. Beaucours, commandant at Montreal, to the Minister. Powder magazines and barracks to be built. Abuse of justice. A pregnant woman wounded by a sergeant who had arrested her and bound her with heavy rope, on the plea that she had sold brandy to an Indian. Relations with the allied Indians. He complains that nobody is paid with money at Montreal. Cemetery for the poor. Bad conduct of the soldiery. He commends himself to the gracious favour of the Minister. Fol. 252. 6 pp.

October 30, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry. Gives an account of the work on the fortifications at Fort Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Fol. 259. 4 pages, say 1½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Boisclerc, Grand-Voyer, to the same. The King's high-ways and streets in the city of Quebec. Fol. 263. 6 pages, say 4 pp

End of Vol. 64.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1736.

Vol. 65—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1736.

September 30, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Purchase of the Seigniory of La Durantaye by Péan, who asks for a remission of the *droit de quint*. Praise of this officer. Fol. 8. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 11, Quebec. The same. St. Vincent, jr. and Duplessis have been notified that His Majesty is satisfied with the imprisonment which they have already suffered for having assisted at the escape of Dlle. André. The father of the girl alleges that he has pardoned her; but he cannot be persuaded to receive her in his house. She is boarding with a habitant at Beauport; time will heal all things. The Bishop has written that he will return in a year. No slate quarry has been discovered near Lake Champlain. Sounding and pilotage of the river. Fol. 10. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

September 12, Quebec. Official report, made at the house of Barthélémy Coton, hatter, of tools of his trade seized at his residence, in virtue of the Royal decree prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the colony. Fol. 24. 6 pp.

October 12, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Good understanding between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Gratuities to the Sisters of Charity, of Three Rivers. Gaillard and Estebe appointed councillors. The Panis Indians regarded as slaves. Trade of Ile

1736. Royale. Difficulty of establishing a trade in horses with the islands. Porpoise and seal fishing. Ship building. The Iron Mines Company of Three Rivers. Tile yard of Meloises. The beaver trade. Training of the militia by St. Michel. Troops and recruits. Trade at the forts of Frontenac and Niagara. Sale of brandy to the Indians. Fraudulent trade. Navigation of the lakes. Relations with the Indians of the West, the Iroquis and the Abenakis. Fol. 28. 50 pages, about 25 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Sympathy of the Abenakis for the French. Invalid unlicensed salt vendors who must be sent back. Care will be taken that d'Orceval does not return to France. Posts at Detroit, Michillimakinak, and the Rivière St. Joseph. Fol. 55. 9 pages. 4½ pp. say

October 8, Quebec. The same. The sickness of the unlicensed salt vendors and the persons sent to the colony under *lettres de cachet* is a source of embarrassment for the country. Fol. 60. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Grants made to Taschereau, Rigaud de Vaudreuil, la Gorgendière, Aubin de Lisle and the widow Aubert on the River Chaudière. Fol. 64. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Whale fishing on the River St. Lawrence, by D'Arragory; and seal hunting on the coast of Labrador, by Lafontaine. Fol. 68. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 20, Quebec. Memorandum by the director of the domain on the whale fishery in the River St. Lawrence, D'Arragorry's enterprise Fol. 72. 17½ pages, say 12 pp.

October 14, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister, respecting the copper mine on Lake Superior. Fol. 81. 4 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting various grants of land made to La Pérade, Longueuil, Raimbault, d'Argenteuil and Douville. Fol. 92. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

July 4, Quebec. The same. About the precarious position in which Fort Chartres is placed owing to the want of ammunition. Fol. 121. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

August 25, Peanguichions. Copy of a letter from Bellerive St. Ange, stating that the Chicachas have taken some French prisoners whom they threaten to kill if the French continue to harass them. Fol. 123. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 13, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Cadets *à l'aiguilette*. He has never refused any Canadian permission to go and settle in Louisiana. Deserters. Fol. 127. 9 pages, say 4½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. War against the Chicachas. Relations with the Indians of the west. The English draw them to their side by every possible means, especially by distributing brandy among them. Fol. 134. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Respecting the chances of a war between the European powers. Fol. 138. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Respecting Du Muy, who had brought a quantity of medicinal plants from the upper country, and who had gone to France. Fol. 140. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 17, Quebec. The same. Respecting the bad success of the last campaign against the Renards, which was owing in a great measure to the Indian allies, and especially to the Hurons. Danger of pushing the Renards and the Sakis to extremity. Fol. 142. 14 pages, say 6 pp.

October —, Quebec. The same. Complaining of Moncours. Fol. 152. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

1736.
April 26, Fort de Chartres. Extract from a letter from Moncharnaux, Commanding at Kaokias to Beauharnois. Account of the check experienced by the party commanded by Dartaguïette sent against the Chicachas. Fol. 158. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

Geneviève de Ramezay, widow of Boishébert. Sets out the services rendered by her husband to the King, and asks for a pension. Fol. 164. 2 pages, say 1½p.

1739 (*sic*). October 18, Quebec. Denis de la Ronde. Letter accompanying a memorandum to the Minister, about the copper mines on Lake Superior, as well as an another, a very curious one, on his record of services from 1687 to 1739. Fols. 166 to 178. 19½ pp.

1736. July 18, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Establishment of the iron furnaces at St. Maurice. Trade in wheat with Marintique and Ile Royale. Boishébert died from apoplexy, on the 6th of June. Fol. 189. 5 pages, say 3½ pp.

September 25, Quebec. The same. Judgment rendered against two coiners of the Island of Orleans. Fol. 190. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting the general revenue and expenditure of the domain. Fol. 218. 13 pages, say 9 pp.

Statement of tobaccos and wines entered at Quebec in 1736. From fol. 238 to 243. 9 pp

End of Vol. 65.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1736.

Vol. 63.—Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1736.
October 7, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He praises Berthier and his skill as a surgeon, and says that he has urged him to remain in the country. Ashes and resin sent to France. Building timber and hemp. Wheat and flour sent to Ile Royale.

October 7, Quebec. The same. About the identity of a man called Mansard. Fol. 12. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

List of invalids who died in 1735. Fol. 64. 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. Hocquart. He thanks the Minister for the furlough granted him to go to France; and gives an account of the steps he has taken to find a substitute. Fol. 66. 1 page, say ½ p

October 12, Quebec. Statement of what the sale of movables belonging to Dupuy has brought, up to the present date. Fol. 76. 1 p.

October 16, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Asking for a pension for Jacques Réel, wounded in the war against the Renards in 1733. Fol. 76. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 15, Quebec. Answer to the objections which the Jesuit Fathers make to the grant made to Boisclerc, behind Sault Saint Louis. Fol. 79, 10 pp.

October 8, Quebec. Michel, Interim Commissary General, recommending to the Minister the appointment of Lafontaine, Councillor, as Chief Secretary. Fol. 88. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1736. October 18, Quebec. Michel. Asking to be appointed in the place of Hocquart, if the latter does not return to Canada ; or for indemnity if Hocquart should return. Fol. 90. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Letter accompanying an extract showing the products of the western domain in Canada during 1736. Fols. 99 to 103. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

Varin, sub-delegate, to the same. He asks for the rank necessary to obtain the honours of a Commissary at Montreal. Fol. 109. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

September 19, Quebec. Le Verrier, Attorney General, asks the Minister for a gratuity in consideration of the completion of the land register and of his lectures on law. Fol. 113. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 28. Quebec. Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer, gives an account to the Minister of the roads recently opened up, and the country they pass through. Fol. 121. 7 pages. 5 pp.

October 18. Quebec. Berthier, Surgeon at Quebec, asks for an increase of salary. Fol. 134. 5 pages. 4 pp.

April 8, Paris. The Bishop of Quebec. He asks the Minister for an ensign's commission for the Chevalier de Jacquet, his nephew, and for an order from the King forbidding the Canadian priests to leave for France before his departure for the Colony. Fol. 142. ½ p.

December 8, Paris. The same. He has refused the position of Suffragan of Liège, preferring to return to Canada although its climate is against him. Fol. 143. 1 p.

Memorandum, not signed, on the western domain in Canada (very curious from a commercial point of view). Fol. 171. 62 pp.

October 12, Census of the Indian tribes who are bound to the Government of Canada, the wariors of each of them with their arms, &c. Fol. 236. 21 pages say nearly 14 pp.

End of Vol. 66.

"Canada—Correspondance Générale."

1737.

Vol. 67 — Beauharnois, Governor General; Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1737. October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Success of Darragory's whale fishery, and Lafontaine's seal fishery. Sounding and pilotage of the river by Richardière. Openings cut through the woods of Isle auxRéaux to serve as landmarks for vessels. Fol. 6. 8½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Pensions to the Widows Villedonné, Blainville and Boishébert. Good conduct of Ganeau de Senneville, who lives a retired life, depressed by grief and melancholy. Fol. 11. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 11, Quebec. The same. Scheme for settlement at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure, and of the grants of land proposed to be made. Situation of the garrison of the Fort. Fol. 31. 10 pages, say 7 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. Soldiers named Lebrun *dit* Chevalier and Henry Michel Brunel, have been dismissed, and will be sent over to France.

1737. The Chevalier Bégon has secured his leave, and will proceed to France. Fol. 39. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

List of invalids who have died in 1735. Fol. 44. 1 p.

List of soldiers of the marine detachment who have applied for half-pay. Fol. 45. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 2, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. The small quantity of wheat harvested, will prevent their sending any to Ile Royale. Necessity for sending flour from France. Fol. 47. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. Péan has received the remission of ⅔ of the *droit de quint* on the acquisition of one-half of the land of Durantaye. The Brothers of Charity, and those of the Christian doctrine at Montreal. Fol. 59. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 24, Quebec. The same. Sending information respecting the family of one Marc Antony de Rupalais (M. Tanguay writes it De Rupalley) who married at Montreal, in 1694, Anne LeMire, widow of Tessier. Fol. 64. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 30, Quebec. The same. About the scarcity of wheat and the assistance expected from France. Fol. 76. 10½ pages, say 7 pp.

(In this document is inserted, fol. 80, the curious judgment passed on the people of Canada, a portion of which is reproduced in the preliminary report.)

November 8, Quebec. The same. About the dearth which reigns in the colony, especially in the Government of Three Rivers. Fol. 94. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Memorandum (without signature, but again evidently from the pen of Hocquart) of the most curious character. A portraiture of Canadians, different from that mentioned above. From fols. 97 to 107. 24 pages, say 20 pp.

Answer to the King's memo. Ecclesiastical government. Religious communities. Administration of justice. Trade with Ile Royale. Scarcity of wheat. Trade in hemp with the Islands. Seal and porpoise fisheries. Ship-building. Tile yards of Meloises. Mines. St. Maurice forges. Hat making. Beavers. Troops. Militia. Abenakis. Amnesty for the *coureurs de bois* and deserters. Lake Champlain. Indians of the upper posts. Fort of Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Post of Tadoussac, &c. Fol. 110. 69 pages, nearly 35 pp.

October 5, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting St. Ours, commandant of the fort at Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Pension to be granted to Richarville, and gratuity to be given to Muy; the Indians facilitate the escape of the unlicensed salt vendors, &c. The pardon granted to the *coureurs de bois* and deserters has brought in several. Copper mines, &c. Fol. 156. 6½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Measures taken between himself and Bienville, in order to concentrate their forces against the Chicachas. Fol. 162. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 11, Quebec. The same. Promotion of Grandville de Fouville and de Tonty. Letters of service as ensigns granted to Pelletier, LeGrand, and Robineau of Portneuf. Fol. 166. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Necessity for increasing the garrisons of the posts in the upper country. Verendrye and his discoveries. Relations with the Sioux. Noyelle and the post at Detroit. Fol. 168. 7 pages, say 5 pp.

April 14, Quebec. Narrative of St. Pierre—commanding the post of the Sioux—to accompany the preceding letter. Fol. 172. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. On the bad condition of the troops, and the necessity for having barracks, in order to concentrate them, instead of leaving them scattered among the people. Fol. 176. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

1737. October 16, Quebec.	Beauharnois. Difficulty of living at Fort Pointe-à-la-Chevelure. Attempts of the English to gain over the Iroquois. Peace re-established with the Sakis and the remnant of the Renards. Party of Iroquois and Sonnantouans who have gone on the war path against the Chicachas. Fol. 180. 2 pages, say	1½ p.
October 17, Quebec.	Description of four soldiers. Curious document. Fol. 189. 2 pages, say	1½ p.
October 19, Quebec.	Beauharnois to the Minister. Recommending Salvaye de Tremont to the Minister, to fill the position of captain of the gates of Montreal. Fol. 191.	½ p.
October 20, Quebec.	The same to the same. Death of Montigny and Repentigny; the latter aged 80 years, was the eldest of twenty-two boys of whom there now remains only one. He recommends a great number of gentlemen of the colony for promotion. Fol. 197. 4½ pages, say	3 pp.
October 28, Quebec.	The same to the same. About the petition of the wife of Boishébert for a pension. Fol. 197. 1½ page, say	1 p.
October 28, Quebec.	The same to the same. Letter and memorial, respecting the bad condition of the artillery and the ammunition. Fol. 199 to 201. 2½ pages, say	2 pp.
June 1, Larochelle.	Hocquart. Autograph letter thanking the Minister for having permitted him to take an interest in the forges of Canada. Fol. 208.	1 p.
September 2, Quebec.	Hocquart. Gives an account of the voyage from La Rochelle to Quebec, a sixty days' passage. The small-pox broke out on board of the "Jason"; fifty persons were attacked and three have died. He relates—giving details—how they just escaped being lost on the Bluffs of Chapeau Rouge, at Newfoundland. Fol. 209. 5 pages, say	2½ pp.
September 8,	List of Indian bands who have passed the post of Pianguichias to march upon the Chicachas, in 1737. Fol. 212. 2½ pages, say	2 pp.
October 1, Quebec.	Hocquart to the Minister. In the matter of the farming of the post of Tadoussac, which he had given to Cugnet. Fol. 214. 6 pages, say	3 pp.
August 21, Quebec.	Lease of the trading license of Tadoussac. Fol. 222.	5 pp.
October 1, Quebec.	General statement of goods sent to Cugnet, the farmer of the trade of Tadoussac. Fol. 228.	5 pp.
October —, Quebec.	Hocquart to the Minister. Letter to the Indian Company about their trade. Fol. 228. 12½ pages, say	9 pp.
October 2, Quebec.	The same to the same. The amount of goods imported into and exported from Canada in 1736. Condition of commerce. The colony is becoming more and more deeply in debt, although it is now very useful to France. Fol. 295. 13 pages, say	6½ pp.
October 4, Quebec.	The same to the same. Bérey (*sic*) clerk of Taschereau, at Montreal, cannot give any information of the certifictes he lost in the fire of Montreal in 1734. Debt of Dupuy to Foucault. Want of gunpowder. Praises Quesnel, the commander of the "Jason." Fol. 303. 8½ pages, say	4½ pp.
October 7, Quebec.	The same to the same. Details respecting the post of Detroit. Fol. 308. 8 pages, say	6 pp.

End of Vol. 67.

"CANADA.—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1737.

VOL. 68.—HOCQUART, INTENDANT; MICHEL, COMMISSARY.

C 11.

1737.

October 10, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Asks for the place of Secretary (vacant by the retirement on half pay of Louët), for Bricault de Valmur. Fol. 3. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 11, Quebec. The same to the same. Gives an account of the extreme dearth which reigns in the country. Fol. 5. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 8, Quebec. The same. List of sea-going vessels built in Canada, during the year 1737. Fol. 28. ½ p.

October 11, Quebec. The same. About the making of ashes. Fol. 31. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 11, Quebec. The same. The scarcity of wheat has compelled him to suspend the shipment of flour to Martinique. The cultivation of hemp is kept up as usual. The improvement of the roads, which are very easy, between Quebec and Montreal. The prohibition to export provisions out of the colony has not been rescinded. He has sent to Boucault his commission as Secretary. Fol. 34. 8 pages, say 5 pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. About the cultivation of tobacco. The unlicensed salt vendors. The famine. The forges which are to be at work in the autumn. Fol. 39. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. About the affairs of the Indian Company, and its trade in the country. Fol. 49. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. About the revenue and expenditure. Trade of the country. Fol. 54. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 17, Quebec. The same. He extols the service of Michel Varin and Verrier. Fol. 82. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 14, Quebec. Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the Comptroller General, with respect to the trade of the Indian Company. Fol. 134. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

List of persons who were to embark in the King's ship "Jason," for France, in 1737. From fol. 153 to 155. 3 pp.

Statement of liquors and sweet wines landed at Quebec in 1737. Giving the names of each of them. Fol. 201. 5 pp.

May 10, Quebec. Letter from Michel to the Count de Maurepas, about the dearth. Fol. 225. 22 pages, say 11 pp.

October 19, Quebec. The same. On the same subject. Fol. 237. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

February —, Paris. Memorandum from La Boulaye, about the French colonies, which he has just visited. Fol. 239. 4 pp.

October 28, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry to the Minister. About the fortifications of the country. Those of Montreal are completed. Fol. 249. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

1738 (*sic.*) April 24, Rome. Monseigneur Dosquet, Bishop of Quebec, to the Minister. He no longer thinks of returning to Canada on account of bad health; and will send in his resignation whenever it pleases the court to appoint his successor. Fol. 254. 1 page, say ½ p.

April 30, Rome. The same. About the mandate he had issued respecting the sale of liquors to the Indians. About St. Vincent, a priest whom he had sent back to Acadia and who took with him as his servant a woman dressed as a man. Singular adventure which followed. He asks to be indemnified, if a successor is appointed, inasmuch as he

1737. has expended his patrimony for the diocese of Quebec. Fol. 255. 3 pp.

October —, Quebec. Benoist, a physician, to the Minister. Sets forth his services and complains of the troubles he has endured. Fol. 258. 3 pages, say 2½ pp.

End of Vol. 68.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1738.

Vol. 69.—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1738.

October 3, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. They tell him that Maziaires de Maisoncelle has been enrolled in the capacity of a cadet *à l'eguillette*, Norsy as a simple cadet; and as to Vienne, he has been enlisted as a soldier. Fol. 6. 1 p.

May 18, Extract of a letter from Juchereau to Varin, with respect to favours to be secured for Repentigny. Fol. 12. ½ p.

May 15, Memorandum from the King to Beauharnois and Hocquart about the affairs of the colony. Fol. 13. 34 pages, say 28 pp.

October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Noyan, an officer, has undergone an operation for cancer in the breast, performed by Benoist, surgeon. His request, for a grant of a lot on the seminary property, cannot be entertained. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 2, Quebec. The same to the same. About a gratuity granted to de Léry. Suggests that his son be appointed a sub-engineer. "Frères Hospitaliers" of Montreal. Fol. 36. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same to the same. Praise of Benoist, jr., surgeon. Fort St. Frederick and its garrison. Claims of Nuns of the General Hospital, in the matter of the Episcopal Palace. Settlement at Labrador. Fol. 39. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting artillery practice. Fol. 44. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 6, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of the unlimited furlough given to a soldier, Claude Moreau, *dit* St. George. They will render to Valleran any service in their power. Fol. 52. 1 p.

October 11, Quebec. The same to the same. On the disposal of flour coming from France. Fol. 54. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Foreign and dishonest trade. Case reserved by Monseigneur Dosquet. Fol. 56. 8½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 16, Quebec. The same to the same. Proposing that Fleury de la Janière should succeed Nicolet, an exempt of the Marshalsea, now deceased. Death of Tonnancour, Lieutenant General at Three Rivers; his son succeeds him. Fol. 61. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 22, Quebec. The same to the same. Respecting the post at Detroit and the trade carried on there. Fol. 63. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

September 5. Quebec. Memorandum of wheat which has been distributed during the past winter, to poor private citizens of Montreal. Fol. 72. 1½ page, say 1 p.

1738. October 28 Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. About ecclesiastical matters, and the necessity for having a resident bishop in Canada. Fol. 89. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same to the same. In the matter of the grant of land asked for by Noyan. That officer will be completely cured within eight days; so says Benoist, who has operated upon him. Fol. 94. ½ p.

September 22, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Bienville has sent him word that the Chactas have concluded peace with the Chicachas. A squabble has broken out between the Hurons and Outaouais of Detroit. Fol. 96. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

July 22, Quebec. Addresses of the Onnontagués to the Marquis of Beauharnois, on the death of his brother, with the Governor's reply. Fol. 98. 9 pages, say. 6 pp.

June 30, South Carolina. Commission as Warrior Captain in Chief, given to Mottoi Meco, warrior of the Chactas Nation, in the name of George II. Fol. 104. 1½ page, say 1 p.

June 28. July 22, Chagouamigon. Extract from two letters written by laRonde, commanding the Chagouamigon Post, to the Marquis of Beauharnois, respecting the war which the Sauteux had made against the Sioux during the previous year. Fol. 105. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

July 25, Ouyatanons and Miamis. Extract from letters written to Beauharnois by Linctot and d'Amours de la Morandière, commanding the two posts, respecting the parties of Indians they were about to send out against the Chicachas. Fol. 107. 1½ p.

October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Autograph letter in which he asks to be appointed chef d'escadron. Fol. 108. 1½ p.

October 2, Quebec. The same to the same. On the subject of the housing of the troops. Attempts of the English to establish themselves on the River la Loutre. Posts of Detroit and Fort Frederick. Fol. 110. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same to the same. About steps to be taken to check the repeated desertions among the troops. Fol. 113. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same to the same. About measures taken by Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, and himself, to subdue the Chactas. Fol. 115. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same to the same. Desertions are becoming more frequent among the troops. Contraband trade carried on by the English. Copper mines on Lake Superior. Promotions among the troops. Fol. 120. 8½ pages, say 6 pp.

October 6, Quebec. The same to the same. Giving curious details about the dispute which had broken out between the Hurons of Detroit and the Chicachas. Fol. 125. 10½ pages, say 7 pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same to the same. Asking for a position on the marine guard for the Chevalier Repentigny. Fol. 132. 1 page, say ½ p.

October 11, Quebec. The same to the same. Letter accompanying the speeches which he has sent to the Hurons of Detroit and to the Outaouais in order to pacify them. Fol. 133. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October —, Quebec. The same. Respecting youths whom their families had sent to Canada in order to induce them to amend their conduct. Fol. 137. 1 page. ½ p.

October —, Quebec. The same. Respecting the condemnation of several soldiers. Fol. 139. 2 pages. 1½ p.

October 18, Quebec. The same. About the permission he has given to several soldiers to return to France. Fol. 142. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 18, Quebec The same. The inconveniences attending the appointment of a permanent commandant at Detroit. Fol. 145. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

1738. October 20, Quebec. Beauharnois. About the causes which had produced a falling off in the beaver trade. Fol. 147. ½ p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. On the request of Dormicourt that he be granted a company at Martinique. Fol. 148. ½ p.

October 20 Quebec. The same. Respecting certain promotions amongst the troops. Fol. 149. 2 pages, say ½ p.

September 14, Quebec. Taking possession of the Deanery of Quebec by Lotbinière (document written in Latin). Fol. 153. 2 pp.

May 15, Quebec. Hocquart. Arrival of the ships. Bad quality of the flour sent from Dunkirk. Fol. 184. 5 pages. 2 pp.

May 12, Quebec. The same. Situation of the colony in consequence of the last harvest. It will be found without resources, if help expected from France does not arrive. Distress in the country, especially on the south shore. Fol. 191. 16 pages. 8 pp.

May 29, Quebec. The same. There is reason for expecting a good harvest. Soundings in the river and gulf. The furnaces of the St. Maurice are at work. Fol. 200. 5 pages, say 3 pp.

July 8, Quebec. The same. About the bad quality of the grain sent from Dunkirk. Fol. 203. 13 pages, say 6½ pp.

June 23, Quebec. The same. Official report establishing the bad quality of the flour sent from France. Fol. 210. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

July 12, Quebec. The same. Respecting certain deserters and criminals. Fol. 217. 3½ pages, say 2 pp.

1739 (*sic*). September 30, Quebec. The same. Giving details about the detachment of 442 men who left Montreal, under the orders of Longueuil, to wage war against the Chicachas. Fol. 236. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

1738. October 1, Quebec. The same. About the import duties on rum. Fol. 240. 2pages, say 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Recommending the application of Lantagnac, a widower without means, burthened with children, who has asked for the promise of an ensigncy for his son, aged from 15 to 16 years. Fol. 242. 12 pp.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Exports and imports in 1738. Cultivation of tobacco. Foreign trade. Fol. 243. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

END OF VOL 69.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE,"

1738.

VOL. 70—HOCQUART, INTENDANT, AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES OF THE COLONY.

C. 11.

1738. October 8, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He has notified Bercy of the gratuity which has been granted to him by way of indemnification for the losses which he has suffered by the fire at Montreal. The provisions and goods sent this year have been found to be of good quality. Produce of the beaver trade. Foreign and illicit trade. Praise for Jonquière. Fol. 3. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

1738.
October 10, Quebec. Hocquart. Respecting several people put under his orders. Eulogy of Martel. Fol. 9. 1 p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. About the scarcity of wheat and the wretchedness which reigns throughout the colony. Fol. 11. 8½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Making of tar and ashes. Cultivation of hemp. Details about the famine at Quebec and in the country. Raising of tobacco. Fol. 19. 14 pages, nearly 9 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. About the revenue and expenditure. Fol. 27. 17 pages, say 10 pp.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Asking for an increase in salary for Varin, and Le Verrier, the Attorney General; and asks the pension granted to Louët, who is paralyzed. Fol. 96. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 16, Quebec. Petition from Chartier de Lotbinière, setting forth that for three years past the Chapter has caused him to lose more than 60 livres of his income, for the time he was absent, when attending the Council; and asking that this state of affairs should be remedied. Fol. 100. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 16, Quebec. Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the directors of the India Company, respecting trade. Fol. 103. 16 pages, say 10 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting plants which he has sent over for the King's garden. Fol. 113. ½ p.

October 19, Quebec. The same to the Comptroller General of Finance. Increase in the beaver trade. Fol. 115. ½ p.

October 22, Quebec. The same to the Minister. The peace concluded between the Chactas and the Chicachas, as well as the quarrel which has broken out between the Hurons and the Outaouais of Detroit, may prevent the possibility of his subduing the pride of the Chicachas. Fol. 116. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same. Plants sent over for the King's garden. Arrival in the country by the "St. Michel" of a young Jewess named Esther Brandeau, disguised as a boy (We reproduce at length in our preliminary report the singular history of this adventurous maiden). Fol. 129. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 26, Quebec. The same. Respecting certain expenditures. Fol. 131. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

List of persons who crossed this year on the King's ship "Le Rubis." Fols. 138, 139 and 140. 4 pp.

October 27, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting the cutting of building timber. Fol. 141. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Concerning the representations made in favour of Taschereau, Clerk, at Quebec, to the Treasurers-General. Fol. 147. 1 page, say ½p.

No date. Petition of widow Lamy, whose husband died at St. Domingo, leaving her in want with five children. Fol. 151. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 3, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting expenditure for the year 1738. Fol. 153. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same. Letter and memorandum of revenue and expenditure of the Domain, for the years 1735-36-37. From fol. 163 to 166. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

Statement of tobaccos, liquors, and wines, entered at Quebec, in 1738. From fol. 167 to 171. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

October 13, Montreal. Beaucours, Commandant at Montreal. The works surrounding this place are completed. There are eight large and eight small gates; their position described. Soldiers are wanted. Fine lands in the neighbourhood of Fort St. Frederic. Shipbuilding. Bad condition of the artillery. Indians of Detroit. Fol. 179. 2 pp.

1738.
October 15, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry. He commends himself as well as his son to the goodness of the Minister. Fol. 182. 1 p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. Respecting the completion of the works surrounding Montreal, and the provisional armament of Fort St. Frederic. Fol. 184. 3½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 5. Montreal. Major Noyan. Thanks the Minister for having appointed him commandant of Detroit. Quarrels between the Hurons and the Outaouais of that post. Asks for authority to punish the guilty persons who are selling brandy to the Indians. Fol. 188. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 18, Montreal. The same. Asks for instructions. Jealousies caused by his appointment. Details respecting the revenue which this post gives to the commandant and the officers. Furloughs granted to those desirous of trading. Presents to the Indians. Fol. 190. 9 pages, say 6 pp.

August 1, Montreal. Major Fouville. The summer fishery has been very profitable. Hopes to have assistance in the way of provisions. Fol. 197. 1½ p.

October 19, Quebec. Le Verrier, Attorney General. About the lectures in law which he gives. Asks for an increase of salary. Preparation of the land register. Fol. 200. 5½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Constantin, a militia captain. Asking for a new commission for the post of St. Model. Fol. 212. 6 pp.

November 2, Quebec. Denis de St. Simon, provost of the Marshalsea of France in Canada. Asks for an increase of salary. Fol. 217. 3 pp.

July 16, Rome. The Bishop of Quebec (Dosquet) to the Minister. Respecting the Abbey of Benevent. Fol. 221. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

August 25, Rome. The same. Asking that the court reimburse him for his patrimonial property which he was compelled to expend on behalf of the diocese of Quebec, and that they give him either a secret mission or a modest bishopric in France, or a coadjutor at Quebec. Fol. 223. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Reasons for the great expenditure for the bishop of Canada. Fol. 226. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October— J. Bte. Jutras Desrosiers, proprietor of the fief of Lussaudière, to the Minister. He complains that Father Aubry and the Indians of the River St. Francis have taken possession of a portion of his fief. Fol. 230. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

Plan to accompany the foregoing document. Fol. 234. 2 pp.

October 18, Lepage de Ste Clair to the Minister. Respecting the setting up of a furnace which he had made upon his property; and the prohibition which Hocquart had served upon him against working the iron. Fol. 236. 2½ pages, say 1 p.

End of Vol. 70.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1739.

Vol. 71.—Beauharnois, Governor General. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1739.
September 24, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting a dispute between Normant, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, and one Lestage, a merchant of Quebec. Fol. 3. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

1739.
October 1, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. About difficulties at the Detroit settlement. Fol. 7. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Respecting the arrival and distribution throughout the country of 60 unlicensed salt vendors. Fol. 9. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. About the litigation with respect to a portion of the fief of la Durantaye between Péan and Lafontaine. Fols. 12 to 15. 6 pages, say 5 pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. Recommending la Richardière for the command of the king's store ship now building. Fol. 20. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 16, Quebec. The same. Concerning the building of a store ship of 700 tons for the King's service. Fol. 22. 3½ pages, say 2.

October 30, Quebec. The same. Respecting the claim of Jutras Desrosiers to the fief of Lussaudière, and as to the Indians of the River St. Francis. Fol. 25 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

Mine of quicksilver in Canada. Narrative of the journey which Charles Pailleur and Guillemo des Castillo, a soldier of the company of la Gauchetière, made for the discovery of a mine of quicksilver. Fol. 27. 3 pp.

June 10, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Respecting Drouet de Richarville, Dartaguette, de Boudicourt, de Bienville, and de Longueuil, and the expedition against the Chicachas. Fol. 33 1 p.

June 30, Quebec. The same to the same. Informing him that Marin has made peace with the Renards and the Sakis. Fol. 35. ½ p.

June 30, Quebec. The same. Departure of the expedition against the Chicachas, commanded by Longueuil. Drouet de Richarville accompanies him; his usefulness. Services rendered by Père de Lauzon. Fol. 36. 1 p.

June 4, Quebec. The same. About the discipline of the troops. The precautions taken to prevent trade with the English. The copper mines, &c. Fol. 37. 2½ pp.

June 4, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. He praises Vaudreuil, Governor of Three Rivers. Fol. 39. ½ p.

June 4, Quebec. The same. Particulars about Acadia. Port Royal has only the old fortifications. The English have made no settlement there. There are about 5,000 Frenchmen in Acadia, 1,500 at Port Royal, 2,000 at the mines and 1,500 at Beau Bassin. Fol. 43. 2 pages, say 1 p.

June 5, Quebec. Beauharnois to the same. About furloughs to be granted to the soldiers. Fol. 45. 1½ p.

June 7, Quebec. The same. Another letter on the same subject. Fol. 47. 1½ p.

June 9, Quebec. The same. About amicable conferences they have had with the Chaouanons. Fol. 49. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

The same. Speeches which the Chaouanons have addressed to him. Fol. 51. 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same. Letter accompanying the friendly words which the Puants, the Renards and the Sakis have addressed to him. From fol. 52 to 56. 8 pages, say 6½ pp.

October 14, Quebec. The same. Respecting the Chevalier de Repentigny and of the de Lérys, father and son. Fol. 57. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Death of Rigauville, captain; Bailleuls, lieutenant; Joncaire, lieutenant, and Maricourt, ensign. Promotions to be made. Fol. 61. 1½ p.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Promotion to be given to de Senneville. Death of Bragelogne. Fol. 63. ½ p.

October 22, Quebec. The same. Asking for the position of a retired lieutenant for Aubert de la Chesnaye, Captain of his guards. Fol. 68. ½ p.

1739. October 24, Quebec. Beauharnois. The English have captured a Spanish vessel and have taken it to Boston. Dangers to which the colony would be exposed in case of a rupture between England and France. Want of ammunition. Fol. 70. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. About the erection of furnaces which the Abbé Lepage has desired to undertake. Fol. 72. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Friendly talks with the Agniers. Fols. 74 to 77. 4½ pages, say 3¼ pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same. On the charge brought against Dubuisson for duelling. Fol. 78. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 5, Quebec. The same. Two letters about the slight difficulties between himself and Hocquart, in the matter of letters to be signed in common. Fols. 82 and 84. 2 pp.

November 6, Quebec. The same. News from the posts in the upper country, where all is peaceful. Expedition against the Chicachas. Fol. 86. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Statement of the services of Aubert de la Chesnaye. Fol. 91. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

February 17, Detroit. Extract from a letter of la Ronde about the copper mines. Fol. 102. 1½ p.

Noyelle. Giving news from Detroit. Fol. 103. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

January 16, aux Bois. Waldegrave to the Count de Maurepas. He protests against the plan which the French have of sending families to settle in Anse-Timber. Fols. 105 to 107. 3 pp.

September 22, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the building of a storeship of 500 tons. There are about 50 carpenters at Quebec. Other workmen asked for. Forges of St. Maurice, &c. Fol. 127. 10½ pages, say 8 pp.

September 24, Quebec. The same. About the destination of the storeship now building. Goods to be sent to Ile Royale. Fol. 128. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

September 27, Quebec. The same. He praises Varin, who wishes to cross to France, as well as Michel and Verrier. (This name is as often written Verrier as Le Verrier. Not having at hand the second volume of the Abbé Tanguay, whose orthography, for family names, I have adopted, in order to insure a uniform spelling, I am compelled to follow the manuscripts I have before me..) Affair of the girl Esther Brandeau. (See preliminary report.) Fol. 134. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

September 28, Quebec. The same. About the request of one Lajius who wished to be appointed Surgeon *Commis aux Rapports*. He cannot recommend him, inasmuch as he is but a mediocre surgeon. Praises Alavoine surgeon of Three Rivers. Fol. 137. 2½ pages, say 2½ pp.

Petition of Alavoine, who asks for 600 livres salary. Fol. 130. ½ p.

Request of Lajius, who asks to be appointed surgeon *Commis aux Rapports*, and who states his services. Fol. 140. 2½ pp.

September 28, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the manufacture of isinglass; seal fishery, &c. Fol. 142. ½ p.

October 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Recommending him to grant a post to Lanouillier; for example, that of Témiscamingue. Fol. 144. 1½ p.

October 11, Quebec. The same. Cutting of timber. Building of the new storeship. Fol. 183. 11 pages, say 8 pp.

October 11, Quebec. The same. In the matter of the suit brought against Pierre Tessier for having accidentally killed by a gun shot while hunting, at the Bay of St. Barbe, in Labrador, Jean Baptiste Jolliet de Mingan. (This was the son of Louis Jolliet.) Papers in the trial. From fol. 189 to 242. 90 pages, say 35 pp.

1739.
October 14, Quebec. Hocquart. Respecting goods sent from Rochefort. Foreign trade. Trade in ashes and tar. The harvest has been fairly good in the government of Montreal. Flour sent to Ile Royale. Cultivation of hemp. Maintenance of the main roads. Seed wheat. Fol. 243. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

End of Vol. 71.

"Canada.—Correspondance Générale."

1739.

Vol. 72.—Hocquart, Intendant; Beaucours, Commandant at Montreal.

C. 11.

1739
October 18, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the revenue and expenditure of the Western Domain in Canada, in 1738. Fol. 51. 13½ pages, say 6½ pp.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Sending to the court cases of plants and minerals, as well as a sixth volume of the land register. Fol. 63, 3 pages, say 1½ p.

October 20, Quebec. The same. He sends despatches to the court by Rigaud Vaudreuil; recommends him as the successor of Noyan, sick, to the command of Detroit. Fol. 66. ½ p.

October 31, Quebec. The same. Pilotage of the King's vessels. Purchase of timber, tar and ashes for the service of the King. Flour sent to Martinique and to Ile Royale. Employment for those coming from France. Passengers for the King's vessel. Fol. 71. 4½ pages, say 5 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same. List of persons who have obtained passage on the King's ship. Fols. 85 and 86. 3 pages. 2½ pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same. On the expenditure connected with the building of the storeship for the King's service; the war against the Chicachas; buildings and fortifications; on the upper country; on Fort Frederic, &c. Fol. 87. 5 pages. 2½ pp.

October 25, Quebec. Statement of the sale of furs, the produce of the trade at Fort Frontenac and at Niagara, in 1739. Fol. 143. 1 p.

November 1, Copy of a letter from Hocquart to the Directors of the India Company, about the beaver trade. Fol. 167. 2 pp.

December 29, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Death of Dubuisson, the major of Three Rivers. Building of the King's storeship. Building of a second furnace at Saint Maurice; it is at work. News of the party commanded by Longueuil. Fol. 170. 3½ pages. 2½ pp.

October 29, Quebec. Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer, to the Minister, respecting the opening of new roads. Fol. 223. 6 pages, say 3 p.

October 14, Quebec. Verrier, Attorney General, to the Minister. Respecting lectures on law and the land register. Fol. 228. 8 pages, say 4 p.

October —, Quebec. Constantin, captain in the militia of Côte Saint Augustin. Petition to the Count de Maurepas in reference to a property, the ownership of which is disputed by Foucault and Boucault. Fol. 236. 2 pp.

October —, Quebec. Chaussegros de Léry thanks the Minister for having granted the position of engineer, asked for by his son, who has left with the detachment sent out against the Chicachas; and requests for him

1739. the position of officer among the troops, the same as granted to other engineers. Gives an account of his inspection of the furnaces of Saint Maurice. Cutting of timber. Ship building. Fortifications. Mine at Bay St. Paul. Fol. 239. 16 pages, say 6 pp.

September 12. Chevigny, storekeeper, to the minister, respecting the settlement at Fort Frederic. Fol. 248. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

November 5, Quebec. St. Jean Monsegur, captain of a vessel. Petition to the Count of Maurepas, in the matter of damages which had been caused by Le Roy, captain of a brigantine. Fol. 151. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 5, Rome. Monseigneur Bosquet, Bishop of Quebec. Letter to the Minister, respecting the seizure made at the Abbey of Benevent. Fol. 262. ½ p.

February 6, Rome. The same. On the assurance that the court will give him the Abbey de Braine, that he will not be harassed about the repairs to the Bishop's Palace of Quebec, and that 8,000 livres will be given to provide for those of Bénévent, he has placed his resignation in the hands of the ambassador. He will go to Paris to consult with his successor, and make him thoroughly acquainted with the men and matters of his diocese. Fol. 263. 1½ p.

The same. Respecting the request he had made for 1,200 livres; the sum he had advanced for repairs to the Episcopal Palace. Fol. 265. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

March 13, Rome. The same. He will proceed to Paris as soon as he shall have received the bulls for the Abbey of Braine. He states the services he has rendered. Should any accident befall him, Sieur Collet, of the foreign mission, is entrusted with his power-of-attorney. Fol. 267. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

April 9, Rome. The same. Acknowledging the reception of the patent for the Abbey of Braine. Points out the steps to be taken by his successor to avoid trouble with the Chapter of Quebec. Fol. 269. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

April 17, Rome. The same. He notifies the Minister that he has written to the Governor and to the Intendant of Canada, that his resignation has not been accepted by the Pope, in order that they may learn at Quebec that the Chapter is not clothed with jurisdiction, and that there may be no disputes or divisions on this subject. Fol. 271. ½ p.

June 11, Paris. The same. He informs him that he has spoken to Lauberivière about the plan for releasing him from the cost of the repairs to the Episcopal Palace of Quebec. Means to cut short the claims of the General Hospital to the Palace, the said Hospital being universal legatee of Monseigneur St. Vallier. Lauberivière desires that he should at once send in his resignation to the Pope. Fol. 272. 1½ p.

July 10, Abbey de Braine, pai Soissons. The same. LeMaire, whom he has consulted in regard to the Episcopal Palace at Quebec, is of the same opinion as Nouët, whose opinion he cites. Fol. 273. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

December 18, Paris. The same. He asks for a leave of absence, in order to regain his strength, which has been reduced by stone in the bladder. Fol. 275. ½ p.

December 23, Paris. The same. He thinks he will have returned before the arrival of Lauberivière, and asks that the costs of repairing Bénévent be not placed to his charge. Fol. 276. 1½ p.

September 2, Quebec. Judgment of the Admiralty of Quebec, condemning Roy to pay damages to the plaintiff in the matter of St. Jean Montsegur, whose vessel he had damaged. Fols. 295 to 306. 24 pages, say 16 pp.

Memorandum, not signed, about the French and English colonies in North America. Settlement of the English in Hudson's Bay. Importance of the Island of Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Acadia. General feeling in the other English colonies. Observations as to

Nova Scotia, New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The general trade of these colonies. Their usefulness and danger to the mother country (England). The importance to Ireland of the trade in salted meats. Trade of Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. Reflections on the trade of Canada and its mines. Difference between Canada and Louisiana. What can be derived from Louisiana. (This memorandum is very well done and is very important.) Fol. 308. 52 pages, say 45 pp.

END OF VOLUME 72.

CANADA—"CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1740.

VOL. 73—BEAUHARNOIS, GOVERNOR GENERAL—HOCQUART, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1740.

August 27, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Arrival of the King's vessel with fever on board. 42 men of the crew and 13 passengers have died during the passage. Lauberivière, the new bishop of Quebec, caught the fever on landing and died a few days after, from the attack. Necessity for appointing a new Bishop. The malady is making progress. The crew of the vessel is considerably weakened. Fol. 5. 5½ pages, say 3 pp.

August 27, Quebec. Extract showing the dead and sick of the crew and passengers of the King's vessel. Fol. 8. ½ p.

October 2, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Gratuity of two sous per diem to be given to artillerymen. Courval appointed Lieutenant General of Three Rivers. A seat as councillor is vacant. Marie Anne Jordan and Marie Seaman naturalized Englishwomen; the latter has married Tonnancour. Character of Norey, a cadet à l'aiguillette. Rambault, Lieutenant General of Montreal, is attacked by a dropsy which renders him powerless. He must be replaced. Fol. 14. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Asking for a doctor. The death of Berthier leaves the position of surgeon vacant. Asking for a pension for the widow Sarrazin. Fol. 17. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 5, Quebec. The same. Scheme for building a vessel to navigate Lake Champlain. The advantages which would be gained by it; among others, those to Fort Frederic. Works to be done to that fort. Fol. 19. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Letter, with table, showing the persons who have died of the fever, which broke out on board the King's ship "Le Rubis." Fols. 26 to 30. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

No date. Copy of lease of the house of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, at Montreal, for the lodging of the Governor. Fol. 34. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

October 15, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart to the Minister. Respecting the mines in the Baie St. Paul. Fol. 36. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 23, Quebec. The same. Death of Raimbault. There is no one in the country who can replace him. Gratuity to be granted to the Nuns of Quebec for their devotion during the epidemic. Fol. 40. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

1740. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Respecting the affairs of Péan, Lafontaine and Jutras des Roziers. Marchand appointed Grand Vicar of Montreal, in the place of Courtois, who refused the position. Plante appointed Curé of Quebec. Fol. 42. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. About the cultivation of tobacco. Fol. 44. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 5, Quebec. Letter, with table, respecting expenditure for the fortifications of Montreal and St. Frederic. Fols. 46 to 51. 7½ pages, say 4½ pp.

November 11, Quebec. The same. Letter, accompanying a memorial of the Board of Merchants of Quebec, touching upon the unfortunate condition of trade. Fol. 52. 6½ pp.

July 5, Quebec. Hocquart to the same. In the matter of ship building. Fol. 63. 4½ pages, say 3½ pp.

July 6, Quebec. The same. Bienville has commenced to treat with the Chicachas. The Iroquois have treacherously attacked two parties of the latter. Drunkenness and insolence of the Indian allies. Fol. 71. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

August 6 and 10. Quebec. The same. About the epidemic which had broken out on board the King's ship. Fols. 73 to 76. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

September 3, Quebec. The same. He has appointed Chevigny to be the storekeeper of the Fort St. Frederic, and has entrusted the son of Cornouillier de Boisclerc with the duty of superintending the building of the King's store-ship. Building timber, &c. Fol. 77. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

September 26, Quebec. The same. About matters arising from the Admiralty. Fol 97. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

September 26, Quebec. The same. The uniform of the officers. Devotion of Gosselin, priest, in consoling the sick struck down by the epidemic. He deserves a canonry. LaCroix, surgeon, also distinguished himself under the same circumstances, as well as Felz, who had charge of the Hotel-Dieu. Lead mine at Baie St. Paul. Fol. 101. 4½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 28, Quebec. The same. Expedition against the Chicachas. Ashes, resin and hemp. Services rendered by Lanouillier de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer. The wheat lent to the country people for their sowing in 1738, has been returned. Fol. 105. 8 pages, say 6 pp.

Statement of wheat lent to the people by the Government of Quebec in 1738. Fol. 111. 1 p.

September 30, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. About the difficulty of having good bakers and good surgeons among the troops. Fol. 120. ½ p.

September 30, Quebec. The same. About building timber; the carpenters of Quebec; the building and destination of the King's store-ship, which will be in a state to be fitted out in 1743. Fol. 121. 23½ pages, say 12 pp.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Difficulties which have arisen about the payment of the troops of Noyan's company. Fol. 140. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Verrier has sent him the 7th volume of the land register. This register may now be regarded as complete so far as regards the old grants. Varin crosses to France. Praise of Lambert, sub-lieutenant of artillery. Samples of woods sent to France. Fol. 143. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. Praises La Porte. Fol. 148. 1 p.

October 17, Quebec. The same. As to resin sent to France. Need of workmen. Fol. 162. 4½ pages, say 4 pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Foucault, the storekeeper, asks for his retiring allowance. He suggests Estèbe as his successor. Praises the latter. Fol. 293. 7½ pages, say 3½ pp.

1740.
October 25, Quebec. Hocquart. About the export and import trade. Fol. 301. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Account of dispute between Cugnet, the farmer of Tadoussac, and the officers of the Admiralty, about a whale found at Manigouagan. Fol 304. 2½ pages, say 1½ p.

October 26, Quebec. The same. Details about the post at Niagara. Fol. 306. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

October 30, Quebec. The same. About an increase of the salary of Alavoine, surgeon, of Three Rivers. Fol 317. ½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Beauharnois to the Minister. Despatch in cypher. Nothing has occurred on the side of New England. He is upon his guard. Precautions taken. He can reckon upon 600 regular troops and from 12,000 to 15,000 militiamen. Indians, of whom he can also dispose. Arms and ammunition required. Fol. 327. 4 pages, 1½ p.

October 31, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Ship building. There is need of carpenters. Fol. 331. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

October 31, Quebec. The same. Respecting general expenditure. Fol. 334. 6 pages, say 3 pp.

1739 (*sic.*) November 1. 1740. The same. About the iron coming from the St. Maurice furnaces. Fol. 372. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 2, Quebec. The same. About vegetables sent to Ile Royale. He defends himself from the accusations brought against him of speculating in these supplies. Fol. 377. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

November 3, Quebec. The same. To the directors of the Indian Company, about the trade of the colony. Fol. 384. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

November 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting the affair of Dumont, heir of Petit, who had written begging to be relieved from paying 2466.17 livres due by the succession of the said Petit. Fol. 392. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

November 8. Quebec. The same. Praises the De Lérys father and son. Recommendation in favour of the widow Berthier. Fol. 396. 2 pages, say 1 p.

Marie Anne Denis de St. Simon, widow of Michel Bertier, the King's Surgeon, asks for a pension. Fol. 399. ½ p.

November 8, Quebec. Hocquart to the Minister. Altercation between the Chapter of Quebec and Miniac, Vicar General who has embarked for France. Medicinal plants sent to France. Fol. 414. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 10, Quebec. The same. Varin embarks for France. Fol. 417. ½ p.

End of Volume 73.

Canada.—"Correspondance Générale."

1740.

Vol. 74.—M. De Beauharnois, Governor General—Other Officials of the Colony.

C. 11.

1740.
May 11, Quebec. M. de Beauharnois to Minister. Has received from Sieur de Bienville news of conclusion of peace with the Chicachas. All quiet at Detroit. Fol 3. ½ p.

1740.
September 28, Quebec. Beauharnois. Respecting seizure of cloth in the hands of the Indians. Fol. 5. 1 page, say ½ p.

September 29, Quebec. The same. Respecting trifling matters of certain individuals, such as, André Grelet, Dormicourt, Pierre Martin, De Beaujeu, Aubert, d'Auteuil and de la Buissonnière. A blacksmith sent to the Sonnontouans. Fol. 7. 2 pp.

September 29, Quebec. The same. The family of Chevalier de Repentigny no longer desire that he should enter the navy. Fol. 9. p. 1

September 30, Quebec. The same. Has allowed Sieur de Lusigny to retire from the service. Fol. 11. ½ p.

October 2, Quebec. The same. In relation to a Canadian who had killed an Indian chief and to an Indian who had killed a Frenchman, whom he had pardoned. Speech of the Indians and reply of the Governor in both instances. Fol. 13 to 20. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same. An Ottawa Indian named Pendal8an had treated him insolently and he had him imprisoned. Fol. 21 to 25. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Respecting vacancies to be filled. Fol. 26. ½ p.

October 4, Quebec. The same. Sieur de Noyan and the post of Detroit. The Abbé Lepage prosecuted by his creditors. Deeds of concession applied for by Sieur de Lafontaine and Sieur Constantin. Distribution of congés. Desertions. Fol. 30. 5½ pp.

October 7, Quebec. The same. News from a war party sent against the Chicachas, that Fort l'Assomption had been destroyed. Fol. 34. 1½ p.

October 8, Quebec. The same. Sieur Dubuisson accused of the crime of duelling, has been acquitted. The Intendant asks that he be appointed an ensign *en second*. The relatives of Sieur de Chambly, whom he killed, have forgiven him. Difficulty of the Governor with Sieur de la Verendrye as to his debts. Fol. 36. 5½ pages, say 4½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. The same. Painful position of Sieur de la Nouillier. Fol. 40. 1½ p.

October 10, Quebec. The same. Has given leave to J. Bte. de Tricon de la Vigerie and Antoine Tabouret *dit* Champagne, soldiers, to go to France. He points out how a soldier who went to France and refuses to return may be arrested. Fol. 46. 1 p.

October 11, Quebec The same. Evacuation of Fort l'Assomption by Sieur de Bienville whom the Chicachas had not helped as they promised. Fresh misdeeds by those Indians. Fol. 48. 1½ p.

October 12, Quebec. The same. News from Orange; attitude of the English. Fol. 50. 2 pp.

October 13, Quebec. The same. Asks for a gratuity for Sieur de la Chauvignerie, who lost an eye in the affair with the Chicachas. Fol. 54. ½ p.

October 15, Quebec. The same. Complaint of Sieur Constantin against parties named Bournier and Bocé who had established a seal fishery on his land at the post of Saint Model. Fol. 58. ½ p.

No date. Reply to memoir respecting pay of troops serving in Canada. Fol. 77. 5 pages, say 4 pp.

October 1, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Disunion between the Hurons and Ottawas of Detroit as to the peace made by the former with the Têtes Plates. News as to the Sioux, Foxes, Sakis, Nontagués, &c. Fol. 80. 8 pages, say 7 pp.

March 9, Rivière à la Roche. Speeches of two Sioux Chiefs, &c., to Sieur. Marin. Fol. 85. 1 p.

June 20. Speeches of the Sakis, Foxes Puants and Folles Avoines. Fol 86. 3½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 18, Declaration of Sieur de Lafontaine as to lease of Tadoussac and its outlying posts. Fol 92. ½ p.

1740.
October 20, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. As to the farming of the post of Tadoussac by Sieur de Lafontaine. Means of assisting Sieur de la Nouillier. Fol 93. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

October 21, Quebec. The same. Sieur Douville de la Saussaye writes to him that the Flat Heads have attacked two villages of Cha8anons. The latter are struck with terror. Fol 96. 1 p.

October 24, Quebec. The same. News as to Hurons of Detroit. Rumoured massacre of 28 French by the Chicachas seems to be confirmed. Fol. 98. ½ p.

October 25, Quebec. The same. The inconveniences of the excessive issue of notes in the colony. Fol. 102. 1½ p.

October 26. Quebec. The same. Asking for a gratuity for Sieur St. Pierre, sent by de Bienville to give him news as to Chicachas. Fol. 104. ½ p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Asks that Sieur de Boishébert, his godson, "a young man of great promise," may be entered for a commission. Fol. 110. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 28, Quebec. The same. Respecting two persons from Loraine who sailed from Rotterdam for Canada and were taken to Philadelphia. Fol. 112. 3 pages, say 1 p.

October 29, Quebec. The same. Friendly communications with the Agniers. Speeches of the latter and Governor's reply. Fol. 114 to 117. 4 pages, say 3 p.

November 1. Quebec. The same. On the bad state of his private affairs in France. Fol. 119. 1½ pages, say 2 pp.

November 2. Quebec. The same. Asks that Sieur de St. Simon be appointed to the Council. Incapacity of the Lieutenant General appointed three years before by M. Hocquart. Fol. 121. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 4. Quebec. The same. Promotions and appointments in army. Fol. 124. 4½ pages, say 3 pp.

November 5. Quebec. The same. Writes in favour of Sieur De Chevremont, who had been discharged from a clerkship in the Control. Fol. 131. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Rélation by the two Forsters, father and son, respecting the mines of Canada. Fol. 152. 2 pp.

October 3, Montreal. M. Boishébert de Beaucourt to Minister. Gives account of affairs of his Government; has no residence; difficulty of finding a suitable one. He has no money in the treasury at Montreal; holders of bills of exchange on Quebec are disgusted. Fol. 154.4 pp.

April 10, Major De Noyan to M. Taschereau. Complains that the troops are badly paid. Fol. 159. 6 pp.

April 30, The same. On same subject. Fol. 163. 7 pages, say 3½ pp.

May 22, The same. On same subject. Fol. 167. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 9, Quebec. Sieur Rigaud de Vaudreuil to Minister. Asking for the majority vacant by the death of M. Dubuisson. Fol. 171. 2 pages, say 1 p.

October 19, Quebec. The same. Asking for grant of the Mingan Islands granted to Sieurs Lalonde and Jolliet. The representatives of the latter are working their half. It is the half granted to Lalonde and which he has not cleared, that de Vaudreuil wants. Fol. 173. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

October 23, Quebec. Sieur De Vaudreuil Cavagnial, major, As to St. Maurice forges. Fol. 176. 3 pp.

October 19, Quebec. Proprietors of St. Maurice forges apply to the Minister for exemption from duties, &c. Fol. 178. 18 pages, say 12 pp.

November 5. M. De la Boulardière, Commandant in Labrador. Writes to Minister on the annoyances he is subjected to in his government. Fol. 189. 3½ pages, say 3 pp.

May 27, Quebec. M. Varain, Commissary, to Minister. Navy; St. Maurice forges; observations in Gulf St. Lawrence; commerce; sowing grain; death

1740. of Dubuisson, Major, at Three Rivers; list of vessels fitted out at Quebec for Ile Royale. Fol. 192. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 11, Quebec. Sieur Le Vasseur, engineer and builder, to Minister. On the progress made in construction of the storeship "Le Canada." Asks an increase of salary. Fol. 203. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 8, Quebec. De Chevigny, store-keeper, on the administration of Fort St. Frédéric. Fol. 206 to 210. 9 pages, say 7 pp.

October 8. The same. Same subject. Fol. 211. 8 pages, say 4 pp.

November 12, Quebec. Sieur Denys de la Ronde, Captain. Asking to be placed in command of the troops, a position devolving of right upon the first captain. Fol. 216. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

April 19, Paris. The Bishop of Quebec. Asking for a decree of Council to enable him to appoint to benefices in his diocese, fallen within the Royal Prerogative, through the resignation of M. Dosquet. Fol. 219. ½p.

March 3, Paris. M. Dosquet, ex-Bishop of Quebec, to Minister. Respecting repairs to Episcopal Palace of Quebec. Fol. 220. 2 pp.

September 1, Montreal. Memorandum of Sieur Michel, Commisary at Montreal, to M. Hocquart. Difficulties as to payment of troops, also as to letters from de Noyan to M. Taschereau. Fol. 239. 12 pp.

August 26. Extract from letter of P. de la Richardie to P. St. PE (*sic*), respecting Hurons of Detroit. Fol. 268. 2½ pages, say 2 pp.

September 29. Memoir, instructions to Sieur Corbin, master-carpenter, as to cutting of building timber. Fol. 271. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Domaine 'dOccident for 1738. Fols. 285 to 288. 4 pp.

End of Vol. 74.

Canada—"Correspondance Générale."

1741.

Vol. 75.—M. de Beauharnois, Governor General—M. Hocquart, Intendant.

C. 11.

1741. Copy of memorandum of Sieur Desauniers, Syndic of the merchants of Quebec, to de Beauharnois and Hocquart, as to the deplorable state of trade and certain abuses and disorders prevailing in the Colony. Fol 7. 13 pp.

September 18, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Hocquart to Minister. Letter with a list of the nine persons of the so called Reformed Religion, who were then in Quebec. Fol. 14 and 15. 1 p.

September 18, Quebec. The same. Mines of Baie St. Paul. Gratuities paid to Sieur de St. Pierre and to Hospital Nuns, Quebec. The new lieutenant general at Montreal, Sieur Guitton de Maurepas, has succeeded in pleasing all parties. Fol. 16. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

September 18, The same. Difficulty of paying troops. Fol. 18. 1½ p.

October 3, Quebec. The same. Respecting new settlements on Lake Champlain. Fol. 38. 10 pages, say 5 pp.

October 3, Quebec. The same. Sieurs Beranger and Du Bose have been given positions as cadets *à l'aigullette*. Fol. 34. 2 pages, say 1 p.

1741.

October 3, Quebec. Beauharnois and Hocquart. Repairs to Bishop's palace. Fol. 36. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 15, Quebec. Memorial, with vouchers. Respecting claims of the General Hospital, Quebec, on the Episcopal Palace, in virtue of a universal legacy in favour of the community, made by Mgr. de St. Vallier. From fol. 40 to 58. 37 pages, say 22 pp.

October 25, Quebec. De Beauharnois and Hocquart to Minister. As to card-money and bills of exchange. Fol. 61. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Same subject. Fol. 64. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 26, Quebec. Same to same. Concessions granted to Sieur des Rosiers, to Dames de Gaspé and Le Gardeur, and to Sieur Beaurivage. Fol. 70. 5 pages, say 2½ pp.

October 30, Quebec. Same to same. Sieur de la Richardière, harbour master, is dead; persons applying for his position. Application for a pension, from Dame de la Richardière. Fol. 73. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 1, Quebec. Same to same. Asking for ratification of deed of concession given to Mme. de Boishébert, on the Labrador coast, and help for the Recollets of Three Rivers. Fol. 75. ½ p.

November 2. Quebec. The same. As to debt of Sieur Courval to Sieur Gendron, trader, of Paris. Fol. 76. 1 p.

November 3. Quebec. Memorial of merchants of Quebec to Comte de Maurepas. Representing that the restricted circulation of card-money renders trade more and more impracticable. Fol. 79. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2. Quebec. De Beauharnois and Hocquart. Asking that Sieur Benoist, junior, be appointed surgeon at Montreal. Fol. 81. 1 page, say ½ p.

February 3, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Shipwrecks and accidents in the St. Lawrence. Death of Sieur de Budemont, captain. Floods at Chambly and Montreal. The ice-bridge has taken at Quebec and Montreal. Fol. 83. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

February 15. Quebec. The same. The harvest of the previous year was not so good as it was thought. Wheat is getting scarce. Application for assistance for Ile Royale. Fol. 85. 3 pages, say 1½ p.

February 21. Quebec. Narration made to Sieur de St. Michel, by "The Rat," war-chief of the Mississagués, on his return from the campaign of the Chicachas, 21st February, 1741. Fol. 89. 1½ p.

February 10, Detroit. Extract from a letter from Père de la Richardière to Père St. Pé (*sic*) on quarrels among the Indians at Detroit. Fol. 90. 1 p.

February 12, Speeches of M. de Beauharnois to the Ottawas, &c., of Detroit. Fol. 91. 2 pp.

The same. To Iroquois of SautSt. Louis, and Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 93. 3½ p.

The same. Ottawas of Michillimakinac. Fol. 95. 2½ pp.

August 2, Detroit. Letter of Le Chevalier de Beauharnois to his uncle, the Marquis de Beauharnois. Respecting the Indians of the upper country. Fol. 97. 2½ pp.

August 2. Speech of Chevalier de Beauharnois to the Hurons. Fol. 99. 1½ p.

Speeches of various Indian nations and replies of the Marquis de Beauharnois. Fols. 100 to 117. 29 pages, say 15 pp.

September 15, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Chicachas. Fol. 119. 1½ page, say, 1 p.

September 15, Quebec. The same to the same. As to the Hurons of Detroit, who wanted to emigrate. Fol. 121. 6 pages, say 4 pp.

September 15. Extract from letter of Père de la Richardière to Père Jannay, on same subject. Fol. 124 (*verso*). 2 pp.

September 16, De Beauharnois to Minister. As to certain difficulties in his private affairs in France. Fol. 126. 2 pp.

1741.
September 17. Quebec. Beauharnois. As to transfer of the Cha8anons to Detroit and of the Hurons to the vicinity of Montreal. Fol. 128. 2 pp.

Memo. Difficulties between the Hurons of Detroit and the Ottawas, Pout8atamis, Sauteux and Mississagués, of that post, from 12th August, 1738, to 12th June, 1741. Fol. 130. 15½ pp.

September 21, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Charges against the Indians of Saut St. Louis. Fol. 138. 8 pp.

Memorial respecting the mission to the Iroquois of Saut St. Louis. Fol. 143. 7 pp.

June 14, Instructions to Chevalier de Beauharnois, captain of a company of troops of that country detached to go to the Hurons of Detroit and to accompany the Indians of Saut St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 147 1½ p.

June 12. Speech of Marquis de Beauharnois to Hurons of Detroit. Secret Council. Fol. 149. 8 pp.

June 14, Copy of letter, de Beauharnois to Père de la Richardière, missionary at Detroit. Fol. 151. 3½ pp.

Speeches of Indians of Saut St. Louis to de Beauharnois, with two replies by latter. Fols. 156 to 162. 12 pages, say 10 pp.

September 22, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Asking an increase of pay for Sieur de St. Castin. Measures to be adopted against foreign trade. Fol. 163. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

September 23. Quebec. The same. Excess of paper money. The late Sieur Guillemin and his vacant office as member of Council. Application for half pay for Sieur de Chèvremont and a commission as second ensign in expectancy for Sieur de Repentigny. Fol. 166. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

September 24. Quebec. The same. Congés and gratuities. Fol. 171. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

The same. Hostilities among the Sioux, Sauteux, Illinois, Sakis, and Fox Indians. Other news as to the Indians of the west and south. Fol. 174. 14 pages, say 7 pp.

September 26. Quebec. The same. Sieur Dubuisson is deeply grateful for the Minister's goodness. De la Verendrye sets out to continue his explorations; news sent by him. Voyageurs in the upper country. Assistance for Lanouillier. Fol. 182. 8½ pages, say 4 pp.

September 30, Quebec. The same. Return of his nephew from Detroit with three Huron chiefs. Fol. 187. ½ p.

October 1. Quebec. The same. Advancement and decoration of officers. Details respecting several of them. Fol. 189. 5½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 5, Quebec. The same. The Indians of Michillimakinac are about to settle on the Grand River. News sent by Sieurs de Blainville and Celoron. Fol. 201. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

October 6. Quebec. The same. The Nontagués, Goyagouins, Oneyonts and Tachikarorains have come down to Montreal. They are well disposed. Fol. 204. 1½ page, say 1 p.

October 7. Quebec. The same. The Sonnontouans have not been able to come, owing to famine. Fol. 206. 1½ p.

October 8. Quebec. The same. The Hurons of Detroit have left it to him to decide their fate. Fol. 208. 1½ page, say 1 p.

May 27, Taucarois. The failure of de Bienville's expedition against the Chicachas has had a disturbing effect on the settled Indians. Fol. 214. ½ p.

April 26. List of voyageurs who were in the five boats destroyed by the Chicachas. Fol. 216. 1 p.

October 13, Quebec. De Beauharnois to Minister. Respecting application for a gratuity by Sieur de Lafontaine. Fol. 217. ½ p.

September 2, Michillimakinac. Copy of letter from M. Celoron, Commandant, to M. de Beauharnois giving news of the post of Michillimakinac. Fol. 221. 1½ page, say 1 p.

1741. M. de Beauharnois. Soldiers flogged for having over-charged billets; one of them escaped, aided by his comrades. Fol. 222. 3 pages, say 2 pp.

October 25, Quebec. The same. Application for a gratuity by Sieur de Lantagnac, one of whose daughters wished to become a nun. Fol. 228. ½ p.

October 30. Quebec. The same. List of proposed promotions among the troops. Fol. 231. 4 pages, say 3 pp.

October 30, Quebec. De Beauharnois. Asks for munitions of war. Fol. 235. ½ p.

October 31, Quebec. The same. Strongly recommends Sieur Benoist, junior, as surgeon, to succeed his father. Fol. 236. 2 pages, say 1 p.

November 1, Quebec. The same. Applications for promotion, &c. Fol. 238. 4 pages, say 2 pp.

November 2, Quebec. The same. As to Detroit. Product of trading licenses, &c. Fol. 241. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

November 2, Quebec. The same. Sieur Marin asks leave to go to France. Recommends his son for an ensigncy in reversion. Fol. 243. ½ p.

November 4, Quebec. The same. A woman belonging to the Saut stabbed by an Indian from the lake. The murderer banished. Fol. 244 1 p.

November 5. Quebec. The same. Wandering Algonquins and Nipissingues ask to be allowed to settle at Lake of Two Mountains. Fol. 247. 1½ p.

November 12, Quebec. The same. Duplicity of P. de la Richardière as to the affair of the Hurons. Fol. 249. 2 pages, say 1½ p.

Trading licenses granted in 1741. Fol. 251. 4½ pages, say 2½ pp.

July 8, Quebec. M. Hocquart to Minister. As to declaration made by Michel Tresny, captain of the vessel "Thérèse" giving details as to insults offered him by an English captain. Fols. 258 to 263. 5 pp.

September 7, Quebec. The same. Arrival of King's ship and of the Bishop of Quebec. Harvest commenced. It will be abundant and of good quality. Fol. 304. 1 p.

October 1, Quebec. The same. Cutting of timber. Fol. 309. 1 p.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Building timber. Carpenters at Quebec. The King's ship must soon bring the crew of the store ship "Le Canada;" her destination. Fol. 310. 15 pages, say 7½ pp.

October 2, Quebec. The same. List of sea-going vessels built in Canada in 1741. Fol. 323. ½ p.

October 2, Quebec. The same. Asks for a surgeon and a baker. Sieur Duplessis Fabert has been recalled from the command of Fort St. Frédérick and M. de Contrecœur succeeds him. The good of the service requires that there should be no other women in the forts but those absolutely necessary. Certain posts but little sought after by the officers; remedy for this. Fort Chambly. Fol. 324. 7½ pages, say 3½ p.

October 3, The same. Measures adopted to secure peace with the Chicachas not successful. Has no news from Louisiana. Ashes and resin. Defective flax culture. Want of cordage. Gratuity to Sieur De Boisclerc. Opening roads. Fol. 329. 9½ pages, say 4½ p.

End of Vol. 75 of "Correspondance Générale."

(NOTE A.)

(*From Archives: "Secret and Miscellaneous Papers, 1756-1761," Page* 74.)

SAMUEL WALDO TO THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

Should it be the determination of the Government that a further attempt be made for the reduction of Louisbourg, the following intimations are humbly offered, and the plans herewith presented :—

The best time for prosecuting an expedition against Cape Breton, will be by landing thereon about the latter end of April, or beginning of May, the coast being then clear of ice, the weather then good and daily growing better, and no annoyance then arising from Foggs.

Gabarus Bay, being of considerable extent, affords good and safe anchorage for ships of any burthen, and sufficient conveniencys for landing Troops, Artillery, &c., and for watering a Fleet, the French had no Fortifications or Batterys there in 1745, if any are since erected they will be of little Impediment to the landing Troops, if cover'd by a ship or two of war; from hence the approach to the Town is easy. The Transportation of Cannon and Mortars, thro' some Morasses and hilly grounds, is, by well-koawn experience, practicable by men used to the hawling heavy Bodys thro' such like bad ground, which will require large and long sleds to be made on the spot, square Fir timber to be carry'd from New England for the purpose, and some few people from thence to direct and assist in the management of this affair, and in the providing Harness and large Ropes for the men hawling the same, as it can't be effected by cattle.

The most advantageous, if not only situation, for Battery's of Cannon and Mortars for reducing Louisbourg. may be found within 200 or at most 300 paces of the Glacis, on the west end of the Town, one Battery of Cannon will be serviceable on the high Land lying North-West of the Citadel about 200 Rods or 1100 paces, and another small Battery at the Distance of about 160 Rods North-East thereof, being 280 Rods from the centre of the Town for cannonading the same and the Citadel, these two Battery's will make a cross Fire thro' the Town, distress the Inhabitants and necessitate their Reception into the Cazematts; and the soldiery will thereby be more exposed than otherwise; while the first mentioned Battery will be employed in making Breaches and a Bombardment. The Encampment of the main Body of the army may, with the greatest convenience to it, be made at fresh Water Brook, marked in the largest of the plans A, tho' for the security of the advanced works, its apprehended there may be a necessity of the Main Body being much nearer, and suitable Ground, marked B, within a Mile South-West of the Citadel may be found for it, cover'd by a rising Ground, from the cannon of the Town.

If on arrival of the Troops at Cape Breton there should be found any French ships of war in the North-West Harbour of Louisbourg, that might impede the approaches against the Town, a sunk Battery may be first made, at the distance of about 80 or 90 Rods West from the west gate of the Town, and about the same distance from the water side, in a very comodious situation for annoying if not intirely destroying such ships of war; in carrying on this work the pioneers need not be exposed to the Enemys Cannon, either from the ships or Town, to this proposed Battery marked C, no ship can approach nearer than half a mile, and not more than three ships in a line can bring their Guns to bear against any part of it, should not this Battery be effectual to the Destruction of all the ships that may anchor in the North-West Harbour (the British Forces being Master of the Field) other convenient places may be found for erecting Batteries for this purpose, in particular that before mention'd on the plan D, being about 200 rod N.-W. of the Citadel, or that marked E, being about 280 Rods from the centre of the Town.

Should a French Fleet, and a further Number of Troops arrive at Louisbourg, before His Majesty's ships and the land Forces, a sufficient Number of men, may on reasonable notice of encouragement be raised in America for this expedition. Should the whole number of French sailors do Duty ashore, its to be hoped we may have a superiority in the Field, in which case, the larger Number of French ships of war (ours being equal to them and keeping the sea) the greater will be the advantage, by having so good an opportunity of shortening the war.

To expedite the Reduction of Cape Breton, it will be very necessary to obtain possession of the Light House point, near the extremity of which its said the French have erected a Battery at or near a place, marked in the plan F, which is open to the landward, the possessing this port and erecting there a Battery, is of the greatest consequence, and deserves a considerable Force to support it; its therefore proposed that, should there be no French ships of war in the Harbour, at least 1,000 Men well appointed be destin'd for this service, and detained at Gabarus Bay, till Louisbourg is invested, and then proceed, with a suitable train, under convoy of some of the small Vessels of war, either to Great or Little Lorembec, which are distant from the Light House E. N. E., not exceeding 6 Miles, in these Rivers marked in the small plan G and H or at the entrance thereof ships of 200 to 300 Tuns may anchor. These Troops should with all expedition march from thence, with some Field pieces for the Light House point, where finding the Enemy have not quitted this Hold, they may probably by Favor of the adjoining Hills, especially that, on which the Light House stands, dislodge them, by their musketry and field pieces, if not the necessary Artillery, may be transported from Lorembec, thro' clear and open ground, marked in the same plan I, to the Light House Point, but should the Enemy have deserted that Battery, the Artillery may be transported in Boats or a small sloop to a little Bay or Cove marked on both plans K lying about 400 paces, from the spot, that will be found convenient for erecting a Battery on, in this little Bay, the New England cannon were landed during the siege in 1745.

After gaining possession of the Light House point, and transporting the Cannon thither, should the Enemy have render'd theirs unserviceable, a Battery may be very soon completed, that will enfilade the whole platform of the Island Battery, which platform is situate about 3 points more to the westward than is laid down in the larger plan, from this Battery two Cannons only can annoy the proposed works, those two, that in the year last mentioned, were employ'd for this purpose were soon silenced, oweing hereto the exposed situation of the platform, and the great success from the Bombs, a Capitulation was made within 48 hours after the Bombardment of the Island commenced: But as att all events the Island Battery should on an attempt against Louisbourg, be as early as possible reduced, some farther Methods may be taken, that may contribute thereto; its therefore proposed that a Bomb ship or two may be employ'd under cover of the Green Island, in the situation marked in the large plan L and M which are distant about half a Mile from the Island Battery; and should the platform of the said Battery be barricaded or any ways secured against the Cannon of the Light House Battery it may be greatly annoy'd by a ship of the Line lying under the last mentioned Cover marked M, and assisting in the Demolition of the Barracks and Magazine, or if it be found needfull a Battery both of Cannon and Mortars may be erected on the Green Island, by some one or other of these means, its not supposed the Island Battery can be long tenable; But should anything further be necessary towards the Reduction thereof, it may infallibly be effected by another ship or two of the Line, taking Birth in 4 fathom water at the North Easterly end of said Island, in or near the situation marked (4) where no more than the two Cannon afore mentioned, can give the least Interruption, as the ship or ships will be cover'd from any Cannon of the Town.

By reducing the Island Battery, and continuing that proposed on the Light House point, the whole Harbour will be under Command, but on the former only much Time and Blood may be saved, as Louisbourg will be utterly disabled, from making an effectual Defence.

Possibly it may be objected, that it will be very Difficult, if not impracticable to erect a Battery on the Light House point, should any Ships of War be in the Har-

Lithographed to accompany the Report on Canadian Archives for 1886, by Douglas Brymner, Archivist.

A PLAN of the CITY and HARBOUR of LOUISBURG, with the French Batteries that defended it, and those of the English, shewing that part of GABARUS BAY, in which they Landed, and the Ground on which they Encamped during the Siege in 1745.

Settlements which were destroyed May 2d on which the Garrison in y Royal Battery imediately Deserted it.

A Boom to preserve the French Ships

The Spur

Bridge

Dauphin Bastion

Dauphin Demi Bastion

Circular Battery

The Key Curtain

Battery la Grave

BEACH

POND

Bridge

Maurepas Bastion

Pond

Lime Kiln

A New Battery erected since 1748

BURYING GROUND

Bridges

General Storehouse

Fredricks Gate

Lime Kiln

Ordnance Store

The Hospital

Parade

The Nunnery

Place of Arms

King's Bastion or Citadel

Maurepas Gate

Bridge

Place of Arms

Brouillan Bastion

raised During the Siege in 1745

Small Arms Curtain

Queens Bastion

Queens gate

Princess Bastion

Pond

Place of Arms

Place of Arms

Queens Gate

Explanation

1 Glacis
2 Covert Way
3 Traverses
4 Ditch
5 Parapet
6 Rampart
7 Talus or Slope of the Rampart
8 Cazemats
9 Fortified Cazemats
10 Guard Houses
11 Governors Apartments
12 Chapel
13 Barracks
14 Pounder Magazine
15 Fortification House
16 Arsenal & Bake House

The Profile

a. Glacis
b. Banquet
c. Covert Way
d. Counterscarp
e. Ditch
f. Parapet
g. Banquet
h. Rampart
i. Talus

Scale of Feet.

200 400 600 800 1000

North East Harbor

LOUISBURG

The Royal Battery of 30 Guns Deserted by the French on the 2d of May& seized by Brigadier Waldo's Regiment on the 3d

Careening Place

Light House

Gorhams Regiment

English Battery Erected June 9th by which y Island Battery was Demolished.

North Cape

Martezans Converted into Barracks for Hales Reg.t

Tidcombs Battery which was Erected May 7th & abandoned at 2 oClock the same Night by Desertion of the Provincials

Barrasoi

HARBOR OF

Island Battery of 30 28 Pounders. In Attempting to take this Battery May 26 the English had 60 Men Killed and Drowned, and 16 taken Prisoners.

Goat or Green Island

M

L

4 Battery Erected May 16 that Rakes the West Gate & Flanks of the Citadel. Supported by Richmonds Reg.t

Trenches

City of Louisburg

Black Cape

A Piquet

Fresh Line round y.e Camp

Burr's Regiment

Willard's Regiment

Fresh Water Brook

Moulton's Regiment

Pepperil's Regiment

Moores Regiment

Gen.l Pepperil's Quarters

Flat Point Cove

Here the New England Forces Landed before the detachment from Louisburg could come round to oppose them April 30. 1745.

Flat Point

Here the British Fleet and Transports Anchored April 3d 1745 but the Forces were prevented from Landing by a detachment from Louisburg.

PART OF GABARUS BAY

White Point

45° 50'

Scale of 2 Miles

1 2

A Map of GABARUS BAY, adjoyning to Louisburg.

N.B. This Bay is so extensive that the whole British Navy may ride in it with Safety

Louisburg Harb.r

Louisburg Black.r

White Point

Flat Pt

BAY OF GABARUS

Governors Peninsula

Goutins Peninsula

Gabarus Point

Grand Cormorandure

La Guion

Scale of Miles

1 2 3

45° 50'

A PLAN of the CITY and FORTIFICATIONS, of

LOUISBURG,

from a Survey made by RICHARD GRIDLEY, Lieut. Coll. of the Train of Artillery in 1745.

This important Fortress was taken on the 17th of June 1745, after a Siege of 49 Days by Nine Regiments (that were Raised & Equiped in 30 Days in New England) and commanded by S.r Will.m Pepperill, assisted by a Fleet under the Command of Commodore Warren, with the loss of 101 Men killed and 30 that died by Sickness. This Place was afterwards restored to the French by the Treaty of Aix la Chapel.

Lith. Mortimer & Co. Ottawa.

bour of Louisbourg, to this it may be answer'd, that its probable no such ships, will at the time afore proposed be there, but should there be any they can't possibly obstruct the works without going to the Harbours mouth and being exposed to the British ships, but this can't happen, if His Majesty's Troops are as formidable as hath been proposed.

It can't reasonably be supposed that Louisbourg, by effectual measures being taken, can hold out above 14 days after being invested, but should the Siege continue a Month it will afterwards be the very best season in the year, for an Attempt upon Quebec, in which, with good Pilots, and a sufficient Force by sea, and one that can be depended on to join in Aid by Land, the wished for success may be expected.

7th November, 1757.

Endorsed :—To the Right Honble William Pitt, Esqr.
One of His Majesty's principal Secretary of State. &c. &c. &c.

Scheme for taking Louisbourg by Brigadier Waldo with two plans.

(NOTE B.)

(From Archives : Papers relating to the Stirling Peerage, page 110.)

NOVA SCOTIA.

1621. Sir William Alexander obtains a Patent to hold under the Crown of Scotland.

1630. Sells the same to Claude de la Tour a Frenchman.

1631. Lewis 13th gave the Government of Nova Scotia to Charles de St. Estina Sieur de la Tour.

1651. On the death of Lewis 13th, his son Lewis 14th being informed of the Progress and Improvements made in Accadia by the Sieur de la Tour, confirms him in the Post of Governor and Lieutenant General, and in the Property of the Lands before granted to him. (The two entries (1631 and 1651) are in the original at the end of the document. They are here put in their proper order.)

1654. Cromwell took Possession and Charles de Sieur Estina, son and heir of Claude de la Tour coming to England and making out his claim under Sir William Alexander, then Earl of Sterling, and the Crown of Scotland, Cromwell allowed it.

1656. Sept. 20th. Charles de St. Estina sold it to Sir Thomas Temple and William Crown they divide the same, Temple has the lands from Penobscott eastward so far as the River St. Lawrence.

1662. Sir Thomas Temple making out his title obtains a Patent for the Government during Life, also the sole monopoly of the Trade and Fishery for the like Term, the said Tract of Land to run 100 Leagues within Land

1670. Sir Thomas Temple surrendered the same on or about the 3rd August to the French by virtue of the Treaty of Breda in 1667, and express orders from the Earl of Arlington then Secretary of State (at which Time there was stipulated to be paid to the said Sir Thomas in Recompense of his Disbursements, &c., the sum of £16,200 sterling) which orders he for some time refused to obey, but finally comply'd tho' never convey'd his right to the same nor received the said money so stipulated or any Part thereof.

1674. Sir Thomas Temple dyes and by his last will devises the aforesaid Land to John Nelson, Esq., his nephew.

N.B.—All the above appears by the Records of the Board of Trade.

1690. April 28th. Sir William Phipps, by order of the Government of Massachusetts Bay having set forward an expedition for the reduction of this country, succeeds therein, sends away the French Garrison, administers the oath of Allegiance to as many of the French as stay behind, appoints a Governor over the same, and returns to New England the 30th of May following. The English keep Possession of it till 1697.

1697. By the Treaty of Ryswick it was restored to the French.

1710. The said land was taken from the French by her late Majesty Queen Ann's forces from Great Britain, joyned with a large number of Troops from New England under the command of General Nicholson.

1712. The said land was by the Treaty of Utrecht yielded up to Great Britain.

1730. John Nelson, Esq., sells the whole to Samuel Waldo, of Boston, in New England.

N. B.—On a Dispute with the Crown about a title (of lands) parallel to the above, the Crown after receiving the Report of the King's Attorney and Solicitor General in the year 1731, confirm the same in 1732 to the claimers. The within mentioned Samuel Waldo is now in London, and is desirous of bringing forward settlements on the said Land, whereby a strong and useful colony may be establisht

there, and serve as a curb to the growing power of the French in that Part of the World to which end he proposeth,

1. That his Majesty may graciously please to grant him a confirmation of Mr. Nelson's right (which appears by the Records of the Board of Trade) to that part of the aforesaid Tract of Land lying between the River St. Croix and St. Lawrence, and from the entrance of said Rivers to run back into the country 100 Leagues, reserving and confirming the Tract of Land granted to Colonel Hart and his associates by His Majesty in the year 1733, and all other grants that the conditions thereof has been comply'd with.

That his Majesty be pleas'd to establish a civil Government in the said country, and continue the Forces now there, being one Regiment, which are Garrison'd at Annapolis Royall and Canceau, or such Independant Companys for a few years yet to come, as his Majesty shall see meet.

The said Samuel Waldo in consideration of the Premises proposeth on his part,

1. To begin upon the Immediate settlement of the said Tract of Land by a considerable number of Familys from Switzerland, the Palatinate and other parts adjacent where he has now some contracts depending for a large number of Familys who are to settle on some Lands next adjoining Nova Scotia, which will render this settlement the more easy and secure, the first settlement to be made on or near St. Mary's Bay, which is the nearest good Land to the Fort of Annapolis Royall, by which the said settlements & the Garrison, in case of any Emergency may be mutually serviceable to each other.

2. To pay his Majesty towards the support of the Government of the said Province, and as an addition to the Revenue an acknowledgment or Quit Rent of one shilling for each and every hundred acres of Land contained within the Limitts aforesaid p. annum for ever, the said Quitrent to become payable in Ten years after taking up any of the said Lands, on such part thereof only as shall from Time to Time be so taken up.

3. To settle the number of Two Thousand Families at the least, within the term of ten years, from the date of the confirmation & establishment of a Civil Government (war excepted), and that without putting the Crown to any expence more than as before mentioned, which is an expence it has been at for above 28 years past, and without having effected the settlement of Ten Families on the whole Tract of Land.

4. To mark and lay out for his Majesty's use, as a Nursery of White Pine Trees, for ever for the service of the Royall Navy—Two Hundred Thousand Acres of Land in one or more Bodies where the same may be found most abounding with such Trees and lying as near as possible to the Sea or near some Navigable Rivers.

This Settlement or any other good one on the Sea Coast of this Colony, when completed, will ascertain the Northern & Eastern Limits of His Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of North America, and effectually secure the same from falling into the hands of the French, there being now on the said Tract of Land at Menis Chebucta & Seccanecta upwards of One Thousand Five Hundred Families of that nation, who, after many refusals, were enduced to swear Allegiance to his Majesty, their firmness to whom, there is a good reason to doubt, so that in a case of war with France, that nation, by means of those people with the assistance of their neighbouring Indians and Cape Breton, may once more become Masters of this large Province, to the great annoyance of all his Majesty's Northern Colonies, and in case of the settlement of this Tract of Land, the aforesaid Island of Cape Breton, which lies near to and within sight of a Part of the said Tract, may in case of a war be the more easily reduced, and afterwards supported by his Majesty without which it will be a scourge to all our Northern Colonies, & may entirely destroy our Fishery both on the Coasts of New England and Newfoundland.

This Country lies in a good and healthy climate, it being in the same Latitude with old France, it is enriched with a very good soil, and abounds in fine Navigable Rivers, full of Fish of various kinds as well as the Sea Coasts, and may soon become a considerable and beneficiall Colony with his Majesty's Favour & support as before mentioned.

It may soon become of great service to the Kingdom of Great Britain in taking off many of its Manufactures in Exchange for Hemp, Flax, Masts, Iron & all other Navall Stores, which this Country is very capable of producing, As well Furrs, Fish, Oyl & Whalebone, besides furnishing the Sugar Colonys with Provisions, Boards, Staves & other Necessarys. It will add to the Revenue by the Quitrents about Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, pr. annum; and add to the Honour of the Crown in extending and securing its Dominions & the Trade and Fishery of the Nation, enlargeing its number of subjects, by the Addition of Foreign Protestants from the Palatinate, Switzerland, &c., and securing its Northern Colonys and Limitts and that too with little if any expense to the Crown.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this fine Country will no longer lie unimproved and neglected, especially as the French in that neighbourhood are doing everything that is possible to extend their Dominions & settlements, & have begun to make encroachments on the English rights in the Western Parts of the Province of the Massachussetts Bay, and in the Northern Parts of Nova Scotia, as they have long done on the Fishing Ground of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, much to the prejudice of the British Trade. Such a colony as is here proposed to be erected in Nova Scotia, joyned with the other Northern Provinces, may, with the assistance of Great Britain, be able to curb the growing Power of the French in Canada or Nova France, and finally be a means for the King of Great Britain to acquire and hold the sole Sovereignty of all North America.

NOTE C.

NOTE C.

(*From Archives, Series B, Volume* 26, *page* 1.)

MÉMOIRE ou Journal sommaire du voyage de Jacques Repentigny Legardeur de saint pierre Chevalier de L'ordre Royal et Militaire de St Louis Capitaine d'une Compagnie des Troupes detachées de la Marine en Canada chargé de la decouverte de la Mer de L'Ouest. *

En consequance des ordres de Monsieur le marquis de Lajonquiere chef descadre, Gouverneur et Lieutenant General en la Nouvelle france ; je partis de Montreal le 1750. pour me rendre a ma destination de la descouverte de la mer de L'ouest.

Ma Route feut assés heureuse depuis mon depart de Montreal jusqu'a Missilimakina, ou j'arrivé le . Je ne sache point avoir d'observations à faire sur cette Route étant généralement connue.

Je ne séjourné a Missilimakina que pour donner le Temps à mes Engagés de se rafraichir, ou pour mieux dire prendre des forces. J'en partis le et me rendis sans aucun Evenement facheux au Lac de la pluye le

C'est la le premier Etablissement des postes de l'Ouest. Je dois remarquer que cette Route est des plus difficiles, et qu'il faut une pratique bien formée pour en connaitre les Chemins ; quelques mauvaix que j'Eusse lieu de me les figurer je ne peus qu'en Etre surpris. il y a trente huit portages. Le premier est de quatre Lieues, et le moindre de tous les autres d'un quart de Lieue.

Le Chemin qui me restoit n'avait rien de plus prevenant, on m'assura que celuy que j'avois à faire étoit Infiniment plus mauvaix, et d'ailleurs tres Risquable. En Effet J'ay Eu le temps d'Eprouver qu'a chaque Instant on est en danger de perdre non seulement ses vivres et ses Effets. Mais même la vie.

Des mon arrivée en ce premier poste J'assemblé tous les Sauvages, et leur fis grandement valoir la bonté que le Roy mon maitre à de les faire visiter, et pourvoir de tous leur besoins, Je me renfermé à cet Egard à ce qui mest prescrit par mon Instruction. Je feus tres bien Reçu, et a en juger par l'Exterieur de ces sauvages, ils étoient des mieux disposés pour les francois. Je ne tardé cependant pas à m'appercevoir que toutes ces Nations étoient trés derengées, et tres Impertinentes, ce qu'on ne peut attribuer qu'a la trop grande molesse qu'on à Eu pour Elles. quelques presens qu'on leur fasse, Elles ne sont point satisfaites. Elles Epuiseroient les Magasins du Roy.

Je temoigné à ces Nations combien Monsieur le General leur pere étoit peiné au Sujet de la Guerre qu'ils ne cessoient de faire aux Sioux ; que s'ils vouloient luy donner des preuves de la Soumission, et de l'obéissance qu'ils doivent à un bon pere, il faloit qu'ils dis-continuassent d'aller en party sur les Sioux, Sakis, puants, et Renards qui n'étoient pas moins chers que Eux a Onontio ; que pour concilier leurs Esprits leur pere avoit detaché M Marin ches les Sioux, et autres Nations pour les porter Egalement à la paix, et la plus parfaite union. Je leur signifié en même temps de la part de leur pere que sy malgré ses deffenses ils percistoient a faire cette Guerre, comme ils avoient deja fait, ils le metroient dans la dure necessité de les priver des Secours que les francois Introduisoient ches Eux avec bien de peine, et a Gros fraix. Je leur ajouté qu'ils ne pouvoient pas raisonabt oublier combien étoit afreuse leur misere avant qu'ils Eussent des françois.

Je feus d'abord satisfait de la Reponse de plusieurs de ces sauvages, surtout de deux considérés de ce poste. Mais le defaut de subordination parmy Eux me donna

* Il a été tué a l'affance du Baron du Dieskau En 1755. Commandt Les Sauvages.

NOTE C.

(From Archives, Series B. volume 26 page 1.)

MEMOIR *or Summary Journal of the expedition of Jacques Repentigny Legardeur de Saint Pierre, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of Saint Louis, Captain of a Company of the Troops detached from the Marine in Canada, charged with the Discovery of the Western Sea.*

In consequence of the orders of the Marquis de Lajonquière, Commodore, Governor and Lieutenant General in New France, I left Montreal the
1750, to proceed to my destination for the discovery of the Western Sea.

My journey was fortunate enough from the time of leaving Montreal till I reached Michillimakinac, where I arrived on the I do not think that any observations need be made on this road, as it is generally known.

I remained at Michillimakinac only long enough to let my people refresh themselves, or rather, to gain strength. I left there on the and reached Rainy Lake without anything unpleasant occurring.

This is the first of the western posts. I should remark that this route is of the most difficult nature; great experience is necessary to know the roads. Bad as I had imagined them, I was surprised at the reality. There are thirty-eight carrying places; the first of these is four leagues, and the least of all the others is a quarter of a league.

The remainder of the road was not more attractive; on the contrary I was assured it was infinitely worse, besides being dangerous. In fact, I had time to feel that there was the constant risk of not only losing goods and provisions but even life itself.

On my arrival at this first post, I collected all the Indians and extolled the goodness which the King, my master, had shown in sending to visit them and in providing for all their wants. In this respect I confined myself to what was prescribed in my instructions. I was very well received, and to judge by appearances, these Indians were in the best disposition towards the French. It was not long, however, till I noticed that all these natives were unsettled and very impertinent, which can be attributed only to the too great indulgence with which they have been treated. They are not satisfied whatever presents are given to them. They would exhaust the King's stores.

I testified to these natives the pain the General felt on the subject of the war they did not cease to wage against the Sioux; that if they wished to give proof of the submission and obedience they owed to a good father, they must discontinue going in bands against the Sioux, Sakis, Puants, Renards, who were no less than they to Onontio; that to conciliate their minds, their father had sent M. Marin among the Sioux, to bring them also to peace and to the most complete union. I signified to them at the same time, on behalf of their father, that if, in spite of his prohibition, they persisted in carrying on this war as they had already done, they would put him to the painful necessity of depriving them of the assistance brought among them by the French with so much difficulty and at so great an expense. I added, that they could not reasonably forget how frightful was their wretchedness before they had the French among them.

I was at first satisfied with the reply of several of these Indians, especially of two held in respect at this post, but the want of subordination among them, gave me good reason not to trust their word; the result only too fully verified this. In fact in the course of the winter of 1751, they determined to continue their war; it was not possible for me to dissuade them, on account of the great distance between them and me. I was then at the Queen's Post.

juste sujet de pas me fier à leur parole, l'Evenement ne le veriffia que trop. En Effet dans le Cours de l'hivert 1751, ils se déterminerent à continuer leur Guerre; il ne me feut pas possible de les en detourner, a cause du grand Eloignement quil y avoit d'Eux à moy. Jetois dans ce temps la au fort la Reyne.

L'Inconstence où a mieux dire l'Entetement de ces Nations Livrées a leur Caprice ne cessoit de m'occuper tres serieusement pour trouver quelque Expedient Capable de les rendre fidel et jaloux de leur promesse. Ce nêtoit cependant pas la ce qui devoit le plus m'affliger; Mais bien le manque de vivres qu'on avoit coutume de trouver dans les differents postes où je passé, c'est à dire au fort du Lac des bois et au Bas de la Rivière du 8einipik ce qui me mit dans l'absolue et Indispensable obligation de faire partir M. le Chevalier de Niverville Enseigne des troupes detachées de la Marine pour aler à la Rivière du Paskoya, ou ne pouvant se rendre en Canoe il feut obligé de cacher dans les bois une partie de ses vivres, et de mener l'autre avec luy sur des traines. il n'est point de misere qu'il n'éprouvat: n'ayant point de vivres il était exposé tous les jours luy et sa troupe à mourir de faim, n'ayant que L'Indigente Ressource pendant l'hivert, de quelques poissons. C'est ainsy qu'il se soutint jusqu'au printemps que la peche feut plus aisée et plus abondante.

Je ne feus pas plus heureux que luy J'Eprouvois la meme disette de vivres. J'Envoyay une partie de mes Gens dans les bois avec les sauvages, ce qui neanmoins ne me garantit pas d'un jeune tres Rigide qui derongea sy fort ma santé, que je feus hors d'Etat de Rien Entreprendre pour remplir ma mission. Mais mes forces me l'Eussent-Elles permis. la Guerre que toute ces Nations avoient Contre les hyactchéjlini, Les Brochets et Gros Ventres auroit Eté un obstacle insurmontable. Je vis donc que pour travailler fructueusement à la decouverte qui m'est confiée et avoir un passage Libre, il Etoit Essentiel de faire faire la paix Entre ces differentes Nations, à quoy je m'appliqué pendant le Cours de l'hivert. Je me servis des prisonniers nouvellement arrivés, que je renvoyay à leur village du Consentement des Christinaux et assenibouel. Lesquelles prisonniers j'avois chargés d'une parole de ma part pour leur Nation. Cette parole Eut tout le succès que je pouvois en désirer. Les mêmes prisonniers revinrent avec les principaux chefs de leur Nation. Je tins conseil avec Eux, et les autres Nations. J'Eux le Bonheur de sy bien les tourner qu'ils se jurerent les uns et les autres quils vivroient desormais come des veritables freres et que leur Cœurs seroient sy bien unis qu'ils nenformeroient plus qu'un. Je ne dois pas dissimuler que cette paix doit bien moin Etre attribuée à mes petits Talens, qu'aux presens que je feus obligé de faire pour apuyer et donner de la vigeur à mes paroles.

Le R. P. Lamorenerie de la Compie de Jesus qui avoit Eté destiné pour faire Campagne avec moy fatigué des misères dont je n'avois peu le metre à l'abry prit le party de sen Retourner à Missilimakina le son départ m'auroit Eté moins sensible sjl M'avoit Eté possible ou à mieux dire si JEusse pu me flatter de luy procurer une vie moins dure. Je pense qu'il n'oubliera point cette Caravane et qu'il ne m'agreera pour son Compagnon de voyage qu'a une meilleure Enseigne. Je ne puis parler de ses Travaux, jl ne prit point hauteur ny ne fit aucune remarque, il est vray quil Etait party sans le mo ndre jnstrument de mathématique, ce à quoy je ne m'attendois pas. Jl feut aussy hors d'Etat de faire aucuns progres au Sujet de la Religion, parce qu'il ne scauroit parler aucune Langue Sauvage, et que d'ailleurs son Eloquence et sa piété n'auraient point Eté capables d'Eclairer des Barbares Endurcis dans leur aveuglement.

Je reviens à M. le Chevalier de Niverville, Lors quil partit je promis à toutes les Nations qu'il froit faire un Etablissement à trois cens Lieues plus haut que celuy du paskoya. Je convins avec toutes ces Nations qu'elles se réuniroient à moy dans ce nouveau poste pour de la m'accompagner jusques où il seroit possible de pénetrer, bien Résoleu de pousser bien avant mes découvertes. Je n'avois à craindre que d'aboutir du côté de la Baye d'hudson, ce que je me proposois grandement d'Eviter en me jettant à L'Ouest pour trouver les sources de la Rivière du Missoury dans l'Espoir qu'elles me conduiroient à quelques Rivières qui auroient leurs cours dans la

The inconstancy, or rather, obstinacy of these Nations, in yielding to their caprices, has seriously engaged my attention, so as to discover some expedient capable of rendering them faithful to, and jealous of their promises. That was not, however, what most annoyed me, but rather the want of provisions, which were usually found at the different posts which I visited, that is, at the fort in the Lake of the Woods, and at the lower part of the Winnipeg river, which made it absolutely and indispensably necessary to dispatch the Chevalier de Niverville, Ensign of the troops detached from the Marine, to the river Paskoya, where, not being able to go in a canoe, he was obliged to *cache** one part of his provisions in the woods, and bringing the other with him on tobogans. There was no misery which he did not experience; having no food he and his party were every day exposed to the risk of dying from hunger, having only the wretched resource of a few fish during the winter. It was in this way he supported himself till Spring, when fishing became easier and the fish more abundant.

I was not more fortunate than he. I experienced the same scarcity of food. I sent a part of my people into the woods with the Indians, which, however, did not guarantee me against a very rigorous fast. This so greatly injured my health that I was not in a condition to undertake anything towards fulfilling my mission. But even if my strength admitted, the war which all these Nations engaged in against Hyactchéjlini, the Brochets and the Gros Ventres, would have been an insurmountable obstacle. I saw then that to labour successfully towards the discovery entrusted to me, and to have free passage, it was essential to bring about a peace among these different Nations. To this I applied myself during the winter. I made use of the newly arrived prisoners, whom I sent back to their village, with the consent of the Christinaux and Assinipoëls. These prisoners I had charged with a speech from me to their Nation. This speech had all the success I could desire. The same prisoners returned with the principal Chiefs of their Nation. I held a Council with them and the other Nations, and had the happiness to turn them so well that they swore to one another that they would henceforth live like true brothers, and that their hearts would be so closely united that they would form but one heart. I should not conceal that this peace was less to be attributed to my small talents, than to the presents which I was obliged to make to support and give vigour to my words.

The Reverend Father Lamorenerie, of the Company of Jesus, who had been intended to make the campaign with me, worn out with the wretchedness from which I was not able to shield him, chose to return to Michillimakinak on the

I would have felt his departure less sensibly had it been possible, or rather, had I been able to flatter myself that I could procure him a life of less hardship. I think that he will not forget this caravan, and that he will accept me as his travelling companion only under better auspices. I can say nothing of his labours. He took no altitudes and made no observations. It is true he had left without the least mathematical instrument, which I did not expect. Nor was he in any condition to make any progress in the subject of religion, as he could speak no Indian language, and besides, his eloquence and piety would not have been capable of enlightening barbarians hardened in their blindness.

To return to M. de Niverville. When he left I promised to all the nations that he would go and make an establishment at three hundred leagues higher than that of Paskoya. I agreed with all these nations that they should reunite with me at this new post, from thence to accompany me as far as it was possible to penetrate, being determined to push my discoveries well in advance. I had only to fear landing at Hudson's Bay, which I had fully determined to avoid by turning to the west, in order to find the sources of the Missouri river, in the hope that they would lead me to some rivers having their course in the part to which I sought to penetrate. Without this I felt that it would be impossible to penetrate further, owing to the difficulty in transporting the munitions and food which were indispensable for such an enterprise, which showed me that the plans of the late M. de Laverendrie were not well laid, it not

*A term still used for storing part of the provisions of exploring or hunting parties.

partie ou je cherche à penetrer, sans quoi je sentirois bien quil seroit jmpossible de penetrer plus avant par la difficulté du Transport des munitions et vivres jndispensables pour une pareille Entreprise. Ce qui me fit connoitre que les projets de feu M. de Laverendrie* n'étoient pas bien solides, n'étant pas possible de Reussir par d'autre voye que cela du Missoury, par ou on parviendroient à joindre quelque Nation policée, Mais qui ne seroit jamais autre que des Espagnols dont on n'jgnore peut Etre pas les Etablissements.

L'ordre que j'avois donné à M. le Chevalier de Niverville d'aller Etablir un fort à trois cens Lieues plus haut que celuy de Paskoya feut executé le 29 May 1751, jl fit partir dix hommes en deux canoes Lesquels Remontèrent la Rivière du paskoya jusqu'aux Montagnes des Roches, ou jls firent un bon fort que je nommé Le fort Lajonquiere, et un amas considerable de vivres, en attendant l'arrivée de M. de Niverville qui devoit partir un mois après Eux, ce qu'il ne peut faire à cause d'une grande maladie quil Eut. Japris par les hommes Revenues de Son fort quil ny avoit pas à Esperer quil se relevat de cette maladie, a quoy j'ajouté foy ses forces ne luy ayant pas permis de m'Ecrire un seul mot.

La Maladie de M. le Chevalier de Niverville mobligea d'aller moy meme au grand portage pour faire conduire avec seuretté les effets, et munitions de mes postes Je feus de Retour au fort La Reyne le 7 8bre 1751. Jy restay jusqu'au 14 9bre à m'arrenger pour aler rejoindre a M. le Chevalier de Niverville comme j'en Etois convenu avec luy. Je me mis donc en chemin pour me rendre au fort Lajonquiere, et suivre ma decouverte, qui a fait, je puis le dire mon objet Essentiel. Je fesois ma Route de la meilleure Grace, et tout semblait saccorder pour favoriser mes desirs, lors que je rencontré le deux francois avec quatre Sauvages qui venoient m'jnformer de la continuation de la Maladie de M. de Niverville, et par Surcroit de malheur et de Trahison que les assenibouels avoient fait aux yhatché jllini qui devoient Etre mes conducteurs jusques ches les Kinouge8ilini. voicy l'effet de cette trahison. Les Assenibouels allant ches les francois Nouvellement Etablis aux Montagnes des Roches y trouvèrent les Jhatche8ilini au nombre de quarante à quarante cinq Cabanes jls Renouvelèrent la paix qu'ils setoient jurés l'hivert precedent, (et qui Etoit le fruit de mes travaux) en se donnant Reciproquement le Calumet qui en est le simbole. Pendant cinq jours ils se regalerent Entre Eux, au bout duquel temps les Assenibouels se voyant beaucoup plus nombreux que les autres, firent mains basses sur Eux, et jl n'est pas fait mention qu'il setoit sauvé personne que quelques femmes et enfens, quils amenerent prisonniers. Cet Evenement facheux derengea totalement mes projets, et me contraignit malgré moy a Relacher. C'est à quoy on doit s'attendre (Reflexion peu consolente) quand on est obligé de se servir de ces sortes de Nations. Voila trente six ans que je suis parmy les Sauvages, Mais je n'en ay jamais veu qui Egalent en perfidie ceux en question. Les autres nations en ont même horreur.

Dans l'jmpossibilité de continuer ma decouverte je m'attaché à prendre autant de connoissance quon le peut des sauvages qui ont le plus d'Experience pour scavoir sjl ny avoit point quelque Rivière qui menat autre part qu'a la Baye dhudson, jls me dirent d'abord quils nen connoissoient aucune. Cependant un vieux Sauvage de la Nation des Kinongé8ilini m'assura que depuis très peu de temps jl setoit fait un Etablissement qui est très Eloigné de ches Eux, ou jls vont en traite, que les marchandises quils en apportent sont presque semblables à celles de Canada; que ce ne sont point absolument des anglois, qu'il pense plutot que ce sont des francois, Mais qui ne sont point tout a fait sy blancs que nous; que la Route quils prenent pour aler ches Eux, est droit au Soleil couchant du mois de Juin que j'ai extimé au Ouest Nord Ouest.

Je mis tout en usage pour determiner ce Sauvage à aller dans cet Etablissement avec deux Cristinaux que j'engagé pour ly accompagner et Reconoitre la Route. Je leur donné une Lettre pour le Commandant de ce Poste, ou il m'assura qu'il y en avoit un je leur promis une bone recompense, sils m'apportoient une Reponse a ma Lettre, ou quelque autre preuve de leur Exactitude, jls m'assurerent qu'aux premières Glaces Jaurois lieu d'Etre content, ce dont j'osois me flatter, parce qu'il est très cer-

* ch. de St. Louis es capitaine dans nos trouppes.

being possible for them to succeed except by way of the Missouri, by which some settled nation might be reached, which could be no other than the Spaniards, whose settlements must have been known.

The order which I gave to the Chevalier de Niverville, to establish a post three hundred leagues above that of Paskoya, was executed on the 29th May, 1751. He sent off ten men in two canoes, who ascended the river Paskoya as far as the Rocky Mountains, where they made a good fort, which I named Fort Lajonquière, and a considerable store of provisions, in expectation of the arrival of M. deNiverville, who was to set out a month after them, but was prevented by a serious illness. I was informed by the men who returned from his fort that they had no hope of his recovery, a statement to which I give credit, his strength not allowing him to write me a single word.

The illness of Chevalier Niverville obliged me to go myself to the Great Carrying Place to have the goods and munitions for my posts brought safely. I was, on my return, at the Queen's Post on the 7th October, 1751. I remained there till the 14th November, to arrange for going to meet Chevalier de Niverville, as agreed with him. I was then on the road to Fort Lajonquière, and to pursue my discoveries, which was, I may say, my essential object. I was proceeding on my way with the greatest cheerfulness, and everything seemed to concur in favouring my wishes, when on the I met two Frenchmen, with four Indians, who were coming to inform me of the continued illness of M. de Niverville, and, as an addition to the misfortune, of the treason of the Assinipoëls towards the Yhatchélini, who were to be my guides as far as to the Kinougeouilini. This is the result of the treason. The Assinipoëls going to where the French were newly established at the Rocky Mountains, found the Yhatchélini there to the number of forty to forty-five cabins. They renewed the peace to which they had sworn during the preceding winter (which was the fruit of my labours), by giving reciprocally to each other the Calumet, of which it is the symbol. For five days they were feasting together, at the end of which time, the Assinipoëls, seeing that they were much more numerous than the others, slaughtered them, and no mention is made of a single person saved, except a few women and children whom they carried off as prisoners. This unfortunate event totally deranged my plans, and compelled me, most unwillingly, to abandon them. This is what must be expected (not a very consoling reflection) when that kind of nation is to be made use of. I have been thirty-six years among the Indians, but I have never seen any who equal in perfidy those in question. The other nations have the same dread of them.

Seeing the impossibility of continuing my search, I set myself to obtain as much knowledge as possible from the most experienced Indians, to find out if there were not some river which led elsewhere than to Hudson Bay. At first they said they knew of none. However, an old Indian of the Nation of the Kinougéouilini assured me that a short time before an establishment had been made at a great distance from them, where they go to trade; that the merchandise brought there is almost similar to that of Canada; that they are not absolute English; he rather thinks they are French, but they are not altogether so white as we are; that the road they take to go to them is directly towards where the sun sets in the month of June, which I have estimated to be West-North-West.

I made use of every means to determine this Indian to go to the settlement with two Cristinaux, whom I engaged to accompany him and find out the road. I gave them a letter for the Commandant of the Post, where he assured me there was one. I promised them a good reward if they brought any answer to my letter, or some other proof of their correctness. They assured me that on the arrival of the first ice, I should have reason to be satisfied, of which I ventured to flatter myself, because it is very certain that there is a civilized nation in the settlement of which this Indian told me. The English are not ignorant of it, and I have myself seen the horses and saddles which the Indians obtain there. But it is impossible to penetrate to that settlement just now, seeing that the journey can only be made by land across the

tain quil a une Nation policée dans l'Etablissement dont ce Sauvage me parla. Les Anglois nen Ignorent pas, et jay veu moy même les Chevaux et les Selles que les Sauvages en tirent. Mais jl est quand apresent jmpossible de penetrer dans cet Etablissement, attendue qu'on ne peut y aller que par terre a travers des preries, e portant Ses Vivres, et qu'on ne peut Eviter une jnfinité de Nations plus Sauvages qu'on ne scauroit s'jmaginer desquelles on a tout a craindre.

Je ne dois pas laisser jgnorer qu'il est tres difficile de se servir des Sauvages de ces Cantons cy pour la decouverte dont je suis chargé, parce que les Anglois quils craignent les Invitent à faire la Guerre aux Nations qui ne vont point en Commerce ches Eux, ce qui sera toujours un tres grand obstacle pour pouvoir penetrer plus loin. Je ne puis neanmoins disconvenir que ces Sauvages qui forment un Corps de cinquante mil hommes et plus portant les armes aiment d'Inclination les francois, mais jls craignent beaucoup plus les Anglois, et ont même la Legerité d'ajouter foy a tout ce quils leur predisent de funeste, en voicy une petite preuve. Les Anglois fachés de n'avoir pas Eu quantité de peleteries à la Baye dhudson Envoyerent des Coliers à ces Sauvages pour leur deffendre, sous peine de perir, den porter ailleurs que ches Eux, a quoy n'ayant pas obey, et étant mort Environ huit cens personnes dun Rhume, jls feurent tous saisis de peur, et se dirent les uns autres que le Manitou (c'est à dire le Diable) setoit vengé à la priere des Anglois.

Je ne manqué point de dire aux Cristinaux qui sont les mobiles de tous ces continents que sjls continuoient d'ajouter foy aux sortileges des Anglois, Monsieur le General leur pere Les abandonneroit, ne voulant pas avoir des Enfens Insensés qui Ecoutent d'autre voix que la siene quelques vives que feussennt mes Expressions à cet Egard je ne m'apperceus que trop que je ne pouvois faire fonds sur les promesses de ces sauvages. En effet ceux que j'avois depeché pour porter ma Lettre au Commandant du nouvel Etablissement dont jay parlé ne sont plus Revenus. Et je n'ay même pas Eu de leur nouvelles.

J'avois Eu grande attention de faire metre dans le meilleur Etat tous les forts qui metoient confiés, et dy placer des personnes de confiense au desu de mon jnstruction. J'avois Eu le plaisir de Reparer moy-même le fort La Reyne, sans m'attendre à l'avanture dont je vais parler.

Le vers neuf heures du matin je mé trouvé dans ce fort avec cinq françois. J'avois Envoyé le surplus de mes Gens consistent à quatorse personnes chercher des vivres dont je manquois depuis plusieurs jours. Jetois tranquille dans ma chambre lors quil Entra dans mon fort deux cens assenibouels tous armés, ces sauvages se disperserent en un jnstant dans toutes les maisons, plusieurs entrerent ches moy sans Etre armés, Les autres resterent dans le fort mes Gens vinrent m'avertir de la contenance de ces sauvages. Je coureus à Eux. je leur dis vertement quils étoient bien hardis de venir en foule chés moy armés. L'un deux me répondit en Cristinaux qu'ils venoient pour fumer. Je leur dis que ce n'étoit pas de la façon dont jls devoient s'y prendre, et quils eussent à se retirer sur le champ. Je creus que la fermetté avec laquelle Je leur parlé les avoit un peu intimidés, surtout ayant mis à la porte quatre de ces sauvages les plus résoleus, sans qu'ils Eussent dit un seul mot, Je feus tout de suite ches moy, Mais dans le moment un soldat vint m'avertir que le Corps de Garde Etoit plein de ces sauvages, et qu'ils s'étoient rendeus maitres des armes. Je me hatté de me rendre au Corps de Garde. Je fis demander à ces sauvages par un Cristinaux qui me servoit d'Jnterprete qu'elles Etoient leur vues, et pendant ce temps la je me disposois au Combat avec ma faible troupe, mon Interprete qui me trahissoit me dit que ces sauvages n'auroient aucun mauvaix dessein, et dans la minutte un Orateur Assenibouels qui n'avoit cessé de me faire de belles harangues dit à mon Interprete que malgré luy sa nation vouloit me tuer et piller. A peine Eus-je penetré dans leur résolution, que j'oublié quil falloit prendre les Armes, je me saisis d'un tison de feu ardent, j'enfoncé la porte de la poudriere, je defoncé un Baril de poudre sur lequel je promené mon tison, en faisant dire à ces sauvages, d'un ton assuré, que je nes perirois point par leur mains, et qu'en mourent J'aurois la Gloire de leur faire à tous subir mon même sort. Ces sauvages virent plutot mon tison, et mon Baril de poudre deffonsé quils n'Entendirent mon Interprete jls volerent tous à

prairies and carrying provisions, and that there can be no avoiding an infinity of Nations more savage than can be imagined, from whom there is everything to fear.

I must not conceal that it is very difficult to make use of the Indians of these quarters for the discovery with which I am entrusted, because the English, whom they fear, incite them to make war on the Nations who do not trade with them ; this will always be a great obstacle to penetrating farther. I cannot, however, deny that these Indians, who form a body of upwards of fifty thousand men bearing arms, prefer the French from inclination, but fear the English much more, and have even the weakness to give credence to all their predictions of evil. Here is a slight proof of this : The English, annoyed at not receiving a large amount of furs at Hudson's Bay, sent collars to the Indians, forbidding them, under penalty of dying, to carry the furs elsewhere than to them. Not having done so, and about eight hundred of them having died from a cold, they were all seized with fright, and told one another that the Manitou (that is the Devil), had wreaked vengeance on them in answer to the prayer of the English.

I did not fail to tell the Christinaux, who are the moving spirits of all these Continents, that if they continued to give credit to all the witchcrafts of the English, the General, their father, would abandon them, not wishing to have foolish children who listened to other voices than his. However warm might be my expressions in this respect, I saw only too well that I could place no reliance on the promises of these Indians. In fact, those whom I despatched with my letter to the new settlement of which I have spoken, have not returned, and I have not even had news of them.

Great attention has been necessary on my part to have all the forts entrusted to me put in the best condition, and to place in them, according to instructions, trustworthy persons. I had the pleasure of myself repairing the Queen's Post, without expecting the following adventure.

On the . , about nine o'clock in the morning, I was at this post with five Frenchmen. I had sent the rest of my people, consisting of fourteen persons, to look for provisions, of which I had been in need for several days. I was sitting quietly in my room, when two hundred Assinipoëls entered the fort, all of them being armed. These Indians scattered immediately all through the house; several of them entered my room, unarmed; others remained in the fort. My people came to warn me of the behaviour of these Indians. I ran to them and told them sharply that they were very forward to come to my house in a crowd, and armed. One of them answered in Christinaux, that they came to smoke. I told them that that was not the proper way to take, and that they must retire at once. I believe that the firmness with which I spoke somewhat intimidated them, especially as I had put four of the most resolute out of the door, without them saying a word. I went at once to my room, but at that very moment, a soldier came to tell me that the guard house was full of these Indians, who had taken possession of the arms. I ran to the guard house and demanded from them, through a Christinaux, who was in my service as interpreter, what were their views. During this time I was preparing to fight them with my weak force. My interpreter, who betrayed me, said that these Indians had no bad intentions, at the very time an Assinipoël orator, who had been constantly making fine speeches to me, had told the interpreter, that in spite of him, his nation would kill and rob me. I had scarcely made out their intentions, than I forgot it was necessary to take the arms from them. I seized hold of a blazing brand, broke in the door of the powder magazine, knocked down a barrel of powder, over which I passed the brand, telling the Indians in an assured tone, that I expected nothing at their hands, and that in dying I would have the glory of subjecting them to the same fate. No sooner had the Indians seen my lighted brand and my barrel of powder with its head staved in, and heard my interpreter, than they all fled out of the gate of the fort, which they damaged considerably in their hurried flight. I soon gave up my brand, and had nothing more urgent to do than to close the gate of the fort.

la porte du fort, qu'ils Ebranlerent considérablement, tant jls sortoient avec precipitation. J'abandonné bien vite mon tison, et n'Eus rien de plus pressé que d'aller fermer la porte de mon fort.

Le peril dont je metois heureusement delivré, en me mettant en danger de perir moy même, me laissoit une grande Inquietude pour les quatorse hommes que j'avois Envoyé chercher des vivres, je fis bon quart sur mes Bastions. Je ne vis plus d'ennemis, et sur le soir mes quatorse hommes arriverent sans avoir Eu aucune mauvaise rencontre.

Je passé le reste de l'hivert tranquilement dans mon fort. Des le petit printemps jl arriva une Bande d'assenibouels autres que ceux qui avoient medité ma perte, qui me prièrent jnstament de les Ecouter, ce que je leur accordé jls me firent de grandes et Longues harengues qui tendoient à obtenir la Grace de leur frères. Je leur répondis que je netois point partie capable pour la leur accorder, quils avoient Monsieur le General pour pere, qui m'avoit Envoyé à Eux, que je luy rendrois Compte de tout, et qu'il veroit ce qu'il auroit à faire, quils pouvoient neanmoins Etre assurés que bien loin de leur faire la peine qu'ils mériteroient, je porterois au contraire leur pere à les pardonner persuadé de la sincérité de leur repentir. Come jetois sur mon depart pour le Grand portage, et qu'après ce qui setoit passé, jl n'auroit pas été prudent de laisser des françois dans ce fort, je le recommandé à ces sauvages qui me promirent d'en avoir grand soin.

J'arrivé heureusement au Grand portage le vivres et munitions et feus de retour le a la Rivière Rouge, ou je feus contraint d'hiverner, parce que j'apris que quatre jours après mon départ du fort La Reyne, les mêmes sauvages auxquels je l'avois recommandé y auroient mis le feu.

J'avois toujours l'attention que je devois pour trouver quelque occasion favorable pour faire conclure la paix Entre les Cristinaux et les Sioux, mais bien loin de trouver cette occasion le Coup que les Sioux avoient fait sur les Cristinaux le m'etoit vn grand Empechement à mes vues. M. Marin fils Comendant aux Sioux n'etoit pas moins occupé que moy de cette paix, jl m'Ecrivit le 29 fevrier dernier que les Sioux des Rivières et des bois étoient fort en peine, et ne cessoient de craindre que les Cristinaux ne feussent se venger sur Eux du Coup en question, quoy quils n'en feussent point les autheurs, mais bien les Sioux des preries; que ces Sioux désiroient avoir une Entrevue avec les Cristinaux, auxquels ils étoient résolues de se joindre pour aler en Guerre sur les Sioux des preries qui ne cessoient de faire coup sur eux, et leur enlevoient mêmes leur femmes; que pour cet Effet jl meneroit plusieurs Chefs de cette Nation à Missilimakina, ou jl m'jnvitoit a mener Egalement avec moy des Chefs Cristinaux. Cette Lettre me parvint le 26 May, au bas de la Riviere 8nipik, Elle me fit un plaisir Extreme, d'autant mieux que le Sioux des preries qui ont fait Coup n'on jamais de francois parmy eux, et que par consequent jls doivent peu nous jnteresser, je communiqué cette Lettre aux Cristinaux dans un Conseil que je tins avec Eux, et je determiné cette Nation à me confier trois de leurs Chefs pour venir en députation à Missilimakina.

Le je Receus par des 8echkameka8ejlini la Lettre dont Monsieur le marquis DuQuesne mon General m'honnore le 25 août 1752. La joye que je ressentis de son heureuse arrivée ne tarda pas à a penetrer jusqu'au Cœur des Sauvages. Ce ne feurent que festins et Cris de joye. Je leur signifié mot à mot les Respectables Intentions du General jls les Receurent avec la soumission la plus parfaite, et me promirent d'une commune voix de sy conformer.

Tant qu'à moy jaloux, comme je dois l'Etre d'Executer tout ce que mon General me prescrit, et de ne pas outre passer ses ordres: Jay devers moy la satisfaction de n'avoir pas fait un sol de depense au Roy, et quoique jaye donné beaucoup plus au Sauvages, que les presents que feu M. le marquis de Lajonquiere m'avoient fait remettre pour Eux, Monsieur le marquis du Quesne ne sera point jmportuné par un seul de mes Certificats, en tout Cas je les desavoue des apresent, et declare avec toute la sincerité dont je suis capable que je n'embitione point d'autre fortune que la puissante protection de mon General, et de n'être point oublié dans ses Graces.

Le 10 juillet je trouvé sur mon passage au Lac des bois deux Cristinaux qui étaient depuis longtemps Esclaves ches les Sioux des Rivières et des Lacs, que ceux

The danger from which I had happily extricated myself at the risk of losing my own life left me very uneasy respecting the fourteen men I had sent to look for food. I placed a good guard in the bastions. I saw no more of the enemy and towards evening my fourteen men arrived without meeting anything untoward.

I passed the rest of the winter quietly in my fort. Early in spring there arrived a band of Assinipoëls, different from those who had planned my destruction, who earnestly begged me to listen to them, to which I consented. They made long and great harangues for the purpose of obtaining pardon for their brothers. I answered that I was not the person who could grant it, that they had the General for their father who had sent me to them; that I rendered him an account of everything and that he would see what was to be done; that they might be assured, however, that very far from bringing on them the punishment they deserved, that I would on the contrary urge their father to pardon them, being persuaded of the sincerity of their repentance. As I was on the eve of setting out for the Great Carrying place, and believing from what had taken place that it would not be prudent to leave Frenchmen in that fort, I recommended it to these Indians who promised to take great care of it.

I arrived safely at the Great Carrying place on the I set out again immediately with provisions and munitions, and on my return was on the at the Red River, where I was compelled to winter, having learned that four days after leaving the Queen's Post, the very Indians to whose care it was recommended, had set it on fire.

I still continued to watch, as was my duty, for a favourable opportunity to bring about a peace between the Christinaux and the Sioux, but far from finding this opportunity, the attack which the Sioux had made on the Christinaux on the was a great hindrance to the carrying out of my views. M. Marin, the younger, commanding the Sioux, was not less anxious than myself regarding this peace. He wrote me on the 29th February last, that the River and Wood Sioux were in great trouble, and in constant fear that the Christinaux would revenge themselves for the attack in question, although they had not been the authors of it, but the Prairie Sioux; that these Sioux desired to have an interview with the Christinaux with whom they had resolved to join for the purpose of going to war with the Prairie Sioux, who constantly attacked them, even carrying off their women; that with this object he would bring several chiefs of that nation to Michillimakinak, to which he invited me to bring Christinaux Chiefs. This letter reached me on the 26th May, at the lower part of the River Winnipeg. It gave me extreme pleasure which was so much the greater, as the Prairie Sioux have never Frenchmen among them, and consequently can possess little interest for us. I communicated this letter to the Christinaux in a Council which I held with them and I persuaded that nation to entrust me with three of their chiefs to go as a deputation to Michillimakinak.

On the I received by the Ouechkameka Ouejline, the letter with which the Marquis Du Quesne, my General, honours me, on the 25th August, 1752. The joy which I felt at its arrival was not long in reaching the hearts of the Indians. There were nothing but feasting and cries of joy. I signified to them, word by word, the kindly intentions of the General; they received them with the most perfect submission and with one voice promised to conform to them.

Jealous as I am and as I ought to be, for the execution of all that the General prescribes, and of not over-stepping his orders, I have also the satisfaction of not having incurred a sou of expense to the King, and although I have given much more to the Indians than the presents which the late Marquis de Lajonquière had sent to me for them, the Marquis Du Quesne will not be annoyed with a single certificate from me. In any case, I disown them from the present time, and declare with all the sincerity of which I am capable that I aim at no other fortune than the powerful protection of the General, and of not being left out of his good graces.

On the 10th of July, I found on my passage to the Lake of the Woods, two Christinaux, who were for a long time slaves among the River and Lake Sioux, whom

cy avoient renvoyé aux Cristinaux, pour preuve de l'Ennuie Extreme qu'ils ont de bien vivre avec Eux, et pour les conduire à un Rendes-vous dans le Cas que les Deputés des deux Nations ne peussent se joindre a Missilimakina.

Je partis de la Rivière Rouge le avec les trois Deputés Cristinaux pour me rendre au Grand portage, et de la a Missilimakina M. de Niverville me joignit le a jl me rendit Compte quil avoit appris dans l'Etablissement qu'il avoit fait faire proche des Montagnes de Roche qu'un party de Sauvages qui aloient en Guerre firent rencontre *d'une Nation qui Etait chargée de Castor qui aloit par une Rivière qui sort des Montagnes de Roche, en traite chés des francois qui avoient leur premier Etablissement dans une Isle Eloignée d'une tres petite distence sur la terre, ou jl y a un grand magasin, que lors quils y arrivent jls font des signaux, quon vient à Eux pour traiter leur Castor, et qu'en Echange on leur donne des Couteaux, quelques Lances, Mais point d'armes à feu, qu'on leur vent aussy des chevaux avec des selles, qui les metent a couvert de la fleche quand ils vont en Guerre. Ces Sauvages assurerent que les traiteurs n'etoient point des Anglois, et même le Rum de vent de l'Etablissement est Ouest sur Ouest qui ne peut absolument leur apartenir. Le Raport que le d. ch. de Niverville me confirme tout ce que le vieux sauvage de la Nation kinongé 8jlini me dit.*

Les connoissances que jay acquis dans mon voyage, les conferences que j'ay eu avec toutes les differentes Nations, et ce que jay veu par moy même. Tout le Reunit pour me faire Conclure que je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible de penetrer plus avant que je lay fait, à cause de la Guerre que toutes les Nations de ce continent se font, dans laquelle les Anglois les Entretiennent, ce qui leur est très aisé en etant crains à un tel point que leur menaces seulement sont capables de leur faire tout Entreprendre. Ces menaces consistent, come je lay dit, en des fables ou pressentiments pour l'avenir qui n'ont pas à la verité le sens commun, Mais que malheureusement toutes ces Nations croyent avec autant de fermetté que nous croyons à tous les articles de notre Religion jl est donc Evident que tant que ces sauvages auront commerce avec les Anglois, jl ny a pas lieu de se flatter de parvenir à la découverte de la mer de L'Ouest. Je crois même pouvoir dire sans trop hazarde qu'ils sont les autheurs Indirectes de la mauvaise volonté des sauvages principalement de mon aventure, syl ny avoit point d'Etablissement Anglois à la Baye dhudson, tout seroit aisé, Mais tant que ces Etablissements subsisteront tout sera difficile. En cas de Rupture Entre les deux Couronnes jl seroit Essentiel de faire la Conquette de la Baye dhudson qui nous hôte beaucoup plus de peleteries, et de Castors, que tous les postes de la Colonie nen font rentrer. Sy javois le bonheur d'Etre dans la suite chargé de cette Expédition les connoissances que j'ay me seroient d'un grand secours, et me donneroient lieu d'Espérer de remplir ma mission à la satisfaction de mon General.

Nous arrivâmes le 9 août a ou je trouvé M. le Chevalier de La Corne Capne qui me dit d'abord que M. Marin Lieutenant fils setoit rendeu a Missilimakina avec chefs Sioux, et que n'ayant peu attendre mon arrivée, jl en Etoit party pour se rendre à son poste de la Baye des puant avec les d. chefs, lesquels en partant avoient donné un Rendes-vous aux Cristinaux par une parole qu'ils remirent à M. de La Corne, ce qui m'engagea à renvoyer mes Deputés dont M. le chev. de La Corne se chargea. Je ne doute point que actuellement ces deux Nations ne vivent en paix, et ne s'unissent pour aler en Guerre sur les Sioux des preries. Jay oublié de remarquer que les Sioux des Rivières et des Lacs avant de partir, avoient envoyé deux Cristinaux qu'ils detenaient depuis ches les Cristinaux pour preuve de leur bone volonté.

En vertu de lordre de Monsieur le marquis du Quesne notre General je remis à M. de La Corne* le commendement de tous les postes qui m'ont Eté confiés. Jeus une tres longue conference avec luy. Je luy donné tous les Ecclaircissements qui dependoient de moy, après quoy nous nous separames. J'arrivé apres avoir Eu bien de la misere à Montreal le je partis de Montreal le et j'arrivé le a Quebec, ou jay Eu l'honneur de faire ma Reverence tres humble a Monsieur le Marquis Du Quesne et de luy remettre le present journal signé Le Gardeur de St. pierre.

August 1752. Journal de Monsieur St. Pierre employé à la Decouverte de la mer du Ouest.

* il a pery dans Le transport L'auguste sur Lisle Cap Breton En 1761.

these had sent back to the Christinaux, as a proof of the strong desire they had to live on good terms with them, and to guide them to a meeting place, should the deputies from the two nations not be able to meet at Michillimakinak.

I left the Red River on the with the three Christinaux deputies to go to the Great Carrying place, and from thence to Michillimakinak. M. de Niverville joined me on the to the He gave me an account of what he had learned at the settlement he had made near the Rocky Mountains, that a party of Indians, who were going to war, met with *a nation loaded with beaver, who were going by a river which issues from the Rocky Mountains, to trade with the French, who had their first establishment on an island at a small distance from the land, where there is a large store house, that when arrived there they made signals, and people came to them to trade for their beavers, in exchange for which they give them knives, a few lances, but no fire arms; that they sell them also horses and saddles, which shelter them from arrows when they go to war. These Indians positively asserted that the traders were not English. The establishment is by compass west by west, which cannot possibly belong to them. The report given me by M. de Niverville confirmed all that the old Indian of the Kinongé Oujlini Nation told me.*

The knowledge which I have acquired in my journey, the conferences I have had with all the different Nations and what I have myself seen; all combined bring me to the conclusion that it is not possible to penetrate further than I have done, on account of the war in which all the Nations of this Continent are engaged, in which they are encouraged by the English, an easy matter for them, the Indians being so greatly afraid that their threats alone are able to make them undertake anything. These threats consist, as I have said, in fables or presentiments of the future, which, in truth, have no common sense. But unfortunately all these Nations believe in them with as much firmness as we believe in all the articles of our religion. It is evident, then, that so long as these Indians trade with the English, there is no ground for the hope of succeeding in the discovery of the Western Sea. I believe I may even say, without risking too much, that they were the indirect authors of the ill feeling of the Indians, and chiefly of my adventure. If there were no English establishment at Hudson's Bay, all would be easy. But so long as these establishments exist, everything will be difficult. In case of a rupture between the two Crowns, it would be essential to take possession of Hudson's Bay which takes from us far more furs and beavers than all the posts of the Colony bring into it. If I should have the happiness, in consequence, to be placed in charge of this expedition, the knowledge I have would be of great service, and would give me reason to hope that I could fulfil my mission to the satisfaction of my General.

We arrived on the 9th August at , where I found the Chevalier La Corne, captain, who told me first that M. Marin, fils, had gone to Michillimakinak with Sioux chiefs, and that not having been able to wait my arrival he had set out for his own post (Baie des Puants) with the said chiefs; who on leaving had made an appointment with the Christinaux, by a speech which they handed to M. de La Corne, which led me to send back my deputies, of whom the Chevalier de La Corne took charge. I do not doubt that at the present moment these two nations are living in peace and uniting to go to war on the Prairie Sioux. I forgot to state that the River and Lake Sioux had, before leaving, sent two Christinaux, whom they had detained since to the Christinaux, as a proof of their good will.

In virtue of the order of the Marquis Du Quesne, our General, I transfer to M. de La Corne the command of all the posts which were entrusted to me. I had a very long conference with him and gave him all the information in my power, after which we separated. After experiencing much wretchedness, I arrived at Montreal on the

I left Montreal on the and arrived on the at Quebec, where I have the honour to pay my very humble reverence to the Marquis Du Quesne, and to hand him the present journal. (Signed) LE GARDEUR DE ST. PIERRE

August, 1752.

Journal of Monsieur St. Pierre, employed in the discovery of the Western Sea.

NOTE D.

(*From Archives, Series* Q, *Volume* 5—1, *p.* 382.)

SIR GUY CARLETON TO LORD SHELBURNE.

QUEBEC, 2nd March, 1768.

MY LORD,—I have received Your Lordship's letter of the 14th November, and one since, wrote from the Office by your directions, dated the 8th of October last; The Drawing hereto annexed* is taken from the different maps and the best memoirs and relations I have hitherto been able to procure; 'tis intended chiefly to show the Western Posts which the French formerly occupied, and how far they extend beyond Michilimakinak, this end I believe it answers tolerably well, tho' their exact Positions on the Globe must be erroneous, as I have not met with any of those Gentlemen, who understand the use of any Mathematical Instrument, but they all agree that Pascoyat is two and a half or three months journey beyond Michilimakinac, and reckon the distance about nine hundred leagues, probably this is far beyond the true distance, as they follow the serpentine course of Lakes and River. The River on which Pascoyat stands, is said to be five hundred leagues long, a Fort was erected one hundred leagues beyond Pascoyat, but I have not Information enough, to put either the Fort or the full extent of the River on the Map.

The annexed return of the French Posts, of the Troops for the Protection of Trade, with the number of canoes sent up in the year 1754, shews in some measure the Extent of the Trade, and the System pursued by the French Government in Indian affairs; they did not depend on the Number of Troops, but on the Discretion of their Officers, who learned the Language of the Natives, acted as Magistrates, compelled the Traders to deal equitably, and distributed the King's Presents; by this conduct they avoided giving jealousy, and gained the affections of an ignorant, credulous, and brave People, whose ruling Passions are Independance, Gratitude and Revenge, with an unconquerable Love of strong Drink, which must prove destructive to them, and the Fur Trade, if permitted to be sent among them; thus managing them by address, where force could not avail, they reconciled them to their troops, and by Degrees strengthened the Posts at Niagara, Detroit and Michillimakinac without giving offence.

The country was divided into certain Districts and the only Restraints laid on Traders were, first, not to go beyond the Bounds of that District they obtained Passes for, and secondly, not to carry more Spirituous Liquors than was necessary for their own use, nor sell any of that to the Indians; the King's Posts, or rather the Intendant's, were the only ones excepted from this general Rule.

Under these Regulations the canoes went first to the Post of the District, from whence they had full liberty to go among the Indians, and accompany them to their hunting grounds; they likewise called on their return; if any were ill-treated they complained to the Commandant, who assembled the Chiefs, and procured redress. The Savages also made their complaints, and obtained immediate satisfaction—an exact report of all which was sent to the Governor. This Return may be depended upon for so much as it contains, but as the King of France was greatly concerned in all this Trade, a Corrupt Administration did not think it their Interest, that all these Matters should appear in a full, clear and lasting Manner.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that the great Inletts, to the North-East from the Missisipi, are by the Ohio, and from thence up the Ouabach, which leads towards the Sources of the River Miamis and Lake Erie, by the Illinois; that

*The drawing is not with the letter. By a typographical error, the date of this letter is stated at page xiii to be 1766.

leads to Fort St. Joseph, and Lake Michigan, and the Ouisconsing, that leads to Fox River and Bay des Puans; besides these the different streams that run into the Missisipi carry them towards Lake Superior and the Western Lakes.

The French or Spaniards have a settlement two hundred and fifty Leagues above New Orleans at Arkonka, which serves for a deposit, and three, opposite to Fort Chartres, formed since the Conquest; from these Magazines they are enabled with Ease to transport their Merchandise into the interior Parts of the King's Territory to the North of the Mississipi, and to the Western Lakes; while even the extra Provincial Canadians, in the neighbourhood of our Posts, particularly at Detroit, and those scattered about the Country, rather buy the Goods that come from New Orleans, tho' at a higher Price, than submit to the great Restraints on Trade at our Posts.

I shall easily find in the Troops here many Officers and Men very ready to undertake to explore any Part of this Continent, who require no other encouragement than to be told such service will be acceptable to the King, and if properly executed will recommend them to his Favour; but as they are unacquainted with the Country, the Indian Language and Manners, 'tis necessary to join with them some Canadians, to serve as Guides and Interpreters. The Gentlemen here are mostly poor and have families, in Order to induce them to attach themselves thoroughly to the King's Interests, 'tis necessary they should be assured of their being taken into His Service for Life, and in case they perish on these Expeditions, that their Widows will enjoy their Pay, to support and educate their Children.

Should His Majesty think proper to allow the Traders to go up to the Western Lakes, as formerly, I think a Party might winter in one of those Posts, set out early in Spring for the Pacific Ocean, find out a good Port, take its Latitude, Longitude, and describe it so accurately, as to enable our Ships from the East Indies to find it out with ease, and then return the year following; Your Lordship will readily perceive the advantage of such Discoveries, and how difficult attempts to explore unknown Parts must prove to the English, unless we avail ourselves of the knowledge of the Canadians, who are well acquainted with the Country, the Language and Manners of the Natives.

Your Lordship has likewise herewith inclosed the observations of the Traders here on Sir William Johnson's Regulations, together with a Petition they presented to me at the same time; I was rather displeased at some of the expressions they made use of in their Observations, but on close examination, found it was more owing to their not sufficiently understanding the force of their own words, than to any unwillingness to submit to proper Orders and Regulations, for which they seem at present to be perfectly disposed.

I am with much Respect and Esteem,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

GUY CARLETON.

The Earl of Shelburne,
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

List of the upper Posts under the French Government, of the Garrisons thereat posted, and of the number of Canoes usually sent up every year.

Southern Posts.

	Canoes.	
Fort of Niagara. Officers 5 (one detached to Little Niagara) Serjeants 2, Drummers 1, Soldiers 24, Chaplain 1, Storekeeper 1, Surgeon 1	10	
*Toronto. Officers 1, Sergeants 2, Soldiers 4, Storekeeper 1.	5	
*Fort Frontenac. Officers 3, Sergeants 2, Soldiers 12, Chaplain 1, Storekeeper 1, Surgeon 1	2	
La Presentation. Officers 2, Soldiers 10	—	
Detroit and Dependencies. Officers 4, Sergeants 2, Soldiers 24, Chaplain 1, Surgeon 1	17	
Onias and Miamis. Officers 1, Soldiers 4	5	
Missilimakinac and Dependencies. Officers 2, Sergeants 2, Soldiers 10, Chaplains 2, Interpreter 1	25	
LaBaye and Dependencies. Officers 1, Sergeants 1, Soldiers 4	13	
St. Joseph. Commandant 1	5	
Islinois	8	
	—	90

Northern Posts.

Temiscamingue	—	
Chagouamigon. Commandant 1	4	
Nipigon. Commandant 1	4	
Gamanastigouia and Michipicoton. Commandant 1	5	
Mer du Ouest. Officers 1, Serjeants 2, Soldiers 4	9	
Rivière des Kikipoux	2	
Lake Huron	2	
Belle Rivière	2	
	—	28
Total		118

*Thus marked were King's Posts and the Trade thither was carried on for his account, and the furs that were brought in return, were disposed of at Montreal, by public auction.

The merchants paid from five hundred to one thousand livres for licenses to send to the other posts and the produce of these licenses formed a fund for pensioning the widows and poor families of deceased officers, at the disposal of the Governor General; some were farmed out to the Commandants themselves, or to Traders.

The European goods necessary for the equipment of a canoe in the time of the French, was computed to cost about seven thousand French livres; it is alleged that they now stand in about nine thousand.

G. C.

NOTE E.

(From Archives; Series B, Volume 1, p. 137a).

ETAT des Navires destinés au Transport en France de M. de Vaudreuil et sa suite; de M. le Chev. de Lévis et sa suite, de l'Etat-major, Ingénieurs, etc., et de M. l'Intendant; de même que les Officiers et Troupes.

Noms des Navires.	Noms des Patrons.	Nombre.	Régiments.	Total.
Le Moleneux	Welshman	M. de Vaudreuil et sa suite et 25 soldats.	2nd Batt. de Berry...	100
La Marie		M. de Lévis et 25	do	
Le Friendship	Bowman	L'Etat Major	do	
Le Wolf	Oliver	M. L'Intendant	La Reine	417
La Fanny	English	187.	do	
Le Brotherhood	Salmon	230.	do	
Le Jenny	Rhymer	200	La Sarre	276
Le Mulberry	Joy	76		
Le Duke	Remwick	229.	Ryl. Rcussillon	329
Le William	Devenant	100		
L'Eden et Mary	Langden	220.	Languedoc	382
Le Sally	Johnston	81.		
L'Abigaïl		81.		
L'Hannah	Donnel	120.	Guienne	297
Le Young Isaac	Payne	87.		
La Mary et Jane	Withal	90		
La Rebecca	Gordon	76	1st Batt. de Berry	362
Le Dolphin	Logan	93.		
L'Ann	Smith	96.		
Le Joseph	Fulton	97.		
L'Amazone	Scott	86.	2nd Batt. du Berry...	310
Le Sea Horse	Kirkwood	110.		
Le True Briton		114.		
				2,473

Les Troupes destinés pour le Navire Le Sally doivent descendre en chaloupe, et Elles trouveront ce Navire à Québec.

Le Battallon de Bearne dont le nombre est de 408; ainsi que les Troupes de la Marine au Nombre de 1013 doivent aussi descendre à Quebec en Chaloupes, et ils y trouveront des Vaisseaux de Transport 2 Sergts 50 hômes de Berry, yront en batteau en plasse du même nombre de Marins qui les rempt dans.

Adressed

M. le Capitaine Grandville

Endorsed

Etat des Vaisseaux pour l'embarquet des Trouppes françoises
Montreal le 7re 60.

LISTE DES OFFICIERS PRIS ET BLESSÉS.

(*From Archives: Series B, Volume* 27)

Messr

1. Aubris, une balle au coté droit de la Tête.
2. Deligneris, un coup dans la chair à l'envers la cuisse.
3. Ferran, un coup dans le gros de la Fesse.
4. Devins, un coup dans les reins.
5. Barrois, trois coups de fusils dont deux mortels.
6. Beau Soleil, Serjeant dans les Illinois un coup dans la jambe.
7. Villier.
8. Montigny, la main cassé.
9. Marin.
10. Repentigny.
11. Montizambert.
12. Lacharrignery.
13. La Noue.
14. Bailleuil.
15. Rimbault.
16. Defilet.
17. Ligneris.
18. La Motte Douville.
19. De Nuriche.
20. Gamolin.
21. Duclos.
22. Boisard.
23. Conellard.

Endorsed: List of the French Officers' names taken prisoners.

(*Page* 22*b*)

RÉGIMENT DE BERRY 2e BATT.

Etat Major;

M. de Trivio, Lt Col. Command:
M. de la Pelouze Capt. aide Major detenu à Québec du 28 Avril 1760.
Le Sr Coni chirurgien Major
Cadillac
Surineaux et son épouse
Cambray
Michau
Capitaines Chautigné
Breuilly
Peulau
Maynard
Tramont
Lts Pellisier, détenu à Québec 28 avril 1760
LeClerc " " "
Duturbi
Prinsac
Coeldhivel
Toussac
Bressac
Killard
Beaupré
Lts en second ou Ensigne
La Roque—Duplessy, Laudanet
Louchard, Destraet, Bernard
Chambarrand—Ensigne

Soldats	femmes	enfants	domestiques
319	9	6	22

(Signé) TRIVIO.

(*Page* 53*c*)

RÉGIMENT DE LA SARRE.

M. Duparquet Commandant
Devilard Cap. des Grenadiers
Demeur Capt
Beauclair id
Daudigi Lieut des Grenadiers
Chamal Sous Lt... "
Launandise Lt de remy 21 avril 1760
Bauge Lt
Sausuin } détenus prisonnier à l'hopital
Meritain } à Québec, 28 avril 1760
Soluride Capt
M. de Savernin id.
Des. Prieur id.
La Nuda aide Major
De Saubaine
Gravet
Bremiliat
Bertilot
Befaron
Hector

Officiers	Soldats	femmes	Total
20	192	2	214

Certifié par nous Commandant du Regimt à Montréal 14e 7bre 1760

(Signé) DUPARQUET.

(*Page* 53*b*)

ETAT DE L'ARTILLERIE DE LA COLONIE POUR L'EMBARQUEMENT.

Officiers	3
Sergents	2
Caporeaux	3
Fusilliers	42
Femmes	1
Enfant	1
Domestiques	3
Total	55

A Montreal ce 14 7bre 1760
Aubert

Vu Vaudreuil

(*Page* 53*a*)

REGIMENT DE ROYAL ROUSSILLION

Etat de Messrs les Officiers du dis Régiment

Mr de Poularies Lt Colonel
Destor Capt des Grenadiers
Duries
Boisset
Bassignac
Valette
Dufrenoy
Thibalier
Servius
De Gros
Lefevre
M. de Rouin Cap detenu à Quebec 28 avril 1760
M. de Bros. " " " 13e 7bre 1759
St Trivet
Cartaine
Tibaut
Grand Jean
Baunninville
Lt St Felix
Leonard
St Trix
Néré
Noguet
Dasbourne
La Montagne
La Mortier
La Cassagne

Officiers	Soldats	femmes	enfants	Domes;	Hopl
27	230	6	1	27	15

Total Generale 291.

Certifié par nous Lt Col: Commandant dudit Regiment à Montréal 14e 7bre 1760.

DE POULARIES.

(*Page 53d*)

SECOND BATT: DE LANGUEDOC.

Etat des Officiers du dit Régiment

M. de Trivat Lt Col: Commandant
Daignebelle
Dachet
Vaudrey
Basserode
Douglas
Rennepont
Clerny
La Vance
Dharbut
Blanchard
Galass
Lts Daleyrac — Seneville
Poirot — Senetier
Lafustonne — Rouville
Chev: La Maltiere Bonne Maizon
Martel — Martel-Majesse

Goulon
La Valtrie
Cartes

Capt	Lts	Sergts	Soldts	femmes.	Enfts	domes.		Total
12	13	26	270	19	14	28	=	382

A Montreal le 14e 7bre 1760
Martel

Vu par nous Lt Col: Commandant Trivat

(*Page* 53*e*.)

Etat des Officiers, Soldats, Domestiques, femmes et enfants qui sont aux Equipages et qui doivent s'embarquer dans le vaisseau de l'Eden Mary Capt: Mr Langdon.

Scavoir

M. Daignebelle Capt des Grenadiers et	1	domestique.
Douglas	1	"
Rennepont	1	"
Clorny	1	"
La Justonne detenu à Quebec	1	"
Chev: La Maltiere	1	"
Seneville	1	
	7	

Mad. Douglas et sa fille de chambre et deux enfants.

Compagnies.	Soldats.	Femmes.	Enfants.
Grenadiers	8	0	0
Parfour	7	0	0
Rennepont	5	0	0
Calans	4	1	1
Matissart	7	1	1
Douglas	8	0	0
Clorny	6	0	0
	45	2	2

Recapitulation: Officiers- 7—femme d'Off- 1—fille de chambre 1—enfant d'Offi- 2—soldats 45—femmes 2—Enfants 2—Domestiques 7-

Au bord de L'Eden Mary Le 15e 7bre 1760.
Martel

(*Page* 53*f*.)

Etat des Officiers, Soldats, femmes, enfants et Domestiques qui se sont embarqués le 16e 7bre 1760, Dans le Batiment L'Eden Mary Capitaine Mr Langdon.

Scavoir

M. de Privat Lt Col: et	2	domestiques
De Calan	1	"
Daleyrac	1	"
Martel Offic: Major	2	"
Bonne Maizon	1	"
Martel Majesse	0	"
6	7	

Madame Martel et une fille
Melle Martel 1

2

Compagnie	soldats	femmes	enfants
Grenadiers	16	0	0
Parfour	12	0	0
Renepont	12	1	1
Çalant	18	1	1
Matissart	12	0	0
Clerieux	10	0	0
Douglas	12	2	0
	92	4	2

Total 114

Au bord du L'Eden Mary
Le 15 7bre 1760
Martel

(*Page* 53*g*.)

RETURN of flour and pork served to the French Troops for four Days, from 13th to 17th Sept inclve 1760.

As pr. Sundry orders received from or countersignd by Colonel Haldimand,

No of Men		Flour L. P.	Pork L. P.
375	to Regimt de la Reine	586	751
"	" "	1668	—
242	de la Sarre	1452	484
286	de Royal Roussillon	1716	572
246	de Langudoc	1476	492
274	de Guienne	1644	548
327	2d Batt. de Berry	1962	654
369	3d do	2214	738
366	" de Bearn	2196	732
917	2 Marine Batt	5502	1834
70	Déch artillery	420	140
21	Officers of the Govt	126	42
50	Chevalr de Levi and House	300	100
23	Crew of Ship Cerf Volant	138	46
25	— L'Enguille	150	50
81	Officers and men not included	486	162
2	one soldier and his wife "	12	4
2	two Sailors of Frigate Pomone	12	4
71	one days Provisions for 71 men from Detroit	106½	35½

Endorsed: The No: of French Troops victualled the 13th Sept 1760

(*Page* 53*h*.)

Etat Major, ou Quartier Général des Troupes détachées de la Marine et autre Conséquences relatives au Gouvernement du Canada, &c.

Noms des Messieurs employés à des charges.	Charge ou Qualité.	Où employés.	Quel Rang.
††Le Marquis Cavagnal de Vaudreuil, Grand croix de l'ordre de St. Louis ...	Gouvern'r. & Comdt. Genl. des Troupes & du Canada	Dans le Canada.	Lieut. General.
†Rigaud de Vaudreuil	Gouverneur	Montreal	Colonel.
†Lemoine de Longueuil	Gouverneur	Trois Rivieres ...	Colonel.
†Lagesse de Ramzay.	Lieut. de Roi	Quebec	Lieut. Colonel.
†Dargenteuille Daillesbout..	Lieut. de Roi.....	Montreal	Lieut. Colonel.
†Fleurimont des Noyellets.....	Lieut. de Roi.....	Trois Rivieres ...	Lieut. Colonel.
†Le Verrier.....	Major de Place	Quebec.	Major.
†Duplessis Fabert.....	Major de Place	Montreal	Major.
†Sabrevois	Major de Place	Trois Rivieres ...	Major.
†Bienville Celoron.....	Major Commt. du Detroit	Eriez.....	Major.
†Sabrevois de Sennonville	Aide Major	Montreal	Capitaine.
†Livaudiere Péan	Aide Major.....	Quebec.....	Capitaine.
†Chevalier de Ganne	Aide Major.....	Trois Rivieres ...	Capitaine.
Etat Major des Troupes—			
†Dumas	Majr. Genl. & Inspecr....	.....	Colonel.
Davaine Demesloise.....	Aide Major.....	Quebec.....	Capitaine.
Charly.....	Aide Major	Montreal	Lieutenant.
Lemoine de Longueuil.....	Aide Major.....	Trois Rivieres ...	Lieutenant.
Genie—			
†Pont le Roi.....	Ingenieur en Chef..	.....	Lieut. Colonel.
Robert de Lamorandière.....	Ingenieur Ordinaire.....	.....	Capitaine.
Charetier de Lotbiniere	Ingenieur Ordinaire.....	.....	Capitaine.
Artillerie—			
†Le Mercier	Commandt. d'Artillerie.	.....	Lieut. Colonel.
†Fredmont.....	Capt. 1e Compagnie	.....	Capitaine.
Azemard de Lusignan	Capt. 2e Compagnie	.....	Capitaine.
Danseville	Lieutenant	.....	Lieutenant.
Lachenay Aubert	Lieutenant	.....	Lieutenant.
Boucher de la Bruere	Enseigne en 1er	.....	Enseigne en 1er.
Juchereaux Duchenay	Enseigne en 1er	.....	Enseigne en 1er.
Charetier de Lotbiniere.....	Enseigne en 2e	.....	Enseigne en 2e.
Liniere Taschereaux.....	Enseigne en 2e.....	.....	Enseigne en 2e.
Guillon l'Ainé	Cadet en 1er.....	.....	Cadet en 1er.
Taschereaux.....	Cadet en 1er.....	.....	Cadet en 1er.
Guillon Cadet	Cadet en 2e	.....	Cadet en 2e.
Taschereaux Cadet.....	Cadet en 2e	.....	Cadet en 2e.
4 Sergents 150 Canonniers Bombardiers (y compris les fifres et Tambours.)			

Etat Major—(*Suite*).

Noms des Messieurs employés à des Charges.	Charge ou Qualité.	Où Employé.
Cavallerie—		
Chevalier de Laroche beaucour	Capitaine	
Péant	Lieutenant	
	Capitaine	
	Lieutenant	
Manuel de Pontoise	Marechal de Logis	
Officiers de Louisbourg et du Missipi en Canada en 1759, par occasion—		(d'où Venus.)
Morin	Capitaine	Missipi.
Chevr. Demeloise	Lieutenant	Missipi.
Johnston Scollais	Capitaine	Louisbourg.
Rousseaux	Lieutenant	Louisbourg.
Varennes St. Helaine	Lieutenant	Louisbourg.
Linctot l'Ainé	Enseigne	Louisbourg.
Officiers reformés faisant le service en 1759—		(ou employés.)
Sac Espé ....Cap. Rf.	Commandant	St. Jean.
Beaudecourt de Richarville		
Dumuy Lavengle		
Duplessis Fabert		
Dumuisseau	Commandant	au Sault.
Officiers Civils—		
Fremont de Salvaillies	Capne des Postes	Montreal.
Lachenay Aubert	Capne des Postes	Quebec.
Cery d'Argenteuille	Capitaine de Post	Quebec.
Pellegrin Sr. de Brulot	Lieutenant de Post	Quebec.
	Enseigne de Post	Quebec.
	Aide de Post	Quebec.
Maréchaussée—		
Duplessis de Morempou	Grand Prevot	
Fleury La Géniere	Exempt	
12 Archers		
Canonnier—		
Levrard	Canonnier de l'Amires & Maitre Canonnier	Quebec.
Constructeurs de la Marine Royale—		
Le Vasseur Pere	Maitre Constructeur	Quebec.
Courval Cressé	Sous Constructeur	
Le Vasseur Fils	Sous Constructeur	
Fromentaux	Maitre des Quays	
Foucher	Ecrivain du Roi aux Constrs.	
Mellises	Ecrivain de La Marine do	
Voyerie—		
Chalmet Ollinot	Grand Voyer	
Hérvieux	Sous Voyer	Montreal.
Le Clerc	Sous Voyer	Trois Riviers.
Lapalme	Sous Voyer d'architecte	Quebec.
Campault	Sous Voyer	Detroit Eriez.
Médecine—		
Le Beaux	1er Médecin	
Fetz	2d do et Chirurgien Major	Montreal.
Briaux	Chirurgien Major	Quebec.
Vigez	Idem	Montreal.
	Idem	Trois Rivieres.
Arnousse l'ainé	Idem	Quartier General.
Arnousse Cadet	Apothicaire	

Etat Major—(*Suite.*)

Noms des Messieurs employés à des charges.	Charge ou Qualité.	Où Employé.
Officiers de Plume—		
Bigot	Intendant de Police & finances.	
Quertisien	Comissr. General de la Marine.	
Martel	Comissr. de la Marine	
Devilliers	Idem Idem	
Barbelle	Id. Id.	
Landrieve Desbordes	Id. Id.	
Fayolle	Ecrivain du Roi.	
Deschenaux	Id. Id.	
Domaine du Roi—		
Daine	Directeur ou Recevr. Genl.	
Desautois	Controlleur.	
Mâillet	Tresorier	
Prevôté de Quebec—		
Daine	Lieut. Genl. Juge	
Ignace Perthuis	Procureur du Roi	
Boisseau fils	Greffier.	
Conseil Superieur Le Commandt. en Chef Le Marqs. Vaudreuil, Levêque Monseigr Pontbrillant, Bigot Intendant—		
Foucault	1er Conseiller.	
Joh. Perthuis	Procr. General	
Boisseau	Greffier en Chef.	
Viller	Controlleur.	
Lafontaine, Bedou, Ths. Cugnet, Benard, Libeau Imbert, L'abbé La Corne	Conseillers.	
Chapitre de Quebec—		
Mons. Pontbrillant	Evèque	
L'abbé de La Corpe, Abbé de l'Etoile	Doyen	
Brilland, Gaillard, Richer Cugnet, St. Onge &c. &c.	Chanoines	

Endorsed: Memorandum Concernant des Officiers Canadiens avant la Conquette. (Pages 30 to 33.)

TABLEAU GENERAL des differentes Grades des Officiers de la Marine servants en Canada suivant leur Rang et Ancienneté au Nombre de 40 Compagnies Composées chacune d'un Capitaine, un Lieutenant, deux Enseignes, quatre Sergents, trois Caporaux, trois Enspesades, un Cadet a l'Aiguilette, un Cadet Soldat, deux Tambours et de 40 à 75 Fusilliers.

Capitaines.	Enseigne en Second.	Enseigne en Pied.	Lieutenant.	Capitaine.
†La Valterie, Desforets	.....	1712	1721	1739
†Sabrevois	.....	20	29	42
†Le Verrier	1722	.....	.....	44
†Lusignan, Dazemard	.....	24	35	44
†Chr. Delacorne	22	27	38	44
†Reymond, Chevr	22	31	38	46
†Vassant	31	34	39	48
†Contrecœur, Pecaudy	29	34	42	48
†Herbin	27	35	42	48
†St. Ours, Delèchaillon	33	41	44	48
†Chevr. Debonne	.....	.....	.....	48
†Lorimier	25	33	42	49
†St. Vincent	27	33	42	49
†La Naudière, Tarieux	27	34	42	49
†Repentigny, Le Gardeur	34	42	48	50
†Vergor, Duchambon	.....	.....	.....	50
†Beaujeux, Villemonde	32	38	44	51
†Lignery, Demarchant, tué	33	38	44	51
†Lacolombière, Lacorne	33	39	48	53
†Mesieres, Demaisoncelles	41	45	50	54
†St. Luc, Lacorne	34	42	48	55
Laroche, Vernay	.....	.....	50	55
Laperrière, Bouchez, tuè	36	42	48	56
†Courtemanche, Le Gardeur	36	43	48	56
†Boishebert, Deschamps	42	44	48	56
Gaspé, Aubert	39	45	49	56
Dhugués	.....	.....	.....	57
†Rouville, Hertelle	23	33	45	57
Portneuf, Becancour	33	41	48	57
St. Martin, tué	.....	.....	50	57
†Lery, Chaussegros	42	48	51	57
Montesson, Le Gardeur	42	48	51	57
Montigny, Telar	43	48	53	57
Lotbinière, Charetier	44	48	53	57
†Bellestre, Picottez	42	48	58	.....
Benoist, Chevr	41	45	49	57

NOTA.—Si cette Liste est de 1759 il manque—
- 4 Capitaines.
- 3 Lieutenants.
- 2 Enseignes en pied.
- 10 Enseignes en second.
- 4 Cadets à l'aiguillette.
- 4 Cadets Soldats.

Tableau General—(*Suite*).

Lieutenants.	Enseigne en Second.	Enseigne en Pied.	Lieutenant.
Falaise, De Ganne	1733	1738	1744
Dumuis	38	44	50
Dubuisson	41	45	50
Duplessis, Fabert	41	48	51
Bellestre, Picottez	42	48	51
Chevr. Derepentigny, Le Gardeur	42	48	51
St. Ours, tué	42	48	51
La Ronde de Denis, tué	42	49	53
Leborgne	44	49	53
Lachauvignerie	41	48	55
Celoron l'ainé	42	49	55
Beranger	45	49	55
Couterot	.....	50	55
Chevr. De Niverville	43	48	56
Laplante	44	48	56
Desnoyelle l'ainé	49	49	56
Varennes	44	46	56
Hertel de Beaubassin	48	50	56
Marin de Lamalgue	48	50	56
Bayonville	48	50	56
Corbière, tué	.....	50	56
St. Laurent de Simblosière	44	49	57
Lanoue	48	50	57
Rigoville Des Bergères	45	51	57
Joncurre de Clausonne	48	51	57
Godefroy	48	51	57
Portneuf Neuvillette	48	51	57
Duverger Simblin	48	53	57
De Meloise	48	53	57
Chevr. Laverranderie	49	53	57
Fourneri de Veson	.....	.....	57
Sauveur de Nigon	.....	.....	57
Demeray } ces trois n'ont point paru en ce Païs sont Prisonniers.	.....	.....	57
Brunel du St. Epine }	.....	.....	57
Falmar. }	.....	.....	57
Derésié, Prisonier	.....	.....	57
Larminu	.....	.....	57

Capt. Sans Compagnie—
Jonquiaire l'Aîné.
Lachavignerie.

Tableau General—(*Suite.*)

Enseignes en Pied.	Enseigne en Second.	Enseigne en Pied.
St. Augé Fontenelle		1750
Chevalier Langy	1749	51
St. Vincent	48	55
Levreau Langy	51	53
Varennes St. Hélene	50	54
Cornoyer, *Hertel*, tué	50	54
Charly	49	54
Bleury	49	55
St. Blim l'ainé	50	55
Raimbault Lamoette	50	55
Longueuil Lemoine	51	55
Drouillons	52	55
Hertel l'ainé, tué	51	55
Derordy Villebon	49	56
Morville	50	56
Niverville Montizambert	50	56
Drouilly	50	56
Vassant Lejeune	50	56
Chevr. de LeLauson	51	56
Décombré	51	56
Noiel Fleurimont	55	56
Chevr. Delepervanche	53	56
Peccaudy De Contrecœur	55	56
Chevr. Leborgne	55	57
Raimbault Grochesne	55	57
Boucherville l'Ainé, tué	55	57
Demuis	55	57
Lorimier, *Ramilly*	55	57
Boucherville le Cadet	55	57
Norinauville	55	57
Normanville Roctaillade tué	55	57
Monette de Louvigny	55	57
Linctôt l'ainé	56	57
D'Albergaty, *Vega*	56	57
Bayeuil Canut	50	57
Vercheres *de Tarrés*	56	57
Montmidy	56	57
Barolon	56	57

Enseignes en Second.	L'Année.
Gomincourt de Sacqepée	1755
Lamorandiere	do
Daillesbout	1756
Bellestre, *Picotter*	do
Chevalier Hertel	do
Hertel de Chambly	do
Hertel de St. François	do
Duchêne	do
Niverville Grand pré	1757
St. Simon, *Denis*	do
Godefroy Delinctot	do
Rocheblave	do
Richerville	do
Trevet Lepervanche	do
Joseph Hertel DeMontcourt	do
Clupierre	do
Hertel Baulac	do
Lignery	do
Hicher	do
Lachauvignerie	do
Aubert	do
Masselin Dusablé	do
Herbin	do
Cery, D'Argenteuil	do
Le Chevalier Clapier	do
Ladurentay, tué	do
Chevr. de Cricé	do
La Morandière Cadet	do
Turpin	do
Douville, *Dagneaux*	do

Officiers retirés en 1759—

Charon Denoyau Lieut. des Roi de Trois Rivières.

- La Corne l'ainé, Contrecœur, Pecaudy.. } Capitaines.
- De la Martinière Bermont. } Capitaines.
- De Cabanac, Boucherville.. } Capitaines.
- Lamoert Dumont.... Cap. Rf.
- St. Paul Senneville, Chas. d'Argenteuil, Dagneau Douville, Duhenay, Pére. } Lieut. Rf.
- Denis Delaronde Menin, Cournoyer, Langés, d'Amour Deplaine } Ens. en pd. Rf.
- Langlade.. Mercure } Ens. Rf.

(Pages 27 to 29.)

Liste des Officiers des Troupes detachés de la Marine servants en Canada *tués* depuis 1754 jusques et compris 1759.

Remarque.	Noms.	Qualités.	Où et dans quel Action tués et Date.
†	Le Gardeur de St. Pierre		Dieskau Lac St. Sacrement 1755
	Le Baron de Longueuil		Commandant contre Bradock ..... "
	Beaujeux		Commandant le Secours de Niagara 1759
†	Des Ligneris		
	Bouchés de Laperriere	Capitaines.	À la Bataille de Quebec 13 Sept. ..... "
	Le Chevalier St. Ours		
†	Le Chevalier de Bonne		À la Bataille à Quebec 28° Avril. 1760
	St. Martin		
	Denis de Laronde		
†	Le Chevalier Delanche Vernay		À l'armée du Prince de Condé. 1761
10			
	Richerville de Kirkeville		Contre Bradock. 1755
	Le Chevalier De Ganne		Sur la Rivière Choneguen 1756
	Varennes de St. Helaine		
	Le Chevalier de Meloise	Lieutenants.	Au Siège à la Bataille de Quebec 1760
	Boucherville l'ainé		
	Decorbiere		
7	Le Chevalier de Billy		Au Siège de Beausejour 1755
	Villier de Jumonville		Commandt. dans les Apalaches 1754
	Du Sablé		Avec le Baron Dieskau 1755
	Tarieux de Laperade		Avec Beaujeux Cre. Bradock ..... "
	Blainville		Sur la belle Rivière 1756
	Dagnaux Douville		
	Chevl. St. Ours		Sur les Terres proche Ohio 1757
	Douville Lasaussaye		
	Hertelle	Enseignes.	A Choueguen 1759
	Hertelle de Beaulac		
	Hertelle de Becancour		
	Rockloyade		A Niagara ..... "
	De Richerville		
	Douville		
14	Hertelle		A Lotbinière. 1760
	Ladurentais.	Cadets	A Carillon 1758
2	Grosbois		
33			

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ETAT des Officiers et Soldats des Troupes detachés de la Marine Servants en Canada peris sur l'Isle du Cap Breton dans le Cartel l'Auguste allant de Quebec en France en Novembre 1761.

Remarques.	Noms.	Rang.
† 2	Le Chevalier Dalacorne De Becancour	Capitaines.
7	Le Chevalier de La Verenderie Gautier de Varennes Desjordes de Villebon Degodefroy Pecaudy de Contrecœur St. Blin De Marolle Lieut. dans le Regt. Languedoc Rimbaux Groschesne	Lieutenants.
4	De Lespervanche Boucher de Laperriere De Ladurantais	Enseignes.
1	St. Paul de Senneville	Lieutenant reformé.
6	De lacorne Dubreuil. De lacorne St. Luc De lacorne Deschapt Desjordis Devillebon St. Paul Senneville Senneville de St. Paul	Cadets.
60	Sergents Caporaux Enspesades et Tambours, faisant ensemble 60 hommes	
80		
	Officiers Canadiens Servants au Mississipi, dans les Troupes et qui ont été brulés dans la Guerre des Sauvages Thicachats	
3	Pecaudy de Contrecœur Mariochaux D'Esglis Chevlr. de Vinsenne	Lieutenants.
1	De Richerville Surville	Enseigne.
1	Beaudecour de Richerville	Cadet.
5	Hommes	
10		

(Page 53k.)

(NOTE F.)

SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

Letter Book of Captain Miles Macdonell

(*From Archives : Selkirk Correspondence.*)

To the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Selkirk.

Yarmouth, 27th June, 1811.

My Lord,—We have been singularly unfortunate in winds since setting out. While at Sheerness waiting for convoy we lost two or three days of fair winds, and since then they have been generally adverse. Two copies of the Prospectus and one of my Instructions I have the honour to enclose herewith. The instructions are very clear and distinct, nothing occurs to me at present to be added to them. The temporary Land Grants of 5 or 10 acres, directed to be given in the environs of the fort in case of danger to be apprehended from Indians, I suppose may be given in Lease at an easy rent to be paid in produce. A certificate of the Farm Lots may be given in the meantime until the regular patent arrives. I have searched all Yarmouth for brass Pieces, but without any success. We are so very late that I suppose the Pelican Ripple, on the Red River, will be our wintering place for this year if we can reach it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

Yarmouth, 4th July, 1811.

My Lord,—I wrote to Your Lordship from here on the 27th ulto., enclosing copies of Prospectus and Instructions. Since then I received Your Lordship's letter of 19th June (by Capt. Turner of ship King George, which arrived here on 30th) the contents of which shall be attended to when we arrive at Stornoway, but that appears to be as distant as ever.

We remained fast here with contrary winds till the 2nd inst., altho' the weather was moderate the convoy could not move. On the 2nd we made 20 miles against a head wind in two tides, and yesterday were driven back here by a strong gale from the northward.

I am surprised that Capt. Roderick should so far exceed his Instructions in promising such high wages. I suppose he was anxious to procure a number in the general defection of his people. This reminds me of part of my Instructions when in Ireland, where the wages of overseers were left to discretion, and omitted since to learn from your Lordship what wages that description of people were to be allowed.

The detention here is unfortunate & I fear will destroy our expectation of getting into the interior this winter, however, all that's possible shall be effected.

I enclose herewith names of some persons in Ireland, &c., who may probably become shareholders in the scheme, & have subjoined some part of my own observations on these persons, for your Lordships Information. Many others that I yet know nothing of in that Country will undoubtedly join in the Scheme, & once it has gained sufficient strength in Ireland & the Highlands of Scotland, no individual opposition can effect much; unless the Government decide against it—but this I think cannot take place. The settlement will be a great check to the Americans

extending themselves in that quarter, & as there is some prospect of a rupture with them, we may soon be able to cause them annoyance on their back frontier.

Sir A—— has pledged himself so decidedly opposed to this project that he will try every means in his power to thwart it. Besides, I am convinced he was no friend to your Lordship even before this came on the carpet.

The wind falls a little, I am in hopes we may get away in the morning.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your Lordships, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

STORNOWAY, 25th July, 1811.

MY LORD,—Our fleet put in at Stromness by contrary winds on the 15th instant, where the Prince of Wales remained to take the men on board. The Eddystone, and Edwd. & Anne, &c., left Stromness the evening of the same day and arr ved here on the 17th instant. On going ashore I was honored with Your Lordships letters of 21st, 22nd, 29th June, & 2nd July. Of Capt. Roderick's people then there, 32 in number, exclusive of James Young, 12 of them are engaged as writers & 20 as labourers. Ten of the labourers are at £25 yearly wages. They would not by any means consent to have wages reduced; and the offer of land at the end of one year's service they did not think sufficiently advantageous. The land they altogether make very light of. Upon the whole, I judged it more beneficial to the concern that they should be kept for the full period, as their labour for the two last years will be better than that of the first, & sending them home at the expiration of one year would be incurring a heavy expense without receiving much benefit from them to compensate it. It is an unfortunate circumstance that they were engaged different from the others, which will always be a source of grievance and discontent. Many of them said they would not have engaged had they not been promised such wages, & I suppose Capt. Roderick was anxious to send a number forward to make up in some shape for the defection of so many others whom he had engaged.

I had them warned to assemble by themselves to talk with them; & first spoke to two separate to find out their disposition. On the return of these to the others there was a general clamour, saying that they were going to be imposed upon, &c. It was then necessary to address the whole body and assure them that no alteration would be made in their agreements. Others wanted an augmentation to their pay, saying that if I had power to reduce I could add. From the fewness of our numbers, besides the loss it might occasion to Capt. Roderick (who, I believe, has not been wanting in exertions) it would never do to let any of them return home. The Captain must be at some loss with Young; but the wages to him were enormous, & I am astonished he could think of making such a contract without orders—he says there was not time.

There are only 14 of the Irish besides Mr. Bourke; few, instead of 70 that were promised. Mr. Everard's letter to me, a copy of which I enclose, throws some light on the subject.—It appears from it that none of the Galway men reached Sligo, altho' he had advice from the house of Graham & Co. of their being on the route. He mentions to have enclosed their letters to him on this business but has omitted to do it. My letter to Mr. Everard I enclose open for your Lordships perusal, to be afterwards forwarded.

Mr. Bourke I find has already commenced a correspondence with Your Lordship. His reply to the Highlanders shews at least some spunk and zeal for the cause he is engaged in. He speaks Irish, French, Spanish, &c., &c., and might be very useful: but he is unfortunately fond of a sup of the *creature* to which he is but too much addicted. He appears however to have influence among the people of the D.strict he

is from, Killala; all of Mr. Everard's list are from that part except two or three that are from Sligo.

Mr. Charles McLean is here with 20 men ; 14 of them are from Lewis & 3 of these are writers, the whole is expected to be embarked to-day. The Prince has arrived from Stromness with 59 men, so that I expect the total will be about 125. There is a boat builder among the men from Orkney, but it has defied me to get boys here to put apprentices to him. There has never any people been taken before from this Island, & it is much owing to the exertions & influence of Mr. Robertson & Mr. Donald Mackenzie, a merchant here, that so many are now got. An ample supply of the Inverness Journal containing The Highlander, has been sent here, & great pains taken to disseminate them about the country ; they sent to people who were not in the habit of receiving News papers, & I am told to many who could not read them. They were equally abundant in the Orkneys & I suppose throughout all the Highlands & Isles. If that piece originated in London I should expect to find in it more candour, knowledge of the country, & regard to truth, than it contains ; but some part is not unlike the language that was held out there to discourage & dissuade people from embarking in the enterprise.

The choice of a suitable successor from among my people is as yet not easily made, they are all so very ignorant of what is to be done. There is no saying what effect experience may have ; but at present there is not a person among them that has any idea of what they are going to do beyond the individual business they were severally engaged for in London. As to taking general management & direction of affairs, it is out of the question. I hope I shall be spared till things are got fairly agoing, & once in proper train it will not be so difficult a task for another to keep them so.

Your Lordship's letter of 9th current is come to hand—I do not think it now possible to get into the interior this winter. Seal Island will consequently afford us the only chance of useful exertion for this season unless we have a very extraordinary passage. If timber and other materials can be had contiguous to the place something will of course be done to forward that object, & the soundings of the river Nelson may be taken. I can only communicate from Y. F. what resources may be calculated on for the support of people to be sent out next year. I think we may provide shelter & support for a few families.

Some of the clerks or writers have already received advances to the amount of their first year's wages. No orders have been given by the Co. for the destination of these young men, or in what manner they were to be treated on board of the ships—there are 15 of them—I have taken upon myself to put two in the Prince of Wales for the Southern Factories, & the rest go in the Edward & Anne for Y. F. So many could not be messed in her cabin, and a place has been divided off between Decks, where they are to lodge & mess by themselves, to have a cook and the necessary attendance. Tea, Sugar, Bread, &c., was purchased here for the purpose. The two clerks put on board the Prince of Wales, to avoid distinction, are to lodge & mess in the steerage. This arrangement will save a considerable sum of money to the Co. as otherwise the Captain would charge 10 guineas for every person messing in the Cabin. It is very unpleasant for me, a stranger to the Coys. affairs to take those things upon myself—but no person appeared to have directions or instructions; I was looked to to decide, & have acted to the best of my judgement for the interests of the concern. It has drawn upon me the displeasure of the writers who all expected to be Cabin passengers. They were while on shore with a few exceptions, as irregular in their conduct & troublesome as the common hired men.

The labourers as well as writers have had very large advances made to them for Clothes, &c., exclusive of board, lodging, &c., so that should any accident befall the ships from sea hazard or the enemy bywhich the Coy. might be deprived of the services of these people, the loss would be very great. Besides personal advances, which in time may be counterbalanced by their wages, should everything go on prosperously after this, the aggregate expenses for board, lodging, and accommodation for so long a time, is unparallelled & an irremediable loss. Sending off one ship early to receive the passengers on board as they arrived, would avoid all this needless expense. If

the Coy's affairs in this particular be not better conducted in future, the Country trade however successful cannot (in my opinion) support it. The cause of evil is so near home that it can easily be remedied in future. Matters this year are most disastrous.

All the men that we shall have are now embarked, but it has been a Herculean labour! I had to apply to the Capt. of the Convoy for a party of Marines, & it was necessary to go through the Ceremony of having some impressed & put on board the man of war. One man had enlisted with a recruiting party, but he is taken from them and shipped. Five have entirely absconded; two of them of Capt. Roderick's list, Mr. Cambridge & another, & three of Mr. McLean's party. The Collector of this place Mr. Reid, an old, weak & dissipated man (although I asked him to dinner & made him drunk) has thrown every impediment in our way, & has armed himself against us with all the formalities of the Customs to which he has exacted a rigid compliance from all the ships, & to which we were fortunately able to conform. Mr. Reid has been holding out to the people that we had no power to compel them to embark, and that we could only seek redress by law for the nonperformance of Contracts made & advances given them.

Mr. James Robertson, the Comptroller, is a fine steady & honest fellow, a candid upright & genuine Highland Gentleman. He has been indefatigable to forward our affairs & has rendered important services in every manner in his power. Without his assistance we should not have succeeded so well as we have done. He will of course give an Account of the enormous outlays here, as nothing has been done without him. It was found necessary to purchase a quantity of Biscuit for the Winter, & to give half allowance of bread & meat to all the other passengers.

The Cattle cannot be taken out this Year without delaying three days longer to prepare a place for them; and that delay would not now be prudent, & besides, the quantity of water they would require cannot be stowed. I do not recollect to have heard anything from your Lordship about the destination of them. I have got from Mr. Robertson two iron swivels chosen from among those belonging to Lord Seaforth at this place. They are light and manageable—next year we may receive a couple of *sound* brass pieces.

Canvas for Boat Sails and Cordage has been purchased here amounting to £.6.6.9. Mr. Hillier will require some part of it which shall be noted when delivered. Mr. Everard's letter I enclose, instead of the Copy first intended to be sent, with other papers relative to transactions at Sligo.

I have drawn on Your Lordship for £18.2 in favour of Capt. Roderick McDonald, which sum is to be charged to my a^{ct}. Letters from Canada for me may yet probably be sent to the care of Messrs. Morland & Co., and I wish Your Lordship will be pleased to take charge of them.

A mean fellow of the name McKenzie, called a Captain, who was last year an agent here for the C^{oy}, has to-day while Capt. Gull was on shore clearing out of the Custom House, gone on board the Edwd & Ann with a Recruiting party, and with his own hand given money as Inlisting money to some of our men; the men he was not allowed to take away and himself and party were sent from the ship. The Collector of the Customs, Mr. Robertson and a clerk, came late this afternoon to visit all the ships and muster the people. After visiting the Prince of Wales & the Eddystone and Calling over the rolls of the men, I accompanied them to the Edward and Ann which contained the greatest number of the people—the Glasgow men, Irish, and a few from Orkney, amounting altogether to about 76. McKenzie with a party of soldiers were in a separate boat and came alongside claiming some of the men as deserters from His Majesty's service. I stopped him from coming up the ship's side—the Collector and his clerk, a Mr. McIver, said there must be no violence; he was not however allowed to come on board. After the muster was gone through, the Clause of the Emigration Act regulating the provisions for passengers was read & then most officiously, a public declaration was made to know if every man was fully satisfied, & if he was going entirely with his own free will and consent, as otherwise that they might go on shore. Several said they were not willing—many went over

the ship's side into McKenzie's Boat—one party ran away with the ship's boat but were brought back—one man jumpt into the sea and swam for it until he was picked up by Recruiting Boat.—The Revenue Cutter's boat was likewise very active in taking men away, & the Collector took some ashore with himself in his boat.

This My Lord is a most unfortunate business. I cannot now state what number we may be able to take along, the delay for these last two days by the Custom House has occasioned all this, and the manifest part taken by the Collector, his friends and adherents against this business. It is a question, having all our men engaged as Indentured Servants, whether we should come under the Emigration Act. Mr. Blair has even declared off & gone on shore. The Collector has pledged himself to refund the advances made to him. I can say no more, it is now late at night & the Packet I fear will leave me. I condole with Your Lordship for all these cross accidents.

I am, Your Lordship, &c.,
MILES MACDONELL.

Mem: put on board the Packet boat at 11 o'clock at night—As she was hoisting her sails & under weigh—the mail having been closed, but Capt. promised to take particular charge of it, addressed under cover to Willm. Kerr, Esqr., Genl. Post office, Edinburgh.

Wrote a few lines to the Earl of Selkirk on the morning of the 26th & gave it in charge of Jas. Robertson, Esqr., Comptroller of the Customs, of which there was no copy kept—— M. Mc. D.

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To the Earl of Selkirk,

Y.F. HUDSON'S BAY, 1st Oct., 1811.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to address Your Lordship fully from Stornoway on the 25th, & a few hurried lines on the morning of the 26th July; and had a letter written to put on board the Convoy, but she parted with us (2nd August, Lat: 59°, 50' N., Long: 17°, 46' W.) when it blew hard & our ship being far from her, had not an opportunity of sending letters.

Mr. Moncrieff Blair went on shore the morning of the 25th July on pretence of some business, where he thought proper to remain. The first knowledge I had of it was from Collector Reid when he came in the afternoon to be present at the Mustering of the people;—he asked me for Mr. Blair's baggage offering his own security for advances made and damages that might accrue.—In consequence of the bustle occasioned by the disagreeable affair of that evening, the Collector went on shore without the baggage & sent no person for it before our sailing next morning. Had Mr. Blair made application to me at any time before or after embarking I would have allowed him to depart with all his effects—but I did not expect that a Gentleman who came so well recommended could think of taking himself off by stealth. His conduct on shore did not prepossess me in his favor: he was rather inclined to intemperance as well as some others of the engaged writers, his associates who were ready to catch at every discontent among the men as applying to themselves.—His luggage shall be sent back by the return of the ship, I am sorry for the inconvenience which the want of it may occasion him in the mean time, although it is entirely thro' his own bad management. Mrs. Reid, wife of the Collector at Stornoway, is aunt to Sir A. McK—— & he called Capt. McKenzie, is married to a daughter of the Collector: these with all their adherents are in a united opposition to Mr. Robertson, & perhaps influenced in some degree from London to act as they did. I did not know of this connection when at Stornoway, but it may serve to account in some respect for the indecent conduct of that party. If an idea could have been formed that such a low trick was to be played, it might easily have been prevented—the Edwd. & Ann after receiving the passengers on board should have shifted from where she was (being the innermost ship) to outside the Convoy & the Convoy's

boat could pick up the stragglers. There is now no remedy but to be guarded at all points in future. The greater part of the runaways might have been recovered had we remained in harbour only until 12 o'clock that day; but Capt. Hanwell's hurry and impatience drove us out so early in the morning altho' the wind was contrary. It was with great exertion that Mr. Robertson overtook the hindmost ship, to embark two young men who had been engaged for the Company's service, a considerable distance out.

Not one of the young men who came from Glasgow engaged as writers, brought a Matress or Blanket—they say they were told by Capt. Roderick that everything should be furnished to them at Stornoway—such articles were not to be had there. The stores from Ireland came into play, great part of which have been consumed on the passage for the use of the writers &c. an account of which expenditure I enclose.

I forward a general return of the number of men, effective and non effective according to the Lists which have reached me; by this your Lordship will see our strength at one view, & deficiency from non appearance & desertion; our total numbers on board all the ships amount only to 90 labourers & 15 writers including Mr. Bourke; making a grand total of 105, exclusive of us who embarked at Gravesend.—The Irish band were not more troublesome than the others—the people from Glasgow were at first the most turbulent & dissatisfied.—The Orkney men being accustomed to it think nothing of a voyage to Hudson's Bay, but as they formerly when going out fared the same as the ship's Company, they were displeased on account of the provisions & served to increase the discontent of the others.

On the 12th September in Hudson's straits, the shifting of some part of the goods & passengers took place in the different ships, much against the inclination of Captain Hanwell, who saw in that movement the loss of his Command, as afterwards each ship was to make the best of its way to its destined port. The desertion at Stornoway from the Edwd. & Ann took place after the General distribution had been made & each ship had received the number of men allotted to her. It was my intention to replace in part this desertion by taking a few from the two other ships, that each might bear its share of the loss—but the Commodore would not part with any of the men the Co's Agent had put on board his ship, being 22 men all from Orkney, & besides these, took two more from the Eddystone without my knowledge, after I had left her. This proceeding surprised me, not expecting that he had any Control or direction as to the destination of the people.

I took with me 8 men from the Eddystone to the Edwd & Ann—with this augmentation the number on board was 53, labourers & Artificers collectively. Thirty of these I expect to have for the settlement; & from the remainder Mr. Hillier's party may be formed, not conceiving it to be the intention of the Co. that all the clerks and writers were for one part of the Country, I permitted three to volunteer into the Prince of Wales for the south Factories, and two others to go in the Eddystone to Churchill, & desired the Captains to mess them in their Cabins.

The passage has been of uncommon length, & for a summer one very boisterous.—On the morning of the 6th Sept. we discovered land (Button's Island) & were from that day to the 15th in getting thro' the straits. After entering the straits we daily saw a number of lumps of ice called by the seamen Islands, of these some were small, & others appeared the size of two or three Acres in circumference, and about 150 feet high. As we kept at a distance from land in obedience to the Signals of the Commodore, saw nothing of the natives, which was a great disappointment. The Country on both sides of the strait appeared to be high naked rocks, & with the exception of a little snow or ice which I imagine they are never clear of, are not unlike the west coast of Sutherlandshire & part of Rosshire. At the upper part of the straits we met a quantity of flat ice, which gave us no interruption but that of laying to for one night with a fair wind. On the Ocean we had an uncommon share of boisterous, stormy and cold weather—but after entering Hudson's Bay experienced a course of fine, mild weather and moderate fair winds. Arrived here on the 24th September after a passage of 61 days from Stornoway, the longest and latest ever known to H. Bay.

Of all the occurrences which have opposed themselves this Year against our undertakings, the late arrival here of the vessels is the worse in its consequences. Notwithstanding the late sailing from England, the ships might arrive earlier were each one to make the best of its way after the Convoy left them; & should there be a necessity afterwards to join for shifting of Cargo &c., a general rendezvous might be made in Hudson's Strait. I am convinced the Edwd. & Ann & Eddystone could have made the voyage in a shorter time were they not fettered by the Commodore's signals.—Capt Hanwell is a timid, over cautious seaman, above taking advice, self sufficient & stubborn. The day after the shifting took place the other two vessels were far ahead of his, & shortly afterwards lost sight of him by superior manœuvring. I hope he may make good his voyage.—Our two ships kept together till we were one hundred miles to the westward of Mansfield Island.—The Commodore kept us for 15 days together cruising in Lat. 57 N. & about the Long. of Cape Farewell; during which time with the winds we had, might have gained a considerable distance to the northward—he could not think himself safe within a less distance than two degrees of latitude from the Cape. The Co., in my opinion, would profit in allowing him to retire, were they to give him a pension. Captain Ramsay, from unwieldiness & ill health, is likewise unfit for any service. It is certainly unpleasant to discard old servants, but were they permitted to retire with a gratuity, it could not be deemed a hardship, and that would be preferable to having them continued to sail in the ships as supernumeraries.

I am surprised the Co. never directed a survey to be made of the Coast on each side H. straits. From the appearance of the Country there must be many harbours & inlets for vessels to go into in case of an accident from ice, want of water, &c. We were often ourselves much in doubt for the accomplishment of our voyage, & had we been under the necessity of putting back, must have suffered for want of water. Two of the ships, without any additional expense, might execute this survey on the voyage out, with only the detention of a few days, one taking the north & the other the south shore. Should such a survey be directed to be made, Mr. Benjamin Bell, first mate of the Eddystone, would be a very proper person to be employed. He is a courageous, able & good seaman—has a good knowledge of Navigation, Astronomy, &c., &c., & is a Draftsman. I should like to see him promoted to the Command of a ship, and feel a conviction that the Co's. service would benefit by his abilities and good conduct.

The Edwd. & Ann was very ill fitted out for a northern voyage. Old sails, ropes &c. and very weakly manned. Her whole crew consisted of 16 persons, including the Captain, mates, and three small boys, the passengers were of great assistance, without them I know not what she would have done. I am surprised the Co. would charter & send her off in that state. The Co's own ships have more men than is required—Prince of Wales 32, and the Eddystone 28 including all hands. I am informed that 20 effective seamen would be a good sufficient crew for any of the ships—the wages & expenses of the surplus of hands would be a considerable saving.

Mr. Edwards had much professional practice on the voyage—He attended the ship's company; several of the passengers were ill—some of the writers were ill in conse. of imprudence on shore & a quantity of our medicines has been expended. One of the writers Mr. Stevens I believe is to be sent back on account of a bad complaint. The effects left by the deserters from us at Stornoway were sold by tender among the passengers, and made the amount of £27 sterg & were charged to the different purchasers—— None of the young men made any progress in learning the Gaelic or Irish languages on the voyage. I had some drills of the people with arms—the weather was generally so boisterous and but few days we had that a person could stand steady on deck. There never was a more awkward squad—not a man or even officer of the party knew how to put a gun to his eye or had ever fired a shot.

I am not fully satisfied with the Revd. Mr. Bourke and would wish to know what character he bore in his own Country—Your Lordship might get every infor-

mation concerning him from the R. C. Bishop of Killala, from whose diosese he is, thro' Mr. Everard at Maynooth. He tells me that he came away without the leave of the Bishop who was at the time at Dublin. A report must be made of him at Quebec as now belonging to that Diosese. He is however, very zealous for the increase of our Colony, he assures me he can get thousands to come out from Mayo, has written very encouraging letters to his own relations there, and wrote letters for almost every one of his flock to their friends in the same encouraging strain. He wishes to become a shareholder in the concern. He is related to Mr. Everard at Sligo.

I found every facility & readiness both from Mr. Auld, & Mr. Cook the Governor of this place, to meet Your Lordship's views to forward the Colony, consistent with their duty to the affairs of the Company. They, as well as a great number of the Cos. officers & other servants in the Country, feel interested in its success, & look towards it as a future asylum for themselves & their numerous offspring.—I am informed that many of the Company's servants & others from the N. W. Co who have served their time, & have families with Indian women will be induced to join as soon as they see a settlement begun on a permanent footing.—Many of these are worth money and can afford to pay well for land—Your Lordship will please to send me Instructions respecting such people.

The Eddystone has now arrived here with all her passengers & Cargo without being able to get to Churchill. This affords an additional supply of men not wanted by the Company. I am therefore allowed to Augment my number to 35 labourers & artificers. I have taken all Capt. Roderick's men, the Lewis men, with a portion of Irish; the rest of my list will be filled up by a selection from Orkney—there are besides a number of Orkney men here going home, who have served out their time—I expect to be able to prevail on some of these to remain for one or two years more —as experienced men their service will be important to assist in ascending waters next spring.

Mr. Auld had previous to my arrival sent orders to the different Posts in the Red River Country to procure & save as much provisions as possible for the use of the ensuing year—and says that even had this not been done, there could be no apprehension of any want of Buffalo meat, from the vast abundance of the Country.—This being the case I think an accommodation may be provided there for 45 to 50 passengers to be sent out next year for the settlement, among whom may be 8 or 10 families.—Boats for this number will be ready here for taking them up.—Each boat will require two expert men accustomed to rapids & poling, some such might be procured in the Orkneys who have been formerly in the Cos. service, by making early application, and they ought to be engaged under a penalty to be fit for the service which they undertake. The Factory can furnish some men of this description as soon as their people come down with the Furs, which is always before the arrival of the ships. Tents of Imitation sheeting will be required to protect the people from the rain, flies, &c., in ascending the waters, they will serve parties for different successive years, & may afterwards be of use for straw beds, bags, &c., in the settlement. Even the Cos. men have tents, & families cannot possibly dispense with them,—the simplest and most convenient is the Military tent with a ridge pole, & to contain six soldiers with their arms & knapsacks.—Leather of old tents can be furnished here for covering the goods in the boats, instead of oil cloths which would be expensive.

The Boats used here carry 30 pieces of 90 lb each, & are navigated by 5 men,—our boats are entirely disapproved of altho' far lighter & easier constructed than the others. I will not give up the utility of flat bottoms for river navigation whatever may be their opinion, & shall prove them to be of use next spring by going up in them. The people here have never seen anything that is used in other parts of America.—My axes & some other tools are objects of great wonder, & condemned without mercy. I am sorry to find Holtzapffel's axes very badly tempered—the edge of the first one tried broke in cutting a soft poplar stick. The Blacksmith here may, however, soften them. In England they do not understand the tempering of edged tools to stand in cold countries.

An extraordinary inundation occurred this spring on the South or Pembina branch of the Red River, which overflowed its banks the extent of 4 miles on each side the river into the Country while the Northern branch was not more swollen than usual. This flood was occasioned by the melting of snows which fell last winter towards the source of that uncommonly great. Such a circumstance has not been before in the memory of the oldest Indian, & perhaps may (*sic*) happen again.

I have written to the agents at Stornoway, Glasgow & Sligo; & two Highland lads from Stornoway engaged as writers, wrote letters to their friends there expressive of the good treatment of the passengers: this will serve to contradict false reports, that may, & of course will be circulated by evil minded & prejudiced persons.—One of these lads John McLeod, I am inclined to take on the R. R. S. list on account of the connection; he is well known there & his statements will be attended to.

The river Nelson is little known, & the accounts given of it are very contradictory. Mr. Fidler came down it, & reports the navigation to be very practicable, & the distance by it to the Lake Winipic shorter, and fewer carrying places than that by the common route. Your Lordship will have an opportunity of seeing Fidler as he is going home this year on account of the death of some of his friends—all accounts agree in one circumstance, that the Nelson is a month later before it is clear of ice than Hayes River. Mr. Auld intends going up it to Lake Winipic next summer & will of course make minute remarks. I should like to accompany him, but must be along with my people on the other route—as it would not be prudent to venture with them an unknown road by which we might be detained and lose the season. Mr. Hillier and my self will take the soundings of the mouth of the Nelson next spring, as far up as Seal Island. The water of it is very high at present & besides there is no time for doing it.

At this late season the men cannot be employed to serve the Co. in any respect—every possible exertion & dispatch is required to get them & ourselves under cover in such situations where fresh meat can be procured throughout the winter, as none of us can be accommodated at the Factory. I am to cross immediately, with all my officers & people to the North side of the Nelson where Deer are said to abound.—Mr. Hillier with a party of officers & men is to be my neighbour. I expect to bring many a *Caber Féigh* to the ground this winter with Your Lordship's rifle.

Last winter was the severest ever known in those parts—game disappeared & many of the improvident natives perished thro' cold & want. The Thermometer was at 49½ degrees below 0.—It is well that it is past, & to be hoped this may be a mild one. We have had the Thermometer already at 8 & 9 degrees below 0, two succeeding nights, & we have now snow on the ground.—It is therefore time for those who are without houses to begin building. I hope that none of our Assiniboia people shall ever be so late again as to be under the necessity of wintering at this place. The cross accidents of this year could not have been foreseen—the late sailing of the ships can be guarded against in future; wintering here, altho' attended with expense & loss of time, will give our people the advantage of acquiring some experience & practice in useful labour.—I was aware of considerable difficulties in prosecuting this scheme, which a desire to forward Your Lordship's views led me to undertake.—The troubles attendant on it have already exceeded my expectation: I feel a confidence however that we shall we able to surmount every difficulty, & altho' much retarded in the progress hitherto, the object is very attainable, & Your Lordship need not be under any apprehension for us.—With high respect, I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most obt. & most humble servant

MILES MACDONELL.

P. S. The boats that take us up next summer, & those for the people who follow us the same season, may all be sent down the following year in time to bring up

settlers when they arrive, provided that I have men with me acquainted with rapids.—The sooner that a vessel can be built on Lake Winipic the better; as then the boats need not proceed up further than the entrance of it. The lake is reported to be very shoal, particularly near the shore where boats are accustomed to go, but even should this be found to be the case, flat-bottomed vessels of the *Petty Yanger* kind as used in America, with leeboards, might be made to answer the navigation—and such craft could perhaps get up to the forks of the Red River.

I have been remiss in not replying to your Lordship's enquiries respecting Major McDonald, and can only offer for apology the confusion at Stornoway; I knew a Major McDonald, last winter in London originally from South Uist, but am not certain if his name is Alexander. He had served two or three years in Canada in the 60th Regt. & went from there to the West Indies. He has sold out of the Army or gone on half-pay—has a general acquaintance with living characters—is in infirm health & has been long from the Highlands.

This Factory is very ill constructed & not at all adapted for a cold Country either for use or convenience, but as I imagine the main object of the Co. to be the procuring of Furs, any other arrangements here are to them immaterial. The greatest unanimity appears to subsist between the Chiefs Auld & Cook.

M. McD.

Mem. of Articles to be sent out next year for R. R. S. The Muskets and Carbines left in Store, with bullet moulds complete. 2 Brass Field Pieces.—General Patterson's construction—3 Pounders (3 feet long & weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs.).

*Carriages for do. with rods, sponges &c. complete.

A Quern for grinding grain (if approved of a British Union Flag.)

1 Quart Apple Seeds.

Encyclopedia Britannica—bound in calf complete for *M. McD.* It may be sent next year or year following as convenient.

Hamilton Moore's Complete Navigator for *M. McD.*

A Quadrant, Sextant, &c.

Arrowsmith's Map of North America.—*M. McD.*

The above letter & enclosures was put into the general Letter Box at York Factory for ship Eddystone.

*The dimensions of the Wheels & bulky part of the Carriage need only be sent.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Selkirk.

YF. Hudson's Bay, 5th Oct, 1811.

My Lord,—The people going home have disappointed my expectations; they formed a combination together against remaining longer in the country, or they have an idea of getting very high wages at home for coming out again, but I hope none of these will be taken into our service. I have only been able to engage one man for two years at £25 per ann., who has been three years inland from Churchill.

Mr. Hillier was sent off the 30th ulto, with a party to north side the Nelson. I sent away my people yesterday to the same place, and follow them myself today. Mr. Tomison returns with the ships—he has said nothing to me of his intentions—I have it only from others—We can very well dispense with him—Had he remained he could be of no service to our party, neither here nor at the Red River.—The poor old man hurt his back by a fall on the passage and feels discouraged.

Mr. Edwards has not been sufficiently careful of the Instruments your Lordship sent to his charge. The two Barometers are injured—they should have been sent back to be repaired, but that he has taken them with him, and I have only learned the accident since his departure.

I have taken the liberty of putting some letters for Canada under cover to Your Lordship to be forwarded.

The weather has been mild and pleasant for some days past—it snowed last night about 6 or 7 inches, which they say will not go off—this is the month of November in Canada—I shall be very anxious for the month of April to commence our operations, and hope to make then a more agreeable report than the present times can admit of.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

My letter of the 1st Instant communicated fully everything that occurred worth mentioning.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Selkirk.

YF. HUDSON'S BAY, 5th Oct, 1811.

MY LORD,—I have this moment been driven back from Point of Marsh by a strong North wind, but hope to get round tomorrow should the wind fall.

There are some other drawbacks on the outfits of this year—none of the boats that came out packed up has been landed, there is now no chance of getting them ashore—the Captains are just embarking with the Packet, and there is a good deal of ice floating about. The Boats must of course be taken back to England. I think it best to send them out again—they will be serviceable for the people coming next year. I shall build some on nearly the same model for my division, so that the Carpenters here will have to put them together. It is a pity they should be lost.

Your Lordships

ever sincere

MILES MACDONELL.

I do not think all our Grind stones are landed—there never was more confusion than in the landing of stores here, Goods & stores for all the Factories landing promiscuously together, and those to be shipped meeting them on our narrow wharf.—A Newfoundland Dog would be a good acquisition to me.—M. McD.

To William Cook, Esqr., Governor of YF., &c.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 2nd Nov. 1811.

DEAR SIR,—We have had a small supply of fresh meat from Mr. Geddes since I had the pleasure of writing you last. A party was sent there a few days ago and only brought three Barrels of salted meat—Mr. Geddes informed Mr. Jno. Sloan, the officer with the party, that he had orders not to give us any more fresh meat but to reserve it all for the Factory. This must surely be a mistake of Mr. Geddes', as I understood both from Mr. Auld and you, that the motive of sending us to this place, was to be in a convenient situation to receive supplies of fresh meat for the preservation of the health of our people.

There is scarcely provisions now on hand for one month's consumption, at the rate of 2 lb. of meat per. day to a man–& at the expiration of that time there is not a probability of a communication being practicable between this and the Factory, it being very uncertain at what time we can cross the river on ice. Our situation here will consequently be most helpless. We have made every possible exertien to get Game, but hitherto all to no purpose, except about 3 brace of Wood Partridges which have been killed. We now occupy both sides of the river, and have a party at Sam's Creek—no Deer have yet been seen.

You will please to send my stove pipe by these two men—10 lengths of sheet iron along with two Elbows will be sufficient—If the smith has not made Elbows, let 4 sheets iron be sent—we shall endeavour to make them here altho' without a

Blacksmiths shop or Tools.—Could you spare half a dozen Tin plates, we are much in need of them.

Mr. Auld might have been crossed every day since Saturday last, & may yet so long as this mild weather continues. I beg my respects to him, and am with true regard

My Dear Sir,

Very Sincerely Yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Sent by two men from south side Party to YF, who returned the 5th Instant, and brought an order for Mr. Geddes to give us all the meat he might have whenever called for.

Nelson Encampment, 30th November, 1811.

My Dear Sir,—A mild day offers to send a boat across the Nelson with the Express from Churchill, which arrived here on the 28th instant.

I beg of you to embrace every opportunity of sending us skins for Togas, Trousers, &c., with twine, coarse needles, &c. The skins you sent by the last Indians have not yet reached me, the weather being such that we could not put out a boat to cross them. I shall now get them by the return of this boat.

Mr. Auld was to have furnished us with some whip saw Files, from Churchill, but I see none arrived. Of course, we cannot possibly saw boards, for want of them. Mr. A. promised us a quantity of Essence of Malt, Chrystalized Salts of Lemon, &c., to be used as a preventive for the Scurvy, but says nothing to me in his letter about such. The Scurvy has not yet made its appearance among us, but as our people are now living entirely on salt provisions, and our stock of oatmeal not warranting a liberal issue, we are not certain how long that dreadful evil may keep away from us.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedt. and humble servt.,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. H. Cook, Esq., Govr. YF.

I hope the people with you are recovered from the complaints they had when you wrote me by Mr. Auld.

M. McD.

To William Auld, Esq., Superintendent of the Northern Department Hudson's Bay.

Nelson Encampment,
25th Decr. 1811.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter of the 16th Oct., from YF. reached me on the 5th November at the time you crossed here on your route to C. R. & should have been acknowledged before now had an opportunity for communication offered.

The selection of men for Red River settlement was made in my mind on board of the ships, & once that I learned the number to be given me for that service there could be no further delay—In conversation with you, after the arrival of the Eddystone, I was permitted to take 35 of the passengers besides Wm. Finlay since engaged. The people being landed from the ships at different times & hurried off promiscuously as they landed from the Factory to this place, the men intended for R. R. S.

could not then without some detention until the whole of them had landed, be separated from the others. That separation was done immediately after my arrival here. —The selection has been made with a view of forming an extensive local connection in the Highlands of Scotland & in Ireland. Ten or Eleven of the number were engaged by the H. B. Co.'s Agent at Glasgow at £25 Sterg. of annual wages, & the Committee pointedly refused to sanction the engagement altho' the people had in the mean time been sent to Stornoway to meet the Co.'s ships.—To cover the Agent & prevent any disagreeable consequences, the Earl of Selkirk instructed me by letter to take these men into his service, the rest of the number has been filled up from Orkney. From the very clear & explicit exposition you make of the state of the Factories, altho' you have not sent me the statement of which you speak, I see great deficiency of men for carrying on the trade in the Northern Department under your superintendence. A supply of 200 men was calculated on by the H. B. Co. to be sent out this last year to the different Departments; that number was actually engaged in the Highlands of Scotland & in Ireland. From the defection of the greater part of these about the time they were to embark, owing to malicious reports industriously spread among them, recourse was only then had at so late a period to engage Orkney men to supply the deficiency.

The service of the men being now lost till next summer from the late arrival of the ships, the number going with me will be less injurious to the Co's affairs as their wages & subsistence will of course be borne on the R. R. S. establishment. The next ships I am persuaded will bring an ample supply of men for us all. As matters are at present situated from the scarcity of hands, I shall be as moderate as possible consistent with the good of the service I am sent on, & instead of throwing obstacles in the way of the Co. have come out to be an ally of theirs to support them. It is unnecessary to point out to a person of your penetration the great advantages to be derived by the Co. from the prosperity of the proposed Colony, among many others, a firm & powerful support may be reckoned on in that quarter on the Grand Canadian Route; ample supplies of provisions for the Factories, &c., &c.

When you take into consideration the numerous stores now lying in the warehouses at YF, & requisite for such an undertaking: possession to be taken & kept of an extensive country, the natives of which may by malicious machination be ready to oppose; you will think the number already mentioned scarcely adequate to the purpose. However, I shall not ask for more in the present state of things, & shall pursue the particular object entrusted to me to the utmost of my ability with any number of men that may be given.

Were we to form a judgment of all Indians by the present inoffensive & docile state of the natives in the vicinity of the shores of Hudson's Bay, a full security might be reposed in their friendship: but the Ossineboine nation, into whose country we are going, are represented as among the most warlike Indians of N. America. We have already been threatened in London with those people by a person that knows them well (Sir A. McKenzie) and who has pledged himself in the most unequivocal & decisive manner, to oppose the establishment of this colony by all means in his power. The London merchants connected with the N. W. Co., are inimical to it; & I have reason to expect that every means the N. W. Co. can attempt to thwart it will be resorted to—to what extent their influence may direct the conduct of the nations, is to me uncertain, & justifies being on our guard at all points.

I well know the value of experience and practice in ascending rivers and rapids; and that to descend them requires not only general experience but also a local knowledge of the best channels. The rapids of the rivers which fall into Hudson's Bay must by all accounts be very formidable, & the navigation of them consequently difficult—but it may be remarked that few or none of the people who ascend and descend these waters have ever had an opportnity of seeing river navigation in other parts of North America; & therefore conceive that waters run to the sea no where else so strong as those falling into H. Bay. I am persuaded that Canadian *voyageurs* would not shrink from these; & I do suppose that many parts of the route the traders follow from Canada to the N. West must be equally difficult.

I like your candour, & the freedom with which you deliver your opinion; permit me likewise to do so, & altho' it must differ from yours with regard to the river navigation, it may yet be no more than an opinion:—In speaking of waters that I have not seen, I feel a great advantage you have over me; yet cannot help being strongly impressed with the idea that had we arrived in this country in sufficient time to put our boats together & to get up, we should with the assistance of pilots have accomplished the voyage to R. R. S.; of course, not in so short a time as your experienced men might do, but with perseverance & diligence we should get up, & I trust without the loss of lives or property. It is probable that we could not be able to take all the stores along—the devil must be in the way, if with so many men & all effective, we could not go up. I shall next summer put the matter to the test, & shall only require, (nor would I wish to take more) than one experienced man in each boat along with our own hands, & those I will not require to take farther than the entrance of Lake Winnipic. The number of boats for my party will be five or six, & the furnishing one pilot for each will not I hope be very detrimental to the Honble. Coy's. affairs. Probably this number of men may be furnished as early as we can be ready to proceed before the arrival of the inland traders. When familes are to go up they will require two experienced men in each boat, as they may not have so many effective men as we.

The boats which have been sent from England are not well constructed—the plan of them was good, but the idea has not been well taken up by the tradesmen who had never before seen anything of the kind. The work is very slightly & imperfectly executed, & there was not time for alteration. The best of them are 30 feet long & came out in bulk, but unfortunately were not landed, owing, as I have been informed, to a difference between Capt Taylor, of the schooner, East Maine, & Mr. Davidson, mate of the Edwd & Ann. Davidson wanted the boats to be taken ashore in the schooner; Taylor would not receive orders from him, the boats were consequently left in the ship & brought back to England. They would be very convenient for us next spring to go up. They shall not however be lost as I expect them out again & will serve to transport part of another division of our people. Those you saw at YF are too short, too deep, & very slightly put together.

All the boats I ever saw used for shoal river navigation were flat bottomed & something of the model of those now at YF; no others can answer a good purpose. I shall cause my boat builder (Thomas Angus) with such assistance as he can have from your people, to build next spring two or three boats such as are used on the St. Lawrence & Mohawk Rivers. they will be easier built, lighter, carry more, & managed by as few hands as your boats. When proved to be fit for your rivers here, I am persuaded they will be generally adopted. For these boats I expect to have all the wood, materials ready in course of the winter.

Your boats that I saw at YF are in my opinion certainly not the fittest for shoal river navigation & altho' they have hitherto served the purpose must yet be managed with much labour & disadvantage.—They are of the construction of whale boats, are heavy, & better calculated for sea service than that of shoal rivers. The keels must be a constant impediment, always touching stones in shoal water. From the form they take in the bow & stern a man cannot stand in them to use a setting Pole;—most essential & indispensable tool in rapids & strong currents.

You very justly remark that we have a vast deal of lumber to carry up. A great deal is required to form a settlement so distant from resources as that country now is, I should be at a loss to know what articles among the stores to leave behind. Our Packages have not been well made up, & will certainly require a reinspection for which there will be sufficient time in the spring. The private luggage of both the officers & men must be limited. From what you state of the abundance of the country, I am happy to learn that it will not be necessary to bring with us much more provisions than what the journey up may require, this will enable us to take a greater proportion if not the whole of the other public stores.

That the arrival of strangers among them is not liked by the Orkneymen now n the H. B. Cos. service, is a thing which might be expected, they have enjoyed the

exclusive advantages of the Trade for a long time unmixed with any others; whihc might induce them to suppose that no people ought to be employed but themselves.—I am surprised however, that they should act so much against their own true interests as not to reengage their services, when it is understood they cannot do so well by going home. I am much deceived unless many of those will come out again should they be taken. In my opinion, experience is their strongest recommendation, & should they altogether quit the Country, the Co. can get abundance of men from other parts of the United Kingdom, & experience can be acquired. With regard to settling a Colony, people from other parts would I think with you serve the purpose better than these from Orkney, particularly such of them as have already been in this Country, whose habits of insubordination, idleness, & inactivity will be very difficult to eradicate. One or two old hands is enough to poison any party—they tell the others that they ought to have this thing & that other thing,—make the whole discontented & keep themselves in the back ground. Wm. Finlay has already occasioned a little difficulty, laying down *Factory Law* (as he explained it) & disobedience; in consequence of which I removed him from my party on the South side the Nelson. Any farther misconduct will occasion stronger steps to be taken with him.

What you so much dreaded, the scurvy has at last made its appearance among us, but in the most favourable manner; only one man has taken it as yet, & he is mending. I am in hopes, as it has kept off so long, that no more will be afflicted with it. However that may be, I could not think of sending any such to YF. as you apprehended. Our people are far more comfortably lodged than they could be at the Factory; & the sick have the benefit & attendance of a surgeon. None of the Essence of Malt, Cranberries, &c., which you intended to send by the return of your sledges from C. R. was left here with us. I have written to Mr. Cook for some of these articles, in case of the disorder making farther progress—but am in hopes they will not be needed.

I am not sanguine as to any personal gratification arising to me from the advancement of the new Colony, on the contrary have prepared my mind to encounter any difficulties and obstructions that may offer, and having now so far embarked, shall not cease to prosecute the undertaking until it arrives at a state of permanency to ensure its success beyond the probability of a failure. With the support to be calculated on, from a knowledge of the firmness and perseverance of the noble projector, at whose request I undertook the execution, this state of permanency, I trust, will not be far distant. Your ready co-operation for this object, will much facilitate its advancement. I am very sensible of the unremitted attention you have all along shown to promote our prosperity. Mr. Cook has likewise embraced every opportunity to administer relief to our wants, and add to our comforts—matters must succeed when all hands pull together. I look on our situation here as the best we could have in this part of the country, for the health and exercise of our people, & far preferable, in every respect, to being at Y. Factory. The people have been hitherto constantly employed; & it is likely there will be found enough of useful labour to keep their blood all winter in good circulation.

With true regard, I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

MILES MACDONELL.

P. S.—The ration established last year by the Honble Committee at the suggestion of the Earl of Selkirk, which you state in your letter of 3rd November, in reply to a letter I wrote Mr. Cook about that time concerning provisions, could not possibly be complied with by our parties here. I was till then ignorant of such ration being established, & did I know it, could not have conformed for want of the different species, having only oatmeal & meat; of the oatmeal our stock could only admit of one pint to a man per day with two lb. of fresh meat (venison). As we now have access to the Factory one lb. of meat with an increased allowance of oat-

meal is what is given at present to our people. This appears to serve them amply for two meals a day, all that I allow them to take.

A regular entry is made of the meat received, as well as of the other species of provisions, every pound of which shall be accounted for.

M. McD.

Wm. Auld, Esq., C.R.

Sent by the C.R. Express, 27th December, 1811.

Nelson Encampment, 5th January, 1812.

My Dear Sir,—Messrs. Tate & Spencer arrived here last evening and handed me your obliging letter of the 2nd instant. We have collected here all the drift wood fit for boat timbers that we could between this and Flamborough Head. There is not much of it. There is likewise some collected by the party I had on the south side the river, and which has since been recalled from there. We have a parcel of oars and poles here, and when dressed, will, I think, be sufficient for our purpose. But there is not a tree on this side the river, as far as Mr. Geddes's place, fit to be sawed for boat plank.

Mr. Tate informs me there is a quantity of good wood on the south side above the house your people were building which he formerly saw and I now send men along with him to whom he will show the place. Three boats is the number I had made up in my mind that we should require to build; I am happy to find that your opinion perfectly coinsides with mine in this respect.

It will be necessary to conclude where these boats can be most conveniently built. The materials lying so scattered, nothing of the kind can be attempted here. I shall have a hut built immediately at the place where the wood is, and have it sawed into boards and planks. None of the boards brought here can be of any service. There is yet a quantity left at the New House which may come into use. As you say that you have materials for one boat at the Factory, there will not be a vast deal required for two more. The boats that I shall direct the construction of will be flat bottomed, & without keels; they will be easier built, lighter, carry more, & managed by as few hands as your boats which I have seen at the Factory. They should be about 30 feet long, the timbers all shaped alike, with a strong stem & stern. The boards & plank for these should be sawed the length of from 15 to 20 feet.

Mr. Tate is in haste to be away—in a very few days I shall communicate further by a provision party, as we are now entirely out.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

W. H. Cook, Esq., Gov. YF.

Nelson Encampment, 9th January, 1812.

My Dear Sir,—I am surprised that Mr. Geddes should make a complaint to you of the uncivil conduct of our people towards him at so late a period, when he had an opportuity of immediate application here.

I sent a party only twice there for provisions, on the 12th & 22nd November. The first party consisted of ten men, they carried very little, each man took only as much as he thought proper & came off with it as fast as he could, without waiting for another. The 2nd party consisted of 13 men, with them I sent an officer to regulate their burdens &c to prevent them from running away from each other for fear of accidents through cold &c. The conduct of this party I know has been regular from the report of the officer, on which I can depend. At the time my first

party went, Mr. Hillier sent likewise aparty—it was one of his men who threw away his blanket.

A general accusation cannot so well be taken notice of, but if Mr. Geddes will state the charges more particularly, we can yet find out the offenders, should he not be able to point them out himself. He dined with us on Christmas Day & staid the night when on his way to the Factory, but he did not give the least surmise of a complaint against any of our people.

You will always, I trust, find me ready to co-operate with you in supporting order, & to enforce the respect due to an officer from inferiors. One of my officers, Mr. Michael McDonnell, who went on the 22nd December last with men of his party for provisions to the Factory, complains of being left all night in the common Guard Room among your men. Having arrived at the Factory late at night, frostbit, after wandering all day in the woods without victuals, being strayed from his people & lost his way in the snow-drift, he could not possibly go away for that night, & was next day dragged on a sled, unable to walk. I forbear making any comment; & give the matter candidly as stated to me by Mr. McDonnell, after his arrival here.

I now send eight men & three dogs for provisions, according to memorandum below. We have already Five men in the Scurvy and nothing of either suitable provisions or acids to relieve them; it is probable that the malady may go through us all unless preventives are in time administered. This consideration will serve to regulate the quantity of antiscorbutics which may be required. It is perhaps easier to prevent this complaint, than to cure it after that it has seated itself in the constitution.

I am, Dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Memorandum of articles to send:—

1 Sled of Pease,
1 do Barley,
12 yds. Duffel,
1 Bundle of Leather,
1 Iron Pot (about 4 galls.) with Bale.
1 Camp Kettle,
Oatmeal,
Antiscorbutics.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,

Govr. YF.

P.S.—I am much obliged to you for the puppies you sent. Your good intentions were in part frustrated, as only one of them reached me. The Indian left the other behind or allowed him to perish. The one that came promises to be a good dog, but his feeding has been very much neglected. Perhaps your stock may afford to spare another as a companion to him.

Whatever quantity of leather you furnished Mr. Hillier with, he has not been able to spare me any. The quantity I have had can easily be ascertained. M. McD.

Nelson Encampment, 21st January, 1812.

My Dear Sir,

The articles agreeable to your obliging letter of 10th instant arrived, but the barley sent was of our seed grain for R. R. S., it is a pity that it was meddled with. I am obliged to send it back by this party as it cannot be safe here from the unsufficiency of our roofs should rain happen to fall in the spring.

The R. R. S. stores are not for consumption here, there being nothing among of the eatable kind except what is intended for seed. It is therefore best not to molest them at present further than may be deemed necessary for their preservation.

I forwarded your packet to Mr. Geddes by an Indian, & for the safety of our people going to the Factory for provisions applied to him for Indians to cut a straight line of road from the new House to the Factory: This will, I expect, shorten the distance & avoid the exposure along the river by the track hitherto followed. Our last party suffered much from the cold and windy exposure, several were frost bitten. The wind was from the Northward & drifted the snow that they could not see across the river. I have to apologize for undertaking this road before you were consulted, but the idea only struck me from the sufferings of my last party, the case was urgent & I had not an opportunity for communication. Whatever blame may be attached to it belongs entirely to me. The Indians were backward to undertake it without your order until I pledged myself to defend them harmless.

This party, under the direction of Mr. McLeod, go for a supply of provisions, &c., according to the memo. at the bottom. I have now 15 men in the scurvy, & Mr. Hillier has 8,—it is uncertain to what extent this cruel malady may afflict us. Messrs. McRae & Edwards visit you at this time, no opportunity offered by which I could notify to you the time of their visit. They are companions & chuse to sleep together here, so that you need not be put to the inconvenience of furnishing two beds for them. I have directed Mr. McRae to hand you accts. & engagements in his possession of people not on my list here.

As to my men going for provisions, there is a standing order to the officer not to let any of them go to the Factory, except the number that may be requisite for bringing away any articles particularly required from there, & which may not be at the Tent, & any such I do not wish to receive liquor or provisions, nor be furnished with any articles on their own accts., unless the officer particularly applies for it.

Mr. Hillier & I propose to be with you on the evening of the first February, agreeable to your request, to assist in making such arrangements for boat-building as may be necessary.

I am, My Dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Memorandum of articles :—

10 Gallons Molasses,
20 do Pease,
20 Barley,
20 Moose Skins,
12 yards Duffel,
25 lbs. Muscovado Sugar,
8 Skein sewing Twine,
Oatmeal,
Bacon.

M. McD.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,
Govr. YF.

Nelson Encampment, 26th Jany., 1812.

My Dear Sir,

I have given due consideration to the suggestion contained in your letter of 23rd inst., of sending some of the Clerks here immediately to Oxford

House, on account of their health (in these sickly times) & the advantage of saving the transport of them by the boats next summer.

There are six gentlemen of my mess—three of them, Messrs. Bourke, Edwards & McRae, being in a manner staff officers (the two first being professional men & the third a storekeeper) are intended to be generally along with me. Two others, Messrs. Whitford & McDonnell, are in their present condition incapable of going on any excursion, the first from ill health, and the latter from the effects of the frost. Mr McLeod is the only officer I have who superintends the men at labour & that can accompany parties going for provisions, & with him I could not conveniently dispense.

I have communicated the matter to Mr. Hillier, & he is not inclined to part with any of the young men who are with him. The services of the whole will be material in ascending the waters next summer. In the boats they will keep the men to their duty, see the goods taken care of, & give assistance to expedite the voyage. As the officers of each party mess with the chief, they run no greater risk on the score of health than we do ourselves.

If you think the stock of Antiscorbutics at C.R. an object for two men to go there instead of one, it would be well to send them. We cannot now take too many precautions against the Scurvy. Mr. Hillier has 10 men ill with it, & I have 9. I am, however, in hopes it may not make much further progress. Our people now drink freely the juice of the spruce tree, which abound here, indeed there is scarcely any other. This is an approved specific, but it is not an easy matter to get the Orkneymen to drink it particularly the old hands, whose example has a bad effect on the others. With the supply of dried meat you have allotted us (the use of salt meat being now desisted from) & other articles you have so liberally offered, likewise occasional fresh supplies that the Indians bring from time to time, I think a stop will be put to its violence.

Messrs. Edwards & McRae arrived last evening. Your men proceeded on today to Mr. Geddes's. This goes by a party Mr. Hillier sends tomorrow for provisions.

I am with true regard,

My dear Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

On reconsidering the matter I think it may not be necessary to send to C. for the Antiscorbutics. At all events it may be deferred until we meet on 1st February, and may be decided on then according to existing circumstances. I feel very sensibly your attention in the precautions you have taken & the solicitude shewn for the accommodation of Mr. H. & myself on the road.

Yours, M.McD.

W. H. Cook, Esq.,
Gov. YF.

Nelson Encampment,
Sunday evening, 9th Feb., 1812.

My dear Sir,

Agreeable to your desire I now send three men to assist your people in whatever labour may be required, viz, Peter Harper, James Dickson, & Alex. Simpson. The two first are good working men, Harper can saw, & Dickson is a Blacksmith and does likewise any common labour, Simpson is not a handicrafstman nor is he industrious, but he is a large strong fellow & may be made serviceable, the three are honest inoffensive Orkneymen & I think will not be in any way troublesome to manage: As these men accompany a party Mr. Hillier sends for provisions, they will together

take the new road—but as you will not detain them at the Factory they may reach the Tent as soon by the new track as if they took the old—it being four miles shorter.

We arrived here in 7½ hours after parting with you. From the Fry.. to the R. Nelson is 15 miles by new track; & from there to this is 8 miles—making 23 miles inclusive,—by the old road it is between 27 & 28 miles. This is a great saving of distance, besides the safety & protection from storms. Your kettle & pot I return by these people with many thanks. All my scurvy men are mending, except one man who has been in a desponding state from the moment he was first taken ill & who I really expect to die, being now reduced to the lowest extremity. To the liberal use of spruce may in my opinion be attributed stopping the progress of the complaint & the favourable change in those afflicted.

With true regard,

I am, &c,

MILES MACDONELL.

By the men I send one of the Pit saws.
They are victualled to Tuesday night.

Mr. Spencer has arrived & handed me your map of the Nelson. I am astonished how you could have executed so well in so short a time. There was no necessity for so great despatch. By the next provision party which will go towards the later end of the week, I shall be able to send you the accts. of meat recd from Mr. Geddes and likewise from Indians.

Yours M. McD.

To Mr. Cook.

Nelson Encampment, 14th February, 1812.

My Dear Sir,

A Combination has been formed by a part of the men against the authority of the officers set over them. Mr. Hillier & myself were taking evidence as Magistrates of their burning a Hut built for the accommodation of Mr. Finlay, in the most audacious manner. Thirteen of them besides Finlay are implicated, who all to a man have set us at defiance. There are some others of the old hands that are private advisers & abettors. There are very little provisions, and was there abundance I do not think myself justifiable to issue the Cos: property to refractory servants who run counter to all order. It is therefore most probable that these men may visit you soon at the Factory, & I think it but reasonable you should have this early intimation. There is no fear of us here, we are yet strong enough to protect ourselves, but threats have been held out to intimidate us. Our men going at any time to the Factory ought not to have access to the place where their Boxes are without an officer being along with them, several of them have pistols, &c., & some pilfering has been committed from each other's Boxes.

I enclose an acct. of all the articles received from Mr. Geddes, in which you will perceive the receipt of the last article was 2nd December, & since then I have not had anything from him nor has any of my men been there. I know nothing of the 20 lb. fat he states to have delivered to Mr. McDonnell. I will be obliged to you to furnish me with 2 Quires foolscap paper.

I am, yours, &c.,

MILES MACDONNELL.

Wm. H. Cook, Esq.,
Gov. YF.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 15th February, 1812.

To MR. COOK.

DEAR SIR,—

I now send a party for provisions; three of them are of the mutineers; altho' struck off duty and under the denomination of prisoners, they must drag provisions for themselves from the Factory, which will be issued to them here, and a separate account kept of it, and I may be debited as usual with all issues at Factory to my order. I should wish to know, for my guidance, what ration is customarily allowed to men struck off duty for misconduct, as these are?

I cannot now undertake to carry on any boat building here. The defection of fourteen strong, effective men is a great falling off from my people, it will be as much as the remainder can do to bring us provisions from the Factory and keep us in firewood here.

I am, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

Mem. of Articles:—

1 gall. Port Wine.
10 gall. Rum.
1 keg Molasses.
Oatmeal

I only got 5 spoons, please to send 7 more to complete the dozen.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 25th February, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I am happy to learn by your obliging letter of 21st inst. that you are making such great progress in boat building, & the construction I suggested. The model I left with you, had it escaped mutilation on the road, was not complete. From the conversation we had together I thought you reluctant to decide on any deviation from the order left by Mr. Auld, without his previous concurrence, & therefore forbore pressing the matter or entering into further explanation; nor did I hold any explanatory conversation with the boatbuilders on the subject. I am convinced Mr. Auld has more good sense than to feel hurt in not being consulted on this matter at so great a distance as Churchill, & must rather be pleased at any improvement that we may strike out for the general good.

My model is calculated for a boat of 30 feet long, on a scale of 2 inches to a foot. The bottom is one inch too wide—or 6 inches on the extension. The boat should be at least 2 feet wider at the gunnel, in the middle, than the bottom. Height of the side nearly 3 feet in the middle, with a suitable rise in the bow & stern. There should not be a seam in the middle of the bottom, but a plank reaching from the whole length, to which the stem & stern are fixed. Could the bottom be extended to the length of 26 or 28 feet, it would make a vast difference in the stowage of luggage. You will find these boats much easier built than those you have been accustomed to.

I am mortified at how little assistance I now can give in procuring materials. No service can be expected from Mr. Finlay & his refractory party. Mr. H. sent yesterday men with Five Dogs to bring you the Plank you required from the New House. My men returned yesterday from Mr. Geddes's & require one day's respite before they could proceed to the Factory.

I am, &c.,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. H. Cook, Esqr.,
Govr. YF.

Nelson Encampment, 27th February, 1812.

My Dear Sir,—

I embrace an opportunity offering for Churchill to do myself the pleasure of writing you.

In this wild, desolate, & (I may add) barren region; secluded at present from all communication with the civilized world, intelligence of a local can alone be expected. Could we join in the centinel's cry of "All is well," altho' not affording great changes might yet be satisfactory in our isolated situation. We have as great variety as generally happens in this sublunary world, of which we here form a true epitome, being composed of men of all countries, religion, & tongues.

The Irish displayed their native propensity & prowess on the first night of the year, by unmercifully beating some Orkneymen of Mr. Hillier's party. Too much liquor was the only incitement. The perpetrators of this unwarrantable act, were as much as could be done, debarred from a repetition of such conduct, by obliging them to give security for their future peaceable deportment. The effect will not however be so readily removed, & will consequently serve to strengthen the prejudices already existing against them.

We have lately had another affair which may be attended with consequences more serious than the first, & of which William Finlay engaged by me in October last at YF, is the primary mover & cause.

At a time when our people were every day getting down in the Scurvy (16 in my party & 17 of Mr. Hillier's were already seized with it) regulations were established for the health of the people; to which Finlay refused to conform. On this account he was struck off work for two or three days, & not intending to go further lengths with him, he was ordered to resume work; but this he refused, saying that, he would work no more. As he persisted in this determination altho' frequently ordered to work, after a week had passed I had him brought before Mr. Hillier as a Magistrate, where different misdemeanours were proved against him, for which he was sentenced to confinement as a refractory servant. Not thinking it any punishment that he should sleep & sit idle in the same house with the other men, I had a hut built for him to which he was removed, a party he had formed among the people assembled to the number of 13 men on the first evening of his confinement, & burnt the Hut to the ground, triumphantly shouting in the most audacious manner when they had got it in flames.

Mr. Hillier & I had all these men brought before us & were investigating the matter as Magistrates when they refused to submit to our authority and walked away. They are now with Finlay in a house by themselves, under no control or regulation, subsisted by the Provisions of the H. B. Co. which I oblige them to bring from YF. for themselves. None of the Highlanders were concerned in this affair; & you will be surprised to learn that even none of the Irish had a hand in it, they are all men from Glasgow & Orkney.

There will be a necessity of sending some of these men home to be tried by the laws of their country; however detrimental to affairs in the meantime, it will check such irregularities in future, and tend to the establishment of order and subordination in this country. I shall not trouble you more at present on this subject, as you are soon expected here we shall deliberate on what is to be done.

The scurvy made great advances among us, but from a plentiful use of spruce its progress was stopped and our people are now mostly recovered, with the exception of one who I am afraid we may yet lose, he being reduced to lowest extremity. Our winter has been unusually severe with little snow. All kinds of game deserted us entirely, and the supplies from the poor natives were scanty, although I am convinced they brought all they could possibly spare. Under all these circumstances we have not suffered any privation of necessaries, and on the contrary were rather comfortable than otherwise.

I had contemplated a trip to visit you at Churchill, but from casualties that might take place here, could not venture to be absent. I feel very anxious for the return of spring, and hope to have some useful amusement shooting, &c. Eskimeaux boots are an article I am informed you have at Churchill. I will be obliged to you if you can send me a couple of pairs sufficiently large—they are not to be procured at YF.

I will be happy if you will do me the pleasure to take up your quarters with me when you come here. I have a spare berth & as you travel with bedding you cannot put me to inconvenience.

With true regard,

I am, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.,
C.R.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 18th April, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—

To have acknowledged the receipt of your favor, dated 18th ult., by the people going from YF. to conduct you from Churchill, would have been merely complimentary, & rather unseasonable to a person on the eve of departure. On this consideration I trust the omission may be overlooked. As I expect you are by this time arrived at YF., it will not, I presume, be deemed improper in me to call your attention to the different matters respecting R. R. S., for which I may require assistance to facilitate the journey to the interior and the necessary preparations to be made prior to our departure.

The fourteen insurgents here will require to be disposed of till ship time; for I am determined (with your concurrence) to send them all to London to answer for their conduct. Two young men, Mr. John McLeod from Lewes and Mr. Michael McDonnell, from Ireland, are both well acquainted with all the circumstances, and it will be necessary that they be sent home to give evidence against them.

These young men may afterwards serve to get good men for us in their respective countries. I would wish, were it practicable, that they should first reach the place of settlement, or as far up as they could go and return to overtake the ships. I did expect that some of the delinquents would after a while repent of having joined in the combination, would be inclined to return to their duty, & of course be pardoned on making suitable submission for their offence, but instead of showing any such disposition, the deportment of all, particularly the younger part, has been more aggravating than otherwise.

It would not be prudent to bring those men to the Factory. I do not know of any place of confinement there, & all intercourse between them and the servants doing duty should be prevented. They are completely out of your way on the North side the Nelson, may easily be victualled there during the summer, and may be readily embarked from there; were they removed further down so as to be out of the track the Indians take to the Factory, it would be better than where they now are. A net might be furnished them for catching some fresh fish for themselves, but it would not be regular as prisoners to give them fire arms for killing game. The treatment observed towards them should, in every respect, be such as to deter others from following their example. Your remark that they should not be allowed to purchase anything from the Cos. warehouses is highly proper; they have not had an order from me for anything, nor shall they (except for provisions), but without due subordination, no undertaking of the nature we are now concerned in can be carried on.

It is very detrimental to us, particularly in the present time, to be deprived of the services of so many men. Not only these but several others in my opinion should be sent home as incapable, from age & bodily infirmities, of earning their wages. Four of this class wintered with me & Mr. Hillier has several, all of the people who came out last year. Such men can be of no service, & it is better to have a few & all effective than to have a long list of invalids merely nominal rated at high wages. A descriptive list of men so discharged should be sent to the Committee that orders may be given the Agents against reengaging any of them.

Taking this into consideralion the number to be furnished for my expedition from last year,s importation must consequently fall short of the calculations first made. From the facility & readiness I have experienced from you to forward the undertaking I am persuaded that every possible assistance will be rendered. Mr. Cook's dilligence with the boats is such that they will occasion no delay. Should every other matter be in like forwardness we may take advantage of the first of the navigation to proceed. It will be requisite that a trader with an assortment of goods for the Indians accompany the settlers so as to give the settlement, in the first instance, the appearance of an ordinary trading post, to prevent the jealousy the Indians might conceive against a permanent establishment being made in their country. This measure will be beneficial to the Co., as it will be giving them the advantage of a trading post without being at the expense of establishing and maintaining one. It will likewise be necessary that a quantity of slops be sent under the charge of the trader for the use of the settlers.

I expect about Forty men & 8 or 10 families out this year for R. R. S. & fervently pray they may be able to get to the settlement before winter, of what country they may be of is uncertain, but I suppose they will be a mixture of Scots & Irish. I would recommend as little intercourse between them & the men of YF. as possible, particularly while your people continue in the discontented state of mind they appear to be in at present. Houses for their reception until embarked for the Settlement might be built above the Factory on the south side the river, at the Ten Shilling Creek or any more convenient situation in that quarter. If built below, the people would be visited and disturbed by the crews of the Boats plying between the Factory & the ships, & various irregularities might be committed which it is best to guard against.

Printed orders must be given to the Captain of the Ship the Insurgents are put on board of, to guard against attempts they might make to escape at Stromness, or any other port the ship may touch at before arriving at London, & even there, untill they are delivered over to the custody of the Law. The expenses of sending home these fellows, as likewise the gent" who go as evidences against them, the H. B. Co. & Lord Selkirk will arrange together. Were it practicable, the evidences should not take passage in the same vessel with the Insurgents. From the information I have received of the place called The Rock, 120 or 130 Miles above YF, where boats Carrying upwards of Six Tons might reach, it would be a very convenient situation to establish a Post at, both for R. R. S. & H. B. Co.: it might be made our principle Depot for Stores. Your Inlanders might stop there instead of coming all the way down to the Factory, particularly in these turbulent times. In case of invasion from Americans or other enemies, the Co's most valuable property would be safer there than at any place on the Sea Coast.

The giving my views so freely to one who possesses that minute local knowledge of the country which can only be obtained by long experience, may from a stranger appear officious & intrusive, but let me assure you, that these suggestions spring from a desire of showing my readiness to join in whatever project may be judged salutary to promote general good. However slender such endeavour may now appear, I firmly trust that my co-operation will yet be found of essential benefit to the interests of the H.B. Co.

With sincere esteem & regard,
I am, My dear Sir,
Most truly Yours,
MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 4th May, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Your favour of the 30th ulto: in reply to my letter of the 18th, was handed me yesterday afternoon, & Mr. McNab going off so soon after I could not by him acknowledge the receipt.

Whatever becomes of the *Insurgents* I do not expect their Employers will send them to Canada for trial. You had when here ocular proof of their temper & disposition. Altho' you clearly & forcibly pointed out the heinousness of their crime, instead of showing an inclination to submission or compunction or offering anything in extenuation, it only produced impertinent replies to you, & a stubborn adherence to the part they had acted. Having no personal feelings of resentment against them but such as are excited by a wish of forwarding the service I have engaged in, I would cheerfully accede to any salutary means that could be devised more expedient to that of sending them home. I feel actuated in a similar manner toward the Irish assailants; the crime can be fully brought home to three of them, one of Mr. Hillier's, & two of my party. One of these, from his numerous relatives and connections in Ireland I should be inclined to retain for the interest of our Colony, & by his making a suitable compensation for the injury, I imagine this might be accomplished. The other two are notorious bad characters, & will be a gain to get rid of.

Your zealous attention to relieve our immediate wants last autumn by a liberal supply of fresh meat, & pointing out this situation for us, to be contiguous for receiving additional supplies from the Indians, I am fully sensible of. I am astonished however, the servants of the Factory should make this the ostensible grounds of dissatisfaction & complaint. They could have got no part of that meat to the Factory until the month of January, & then but partially & with much labour, it being collected on the north side of the Nelson, at the distance of about 60 miles from YF. The dried meat they took from there at that time, although far more portable, cost them a good deal of trouble. These people were in the meantime receiving weekly 3 lbs. flour, with plumbs for making puddings, &c., substitutes that our men here could not have, besides Bacon and Oatmeal. From the uncertainty of what time the river might be passable to have access to the Factory, our stock of Oatmeal could only admit of the issue of 1 pint per man per day with 2 lbs of green meat, and our stock of that was soon consumed by so many mouths as we had to feed, very little Pork or Bacon on hand. A parcel of raw and inexperienced men arriving after a long and boisterous sea voyrge, at the immediate approach of winter, represented by all accounts with alarming severity of cold, must in a country so destitute of resources require necessary aid.

Men who can censure your laudable conduct in leaning to the side of humanity, can harbour within their breasts a very small portion of that virtue, & would catch at a shadow of an excuse for discontent. It would be an unmerited aspersion on the individual characters who compose the Hon. Committee of the H. B. Co., which no act of theirs justifies, were I to entertain a doubt that your conduct in this affair would not meet their full approbation. Did all their Officers partake of your firmness, decision & perseverance, I am persuaded their interest would be materially benefitted.

With true regard (& not wishing you to be in a situation to excite my gratitude for your commiseration & sympathy),

I am always, My dear Sir,
Most truly yours,
MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT, 12th May, 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I yesterday received your obliging letter of 10th Inst., touching those points we had verbally discussed while I was last at the Factory. I immediately sent for the Glasgow Insurgents & their Orkney Associates—they sought time to deliberate on the overture made. At 10 o'clock to day I sent an officer down to know their mind, a number of them were out hunting (they having been lately supplied with Guns & Ammunition at the Factory) & had not come to any decision. Two of them came up at 3 o'clock, reported for themselves & the rest that they would all serve the Coy. on conditions. I informed them that no conditions would be granted but that of their original engagements for the time to come. With this they went off & two others brought me the enclosed writing which you will please return me when opportunity serves. You see how our good intentions are spurn'd at by those miscreants. These were informed that no such condition would be sanctioned, that they must take their chance & strive to conduct themselves in a manner to merit forgiveness, but they acknowledge no fault.

The compromise between Anthony McDonnell & the two Orkneymen, if not exactly according to Law Practice, is yet in my opinion strictly just, for who is more entitled to compensation for an injury than the sufferers ? And if an Act of Parliament deprive us of the means of legal redress, we can consequently justify the propriety of adopting so equitable a measure.

I do not see my error respecting the venison at the Fishing Wire House. What we had from there before 4th Nov., & sometime after that period was brought down by our people in Boats—some of your people would have come round the point of Marsh after the time I came—indeed I am credibly informed it was with much reluctance that men were prevailed upon to pilot round the Points the boats with our people some days before I came. The Indians might have been got to bring some carcases of Deer down in their Canoes, but the Hhds. of Salt Meat could not certainly be brought in their small bark vessels.

What I mentioned about the issue of Raisins was from reports current here which I am now satisfied were not correct. My acct. may be filled up by the issue of Molasses & Rum, Articles I had not to give to my people. Molasses I understood was brought in Feby from Y.F., & issued. As to Rum I did not understand a weekly allowance of it was given. I gave drams occasionally to my people but my orders preclude me from giving a fixed allowance.

I am sorry to have said so much on matters I do not conceive myself to be of any moment. They are talked of now by the people for want of a better excuse as some palliation for their discontent and bad conduct. Men who will not cheerfully submit to the circumstances of the times are not good subjects for us, altho' we have unfortunately too many such at present on hand.

I am always,
My Dear Sir,
Your most obliged
and very humble Servant,
MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
15th May, 1812.

SIR,

The Insurgents and people here were assembled to-day at 12 o'clock. Your notification of the 13th instant was read and afterwards delivered to the Insur-

gents, who absolutely rejected the terms offered. One of them Wm. Brown would not wait to hear the paper read, & refused to come back when called, he went down to the house passed three officers on the road that were sent for the arms, the others followed shortly after him. Upon this we immediately armed ourselves & went down with some of the Gentlemen to prevent insult being offered to the three officers who had first gone. These we met returning without having got any of the arms, & suffered gross abuse with threats of violence. We proceeded on to the Insurgents' house, by this time they had secreted the arms in the woods. They were then required by your authority to deliver up their arms immediately. Your order for the surrender was read to them, & were further informed of the serious consequences of refusal, that they must be treated as people in open hostility who set all order at defiance; they notwithstanding remained inflexible. We left them, & as we came away one of them, John Walker, went so far as to say, the country did not belong to the H. B. Co., but to the French.

We are informed that they are in possession of five stand of arms with plenty of ammunition—all procured at the Factory, by what means we have not yet learned. W. Carswell's arms had been secured before. We are, Sir Your M : Obed Serts.

MILES MACDONELL.
(Sgd,) WILLIAM HILLIER, Royal Navy.

Wm. Auld, Esq.,
Superintendent YF.

Nelson Encampment,
15th May, 1812.

My Dear Sir

The insurgents have rejected every accommodation offered them as you will see by the document of this date signed by Mr. Hillier & me. The failure of the negotiation of the 12th inst., I attribute entirely to Mr. Carswell who was with them the greater part of that day, dined with them & assisted at their deliberations. The part he has acted among these *true Scotsmen* of his, is clearly evinced by the result, even the words of the writing they sent to me appear to be of his diction altho' afterwards copied by one of themselves. Such mean & base conduct is unworthy of a man particularly one in the character of an officer & Gentleman.

The Glasgow clerks—Carswell, Fisher & Brown, have all along kept up a constant intercourse with these insurgents, of which I have ample proofs, and the countenance thus given has been the means of keeping them hitherto so firmly linked together. On my acquainting Mr. Hillier with this he has sent the two first down to the Hut near Sam's Creek to remain close there till further orders. Brown stays with him at Flamboro'; as he thinks he can answer for his future behaviour.

You do yourself unmerited injustice if you harbour a doubt of my being fully assured of your solicitude for the success of the undertaking under my charge. I have experienced every cooperation & advice from you that my most sanguine wishes could desire & that one Gentleman could expect from another. These Glasgow rascals have caused us both much trouble & uneasiness, a more stubborn, litigious & cross-grained lot were never put under any person's care. I cannot think, that any liberality of rations or rum could have availed to stop their dissatisfaction. Army or Naval discipline is the only thing fit to manage such fierce spirits. I shall sign no more provision orders for them, but refer them to the Factory should they apply. Their late conduct has put them more completely in our power. The arms they have can avail nothing against us here, we have three times the number they have—that does not however excuse the Factory people who supplied them.

I inclose you a letter from them—the contents of which I am ignorant,—they have gone too far to be yielded to now unless they are very submissive indeed.

Your caution with respect to the Indians, shall be strictly attended to. Excuse haste—I cannot write as I would wish—Believe me to be always,

My dear Sir,

Most truly Yours

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esq., YF.

Nelson Encampment,
21st May, 1812.

My Dear Sir,

Your favour of yesterday was handed me last night. To suggest any means for forwarding us inland required no apology to me, I am only sorry this backward season will not admit of so early a departure as we could wish. It would not be right to lose any advantage within our reach for the transport of stores, particularly when so many untoward circumstances conspire against us that require exertion to surmount. You have therefore my ready concurrence to dispose of myself & people for the advancement of this desirable end.

I herewith enclose a list of the effective men & the officers now with me that you may decide on what number of them shall be sent across the river. Some officers must of course be with the men wherever they go, & not one half of those with me are required here. From this to Flamboro' Head the river is extremely rough & there is no snow for hauling by land; however, these are trifling impediments that we can overcome. I imagine some where about the place where the small house was burnt will be most centrical for the party that goes across. The two men I now send will require assistance of men and sleds to bring the tents.

There is an indifferent carpenter here, a very slow hand; I will send him to the Factory if required, What is to be done with the Boats here? They are yet fast in the ice & cannot be touched.

I enclose a return of the Delinquents & non effective men for your information.

I am my dear Sir

Most truly Yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esq.

Nelson Encampment,
22d May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

At this late period an hour should not be lost. I now send Mr. McLeod with six men across the river to be ready for any orders you may give; they are the most effective of my people—I may reinforce them with two more men, you know my whole strength is not great. The majority of men here is made up of Felons, Insurgents, 2 non effectives. I wish you could employ Michael McDonnell, he & another Gentleman here, retain such animosity against each other that it does much harm. I shall be much disappointed if he does not make an active & good officer.

My carpenter, John McKay, has broke one of his ribs & is consequently unfit for any thing at present.

To Mr. McLeod I have given a memorandum of articles for R. R. S., that may be transported, the whole, or part, to the Rock in the first boats. We are baulked for want of sleds for this party—the going to Flamboro' Head is so very bad that the large wood sleds cannot be used.

In haste I^{a}am Dr. Sir,

Yours most truly,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esqr.
Superind^{t} YF.

Nelson Encampment,
22d May, 1812.

My dear Sir,

I have no objection to your using the two newest boats. Mr. Hillier has sent neither clerk or man across, I shall see him to day & endeavour to get one of his clerks to be sent to join Mr. McLeod—probably McKenzie. There is so much water on the ice I had to get Indians to conduct my inexperienced people across. Three now go; the last I shall send. Those men sent are my prime; a jaunt to the north will be good for them along with your people—I have only seven left.

As we cannot all remove from here, I think it necessary to remain myself till the last, on account of the diversity of character among us, as well as those by whom we are surrounded. Adieu.—I am always,

My dear Sir,

Most truly yours,

MILES MACDONELL.

Wm. Auld, Esq.

Nelson Encampment,
24th May, 1812.

My Dear Sir,

I have this moment received your favour of yesterday brought me by two men of Mr. McLeod's party—I do not perceive any thing it can forward my being at the Factory nor south side the Nelson–it is certain I can neither make *effective* men nor alter the season.

The crossing is so very bad that I took the precaution of sending Indians as guides with McLeod, & likewise with Mr. McKenzie, & three men that crossed yesterday to reinforce McLeod; a few lines I wrote you by the men yesterday will inform you that I remain here till the Nelson opens. Had this arrangement been agitated when Mr. Hillier & I were last at the Factory it would have been more effectually & more conveniently executed than at present.

The Wax or Rosin in Mr. McLeod's list was intended for the bung holes of the kegs containing the seed grain: The spirits of wine I entrust to your better judgement.

My letter of the 18th April is explicit with regard to the Insurgents; and as they hold out against all overtures made, I see no other plan to follow. If you can contrive any better mode of dealing with them I shall be well pleased and readily accede to it. Instead of sending a party as usual for provisions, I am informed the whole band went off yesterday in a body to the Factory.

There is much water on the ice and the crossing dangerous, I have given orders to Mr. McLeod not to allow any of his party to venture over after this. I don't know how these two men will get back to him. Good bye till you see me come round the Point of Marsh when I shall have the pleasure of taking you by the hand.

Yours most truly,

(Sgd) MILES MACDONELL.

WM. AULD, Esq.

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
29th May, 1812.

MY LORD,

To give Your Lordship a proper account of this country, would require abilities & more minute knowledge of it than I possess. A cursory view of York Factory & some account of those belonging to it as far as come within my observation is all I can attempt.

The Factory is built at the distance of 100 yards from the North Bank of Hayes' River, in low miry ground without a ditch. The stagnate water by which it is always surrounded except when Frozen, would be productive of much ill-health had they a longer summer. The chief Building is two storeys high & covered with lead —the whole badly planned & as badly constructed, make but an indifferent appearance, inconvenient in every respect, & not at all calculated for a cold country. Rooms all laid out & connecting with each other by narrow cold passages. The best rooms have grates such as are used in England for burning coals, out of which the front bars are taken to get wood into to burn on end. All their chimneys are deep narrow holes with straight jams, the wood is burnt in them on end, & except immediately in front the heat goes principally up the chimney, there is neither a Canadian or Swedish stove used in all the country. There is a ground cellar under one part of the building, but it keeps nothing from freezing, and for want of a drain it is constantly filled with water, until the frost sets in hard. The site of the old Factory about half a mile below was in my opinion preferable, on a dry point, where Hayes' River & a Creek coming into it washed two sides. The French had a Factory some miles above before they gave up the country at the Treaty of Utrecht.

The whole pile of buildings except the Launch house & canoe store, are surrounded by a single pile of pickets forming an oblong square of 400 feet front to the river & 300 feet depth. The pickets are about 18 feet above the ground & so slender & open that they would give no security against an enemy. A store called the Launch house built close to the wharf on the river bank, is annually in danger of being carried away at break^{s} up of the ice in spring. To guard against this casualty the stores must be timely removed into the Factory. Last year the water at the breaking up of the river flowed into YF. and the people had boats ready manned at the front gate to save themselves and some of the property.

There is no garden cultivated at YF. I am convinced, however, short as the season is, that abundance of green vegetables and potatoes might be raised. A garden formerly cultivated at the old Factory produced well. The present chief has no taste that way. On landing last fall I saw cabbages at table for dinner, but they were brought from Churchill where a garden is cultivated with success. The season is here too short for raising grain but good meadows might be made in every part I have yet seen. The land is level, wet and generally covered with moss through which grass frequently penetrates. I imagine wherever grass grows wild it would grow by culture. The banks of rivers and ravines are from 15 to 200 feet high except immediately on the sea coast where the shore is very flat, and back from it a gradual rise. This affords a facility for ditching. There are three cows and as many horses at YF. Hay is procured from islands in the vicinity, and could furnish fodder for a

considerable stock were the people expert in making it, instead of curing and stacking on the spot whence it could be brought away easily in winter, (the Islands not being subject to overflow till spring) they only cut what is close to the water's edge and bring it away in boats to the Factory to dry.

To the want of vegetables & the people being very gross feeders may be ascribed in a great measure the scurvy at YF. and although they are not altogether strangers to this disorder at other Factories on the Bay coast, it is more prevalent at York than anywhere else. For the cure of this disorder many expensive articles are given which might well be spared. An Orkney man of last year's importation had by the 1st Feby. when I saw him at the Factory, drank out a Hhd. of English Porter with some gallons of Port Wine, & had besides used a quantity of crystalized salt of lemon, essence of malt & cranberries without getting well, while my men recovered in a short time by simply drinking the spruce juice. Spruce is the prevailing wood here & I believe of all these northern parts; were it an object that would pay, tons of the essence might be sent home, it is called the *pine* by the people, who were quite ignorant of its beneficial qualities, spruce, poplar, & larch are all the species of wood that grow to trees, and these are of a very moderate size, the last is called *Juniper*.

There cannot be much improvement made in the country while the Orkney men form the majority of labourers, they are lazy, spiritless, & ill disposed,—wedded to old habits, strongly prejudiced against any change however beneficial. It was with the utmost reluctance they would be prevailed on to drink the spruce juice to save themselves of the scurvy; they think nothing of the scurvy as they are then idle & their wages run on. The Cos. provisions are of the best quality. I have not seen better issued from His Majesty's stores, and these people are as well fed as servants need be in any country, yet these men who at home live in the utmost poverty, grumble here for being deprived of superfluous & costly articles of luxury formerly lavished on them. It is not uncommon for an Orkney man to consume 6lb. or 8lb. of meat in a day, and some have ate as much at a meal This gluttonous appetite they say is occasioned by the cold. I entirely discredit the assertion, & I think it rather to be natural to themselves. The last winter was more intensely cold than any former on record, yet the men I had with me showed no extraordinary symptoms of appetite. All the labour I have seen these men do would scarcely pay for the victuals they consume. With 25 men belonging to it the Factory was last winter distressed for firewood, & the people sent to tent in the woods.

The Factory men, particularly the old hands, have done their utmost to prejudice the new comers against the Cos. service & the Country altogether; they have but too well succeeded in their iniquitous purpose!—These wretches are so malicious and ungrateful that they would exult in the ruin of those who furnished them the means of subsistence for so many years, and in whose service many have acquired fortunes. By the supineness and indecision of the officers in not timely putting a stop to the grumbling of a few troublesome men by their removal, dissatisfaction has been allowed to pervade the whole body of their people who are now in a state of open general discontent. Mr. Auld does not appear to want either decision or firmness but unless supported by his officers he cannot alone stem the torrent.

Many of the Cos. servants I have seen are unfit for service, & a mere imposition. The men inland I am informed are superior and indeed they would require it, otherwise they could never get up the rapids. Eighteen or twenty of the men shipped at Stromness last year are from age or infirmity unfit for the Cos. service. It is a common practice with men sent home from one part of the Bay as unfit for service or for misconduct to impose themselves upon the Agent at Stromness (who does not appear to be very circumspect) & come out again to other Factories. To prevent this abuse, a descriptive list of all men discharged for incapacity or misconduct might be sent to the Committee by the Superintendent, that they could be enabled to give the necessary instructions to the Agents against re-engaging such men.

Mr. Auld & Mr. Cook are both very unpopular amongst the Indians here, who have likewise caught the spirit of dissatisfaction to a very great degree. These people

who in 1782 offered to defend the Factories against the French, refuse now to come to the Goose Hunt & feel indifferent on all occasions to obey the orders of the Cos. officers. There are no chiefs among them & they are in the utmost state of individual debasement & depravity that can be conceived. It is a melancholy reflection that during their long intercourse with the Whites they have not acquired one moral virtue, nor is the faintest idea of the true deity to be found among them.

*(From here a piece has been torn to the extent of 18 lines).

should benefit thereby. As they had sawed them themselves, it was thought they had a right to destroy them if they chose it, altho' by their engagement their whole time belonged to the H. B. Co.

It is surprising the Co. never encouraged men to bring out their families to this country. A few families might be well accommodated at each of the different Factories. The women could find sufficient employment in making and mending cloaths, washing, cooking, &c., &c. Were this the case the men would be more contented and feel more attached to the country than they do. The children growing up here would be fitter to serve in carrying on the trade than those men imported, and a great deal of the iniquitous and scandalous connection formed with Indian women would be at an end. Every married man at present who can lay by a small sum is anxious to go home to join his family.

*(The same space as above amissing owing to the piece torn out).

NELSON ENCAMPMENT,
31st May, 1812.

MY LORD,

I joined my people here on the 7th Oct., two days after I had the honour of addressing a few lines to your Lordship from YF., and after making two unsuccessful attempts to get round the point of Marsh, succeeded the third time, but was lost for three hours in a snowstorm without a compass.

I found the people in tents pitched on a narrow flat on the North side the River Nelson, fronting the upper & largest Seal Island, with a bank of about 130 feet high in the rear. The men had leather tents; my officer and self used those of sheeting that came out. This was the place pointed out for us by Mr. Auld. Altho' Mr. Hillier and I were desired to land from the ship the day after her arrival, to concert a plan for wintering—we were not consulted. The huts were commenced according to a plan Mr. H. & I had previously settled at the Factory. For some days all the men wrought promiscuously together & being awkward & inexperienced, the buildings made very slow progress. I then made a division of the men with Mr. H. I took those I expected for R. R. S. amounting to 36 according to the enclosed return. A few others besides these wintered with me.

On taking an account of provisions on hand, found our stock of oatmeal would furnish little better than a pint to each man per day till the 1st January, & it was uncertain that we could have access to the Factory till that period on account of the river. A good quantity of fresh & salted venison was supplied us at the Fishing Wire house, about 20 miles above this, & was brought down in boats by our people. Salt Pork and Bacon we had, but it was thought imprudent to give much of it to the people for fear of the scurvy.

By the 26th Oct. all the men & officers got into the Houses; these were in an irregular line along & fronting the river, built of round logs, the front side high with a shade roof sloping to the rear, & covered over the timber with moss & clay near a foot thick. Boards for the floors & births were ready sawed to our hand, we had only to bring them in boats from south side opposite Flamboro' Head, where a house had been begun by the Factory people for trading.

We made fences of a couple miles extent on each side the river with snares in them for killing deer, but the deer did not come about in the fall as usual. We had consequently no success that way; I placed a party opposite to us on the south side —we had another down towards Sams Creek, on the north side, for the purpose of hunting,—all to no avail; even partridges that the country used to swarm with, deserted this part so much that with all the exertions made we did not kill above 200 of them.

The natives brought us throughout the winter occasional supplies of fresh & dried meat & some fish, all they could possibly spare to take from their families,—so that we suffered no privation of food.

The ice took on the river the 18th Decm. with a high flood and unusually rough. A few days afterwards the men were set to work to make a road across by cutting down the rough ice & put up balisses, *Comme ils font en Canada.* The 9th Jany. I sent the first provision party to the Factory—an officer 8 men & 3 Dogs. This duty was afterwards continued weekly thro' the winter. The provisions were dragged on Indian sleds. A man hauls in this way from 70lb to 100lb wt. & a dog as much. We made our own sleds, bought snow shoes from the Indians & likewise some sleds. An officer always accompanied the men & had instructions to keep his party together, to make regular stops and if any man lagged behind the whole were to wait for him; by these precautions no injury from the frost happened our people altho' they went on these journeys when the thermometer was sometimes at 50° below 0. They performed their duty as well as men accustomed to the climate could do.

There being no Game caught I withdrew my party from south side the River on 27th Dec. Will. Finlay, the man I engaged at YF., was joined to this party on account of his experience, but he soon began to form a party for himself, against the officer Michael McDonnell; this being reported to me I crossed in a boat 2nd Decr. with a crew of new hands & had him brought to the main body. This rascal was afterwards the instigator of much mischief.

On the night of the 1st Jany. a most violent & unprovoked attack was made by some of the Irish on some of the Orkneymen of Mr. Hillier's party. The information & complaint given on oath before Mr. Hillier & myself as Magistrates which I have the honor to enclose (Document No. 1) contains a full statement of this affair; too much liquor was the only incitement. Mr. H. always gave his men a Saturday nights allowance of rum, & Xmas and New Years day a pint to each man. My men got drams occasionally but none any allowance. At Xmas & New Year I gave way to their importunity & conformed to my neighbors example. Three Orkneymen were so severely beat that for near a month afterwards the Surgeon could not declare them to be out of danger. Three Irishmen, two of my party & one of Mr. Hillier's were most culpable, one of these of my party, Anthony MacDonnell, I got the sufferers to compromise with for a sum of money; not being able to speak English he was drawn into the fray by the two others, he will make a good settler, is strongly connected in Laggan (Coy. of Mayo) and will be the means of bringing out many of his relations. The two others are worthless blackguards—the lash may make them serviceable to Government in the Army or Navy but they will never do for us. I trust if they should get clear of this scrape that means will be taken to prevent them from reaching their native country where their false reports might be detrimental to the Colonial Recruiting. All those concerned had to give securities for the Peace, for a twelve month.

The Scurvey attacked some of our people in Decr. and afterwards became very general, so much so that it was apprehended there would not be effective men to bring provisions for the sick from the Factory One man died, Robt Montgomirie. By the plentiful use of spruce the violence of the Scurvey was checked, & early in Feby. the men were recovering fast. The people here were entire strangers to the virtues of the spruce, and did not even know that to be the chief wood of the Country. It was a difficult matter to get the Orkneymen to drink it particularly the old hands and from their example others declined.

Willm. Finlay first set the example of disobeying my order to drink the spruce, at the most alarming time of the disorder; for this I put him off work for two or three days and not intending to go further lengths with him he was ordered to resume work, but this he refused saying he would work no more. As he persisted in this determination, altho' frequently ordered to work, after a week had passed, I summed up his conduct when detached with Michael MacDonnell with what took place here and had him brought before Mr. Hillier as a Magistrate when different misdemeanors were proved against him as Your Lordship will find in Document No. 2, for which he was sentenced to confinement as a refractory servant. Not thinking it any punishment that he should eat, sleep & sit idle in the House with the other men, I had a Hut built for him to which he was removed. A party he had formed among the people assembled to the number of 13 men on the first night of his confinement (12 February) & burnt the Hut to the Ground, triumphantly shouting in the most audacious manner when they had got it in flames. Their huzzaing brought me out, I found them all at the Hut, & had their names taken down on the spot.

Mr. Hillier sat with me next day when we had these Insurgents brought before us & proceeded against them as per Document No. 3. At the examination of the last evidence they refused to submit to our authority & contemptuously walked away. None of the Highlanders or Irish were concerned in this affair—*nine* of them are from Glasgow, of Capt. Rodk. McDonald's List & four from the Orkneys, young lads that were induced to join them. I struck them all off duty. Put them with Finlay in the lower house of my people and removed the other men from them. They brought provisions for themselves weekly from the Factory for which I signed an order & were in this state untill the arrival of Mr. Auld; he spoke to them here on the 27 April. I went early in May to the Factory to concert measures with Mr. Auld; it was agreed between us that they should be taken into the Cos. service rather than be sent home. On my return proposals to this effect were made to them as put up in Document No. 3 & rejected, endeavors were made before this to break the combination by getting the Orkney lads away from them, but these would not agree to any accommodation without the rest. It was reported by some of the Cos. other servants that all these men disliked to be employed in the cultivation of lands; but this they themselves publicly denied. They expressed unwillingness to serve in any capacity as they were not treated in a manner they had a right to expect from promises made them by the agent at the time of engaging. This is all the defence they have yet attempted to make.

The litigious & discontented spirit of these men has been fomented by Wm. Finlay & other old hands; all the men at the Factory were their friends and abettors. They were always well received there and allowed to sleep at the Factory when our men going there for provisions had to go back to a hut 3 miles off. Three visitors from Glasgow (Messrs. Carswell, Brown, & Fisher) have kept up an intercourse with them all winter against orders to the contrary, furnished them with arms and ammunition for hunting, & even carried to them every word they heard spoken among us concerning them. Countenanced as they have been it is not surprising these men should reject our offers. The *old hands* have done their utmost to corrupt not only these men but all my people. Every time a party was sent to the Factory the men were tampered with, & always returned with some discouraging story. The mischiefs to be dreaded from the Red River Inds. have not been overlooked, and were painted with most terrific forms. Considerable impressions were made in this way. I hope they have now however nearly exhausted their inventive faculties.

I see no resource now left but that of sending these Insurgents home, there being no controlling power in this country to manage them. Their accts. are made up to the 12th Feby. & and since they have had nothing from us but provisions. They cannot claim any part of their wages from the beginning. I am only mortified at the great advances that were made them at the time of engaging & and the subsequent expenses they have incurred. Two young writers who wintered with me, John McLeod from Lewis & Michael McDonnell from Killala are well acquainted

with all the circumstances & must go home to give evidence against them. These young men may serve afterwards to recruit forces in their respective countries.

Of all our people Michael McDonnell, alone suffered severely from the frost & that entirely from his own imprudence. He was the Officer with my party on south side the river—went with two of his men 22nd Decr. to the Factory for provisions; it was cold weather snowing and drifting; he went a head of his men on snow shoes, out walked the men & lost his way, wandered about in the woods all day without victuals, arrived faint & weary about 8 o'clock at night at the Factory after the gates were shut. He had the toe and heel of one foot, & his two cheeks frozen, his men had got there safe in course of the day. His arrival and condition was immediately reported to Mr. Cook, who notwithstanding, allowed him to remain all night in the Common Guard room among the men, & did not even send him a blanket to sleep on. Mr. C. told the men next day that they must take him away let his condition be what it would, there being no room in the Factory for any officer. He arrived with me in the afternoon of Xmas day, carried across the river on a mans back, and reached there from the Factory dragged on a sled by Dogs. He was confined to the House the greater part of the winter from this accident. Mr. Edw'ds skill and attention saved his great toe and effected a complete cure.

None of the people of our encampment were at any time inclined to go to the Factory unless business required it. We were as comfortably lodged as any there could be: Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter I slept comfortably warm with a single fold of blanket & a buffalo skin for my covering. My officers & men were equally comfortable.

During the months of Jany. Feby. & March the supplies from the Indians were but scanty. Early in April they began to come in with fresh venison, towards the last of the month the supplies were abundant, fresh venison was so plenty that our men would not taste salt meat. We caught *twenty seven* deer ourselves in our snares & likewise shot a few. From the 27th April to 15th May I daresay that no less than 3,000 Deer crossed the river below the Seal Islands, from North to South side in different herds some containing at least 100. I am told they equally abound all the way up this river & have regular crossing places. Down here they crossed anywhere indiscriminately, without regarding the length or steepness of the banks or the roughness of the ice. People may complain of bad living in Hudson Bay but it is certain we have all got fatter than when we came to it.

Four new boats are built at the Factory ready for our use, on nearly the batteaux construction after a model & directions I gave. Two of these are 28 feet long in the bottom; the other two are not so long. Boats used here for going inland are only 22 feet in the keel. It is not expected or believed that I can get up with mine; I shall however convince them of the contrary. The blind attachment to old customs & reluctance to deviate from them in both officers & men here is extraordinary. These boats cost me a vast deal of writing & three trips to the Factory to give the minutest directions; yet they are not well put together. I have a sufficiency of boards & plank sawed here to make boats for the transport of our people coming out this year, with an equivalent complement of oars & setting poles. In future I think it will be more expedient to build boats at the settlement and to send them down for the people; but of this, I shall be able to form a better judgment hereafter. It is very inconvenient to build at YF. where wood is scarce, & none of a good quality to be procured, Spruce is the only wood they have there for boards & boat timbers.

My two young men, Messrs. Edwards & McRae, I have got into very good order, & expect from their good disposition & readiness to benefit by local experience, that they will be very serviceable. The Chaplain is very sanguine for the advancement of the Colony, and continues to write encouraging letters home. I believe he is about writing to Your Lordship, & intends to offer his personal services to recruit in Ireland; he may be more useful there than here, & perhaps this would not be a bad way to get rid of him. By admitting him to hold a share in the concern, would be the means of keeping him interested, & be a spur to his exertions. I do not think that he will ever make a convert to the Catholic Religion. I should not, however,

wish to part with him until another was on the way to join us. I expect that hereafter there will be no difficulty in getting a priest to come out who can be well recommended, and probably at a reduced salary.

We must immediately have some kind of judicature in the colony. No Government is so fit for such an establishment, in the beginning, as a military one; I imagine that once in possession of the Royal Commission, martial law might be established by a proclamation, but I shall require forms; in support of this some coercive power may be necessary; a company of 50 men would be sufficient, in the first outset, they would be mounted in the country, to act as Infantry or Cavalry as the service might require. A war with America, I suppose, would facilitate the obtaining this from Government, as they would naturally wish to strengthen every part, & if ready raised troops were objected to, the men could soon be recruited in those parts of Ireland & Scotland from which the families are brought. More companies might in time be added if required. Should Military Law be established within the tract all traders must take out a License, which may answer a good purpose with the N. W. Co.

The present state of the country requires strong power to bring it to order, and if we are to have Glasgow weavers, or others of similar principles among us, instead of being formidable to the Indians, or other external enemies, we may all be overturned by one tumultuous onset of our own people. Seeing people well prepared often prevents mischievous consequences. I submit all this to Your Lordship's most serious consideration.

Numerous letters passed between me & Messrs. Auld & Cook. Copies of a few of the most important I have the honor to enclose. Mine are chiefly in reply & in justification of ourselves and measures, and as moderate as I could possibly word them, to avoid giving the least shadow of umbrage that might occasion the withholding any support required; but without any intention of yielding in any material point. Business in this country cannot be carried on entirely by writing, although they appear to be fond of long letters & forming systematic arguments. Less writing & more active operations would in my opinion be preferable, & more beneficial to their employers. People here make it a rule to describe the country to strangers in the most unfavourable manner, the most alarming accounts are given, & every circumstance greatly magnified. It was openly said last fall that many of us must fall victims to the severity of the cold in Winter, & to the scurvy. We have already defeated these assertions, & I expect will overcome all the difficulties that now oppose us.

At the suggestion of Mr. Auld by letter of 20th inst., I sent two officers & the most effective of my people across the river on 22nd, to be ready there to take early advantage of the opening of Hayes River for transporting a cargo to the Rock. When Mr. Hillier & I left the Factory on 10th instant, the plan Mr. Auld proposed was that we should all wait the breaking up of this river & assemble together at the Factory before anything further could be concluded on. The hauling was extremely bad when my people Crossed—they had to carry their provisions & for great part of the way on their backs, the ice was doubtful, with much water over it, & they being strangers I took the precaution of sending Indian Guides along to conduct them safe over.

I remain here with my *staff* & a few men waiting the breaking up of this River. I have not said anything of the Nelson, as the chart that Mr. Hillier is about making will be fully explanatory. I cannot yet say what party I shall have for going inland —that can only be ascertained after getting to the Factory, from whence I shall communicate further.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
MILES MACDONELL.

Rt. Hon'ble
THE EARL OF SELKIRK,

William Finlay & the Glasgow insurgents I imagine are trying what lengths we can go with them, & no doubt they have many abettors at the Factory. There is a necessity of making an example of them for the future benefit of affairs here, however detrimental and expensive to us at present. I do not expect they will be sent to Canada for trial; although Mr. Auld thinks that by the Act 43 Geo. III. c. 138, all matters respecting this country are cognizable in the courts of Canada only. If that is the case adieu to legal redress for H. B. I hope they will in the meantime be put on board a man of war, to serve until claimed for trial. Their pay then might be stopped until the Co. is reimbursed for advances made & expenses incurred through them. This I am informed is a thing frequently done in the Navy. It is painful to lose so many effective men at a time they can be so ill spared. I will not yet send them all home if there is a possibility of avoiding it. The rascal Finlay has been the occasion of all this.

I have no reason to change the opinion I first formed of many of the Glasgow writers in consequence of their irregular conduct at Stornoway. Two Highland lads, Andrew Stewart & Don^{d} McPherson, who went to the Southern Factories, are exceptions. They are both young men of good character & conduct, had I known so much of them as I do now, they should have come to YF. They may if thought necessary be sent to Winipig from where they are, as readily as from here. Mr. Sloan is likewise a very good young man, but is unfortunately bent on going home, with what propriety I cannot see, after signing a contract in the usual way. The documents & papers referred to here will accompany the original, to be sent from YF.

M. McD.

Nelson Encampment,
19th June, 1812.

My Lord,

By a line received last night from Mr. Auld I am happy to inform your Lordship that the Insurgents have at length come into terms, acknowledged their guilt, & have thrown themselves entirely on the mercy of the Committee, so that none of them shall now be sent home for the affair of the 12th February, they crossed from here to the Factory on 24th May, & thought the ice too unsafe to return. Mr. Auld turned them out of the factory & refused them provisions untill they surrendered their arms, by this decisive conduct towards them, having no leader, the Glasgow writers Carswell, Fisher, & Brown being on this side the river, as likewise Wm. Finlay who had remained behind; finding themselves destitute & unsupported, they immediately came to a proper sense of their situation, & submitted. This is so far well, they are however lost to us, as I cannot think of taking any of them to R.R.S. The mutineer Finlay, & the two Irish assailants are yet to be disposed of.

I am detained here by the ice,—altho' the river has opened 4 miles below us it is yet choked up here, the ice has frequently moved but stopped again for want of a sufficiency of water in the river to carry it off. We are caught in a trap & cannot help ourselves. This season is the latest ever known, the Factory river only opened on the 5th instant, there was no inundation, & the schooner is safe. My party went on a trip to the Rock on the 10th, so that there is something going forward altho' we are pent up here.

This goes by two Indians Mr. Auld is sending off express to Abany with letters for England to be put on board the Prince of Wales, Capt. Hanwell. I enclose a duplicate of my letter of 31st May, to give Your Lordship the earliest information respecting us. The papers referred to in the duplicate would take too much time to copy. I shall enclose them with the original from YF, with such other matters as may

occur till our departure, I shall accompany Mr. Hillier tomorrow in the survey of the Nelson as far up as it is open. I have the honor to be always

My Lord

Your Lordships Most Obedt.,

And very humble servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

The Honble.,
THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

Sent with the foregoing letter under cover to Capt. Hanwell, H.B. Co., Ship Prince of Wales, East Maine, by two Inds, going Express. Addressed to Wm. Kerr, Esqr. Secy., G.P.O., Edinburgh.

YORK FACTORY, 4th July, 1812.

MY LORD,

Sunday afternoon 21st June the ice moved a little in front of our encampment, & cleared the mouth of the creek our boats were in, but remained still fast below. I expected we might by going up a mile above Seal Island, gain the South Channel which was open. With this intention everything was embarked & we left the place at 12 oclock next day; much ice was drifting, we had four boats, two of them very large & unmanageable. I got round with 3 men in a small boat and arrived at the Factory at 6 o'clock next morning 23rd June, the other boats put back, got entangled in the ice, & by the awkwardness of the people, they being chiefly non effectives, one large boat got adrift & was abandoned by the crew. She contained the stores and luggage of myself & party, & was found by an Indian two days afterwards stranded on south side the river near the Factory path, completely wrecked and the lading still in her. She had floated there by means of a quantity of boards and oars that had been placed under the lading. I sent a party from here and had all the things saved, with little damage from having got wet. The ice opened at the Seal Islands, and the rest of my people came here 25th June.

Mr. Auld thought it best that I should wait till the people from inland should arrive, no particular party could be assigned me till then; the men were in the mean time employed in transporting my stores along with the Cos goods to the mouth of Hill River. Messrs Bird, Sinclair, & House arrived the 29th June, and on the 1st Instant the men were divided. 22 is my portion out of 49, all that are effective of last year's importation. The people are so fluctuating that I cannot yet send a list of my party. A man of one nation is prejudiced against going with one of another. I shall go on with any number, take possession of the tract & hoist the standard.

It will never do after this to take the colonists from among the Cos servants, the Orkneymen are so averse to labour that they prefer the Cos service to agriculture, and all being engaged in the name of the Co they object to serve in the colony thinking it a separate concern. The common servants have entirely the rule here. Mr. Bird's men came down yesterday in a body from the Rock, contrary to the express orders of their chief, who left them above to be transporting the goods over the carrying places. I shall get up by mixing my people & stores with those of the inlanders; some part of my stores must unavoidably be left. No assistance from here is promised next fall to those coming out. I cannot possibly afford them any & I dread the families wintering here, in which event some must perish, & the report will spread far & wide. I shall endeavour to send Mr. McRae down from Winipic to meet them, & there is a chance of my engaging some of Mr. Bird's free inlanders. I know the little exertion of people here, & the confusion at ship time, there is not a place alotted for the reception of the colonists, they must of course lay in tents.

To Mr. Bourke I have granted leave to go home at his own desire, & enclose his letter. He was only an encumbrance to me, irregular & eccentric in his conduct as clergyman. He has no sway over his flock, & religion is turned to ridicule among strangers. If he can do any good to the colony in Ireland it is well; as a priest he can be of no service here, particularly in the infancy of the settlement; & I hope Your Lordship will not be in haste to send him out to us. We must, however, immediately have a priest, and he ought to be an exemplary steady character. Such a one will be of very great advantage. Mr. Bourke's people know nothing of his going home, he remains here on pretence of waiting for those coming out to go up with them. I congratulate Your Lordship on the River Nelson being found capable of admitting ships of any burden, there being sufficient water within a short distance of Flamboro' Head, as Your Lordship will perceive by the chart & report of Mr. Hillier which I enclose. Mr. H. went from here two or three days ago to take the soundings across between the beacons on the point of Marsh and Sams Creek; & the day before he set off, it was said at the public table, that a man could wade across there at low water! I trust the navigation of it all the way up will be found more practicable than people here give out, in short, there is nothing but discouragement to be heard from them on every side.

I send samples of stones & sand found in abundance at our wintering place. Mr. Bourke who may justly claim the merit of the discovery, supposes them to be of the most valuable kinds. Diamonds, rubies, &c., &c., and gold dust. Should they be found valuable on their analysis, immediate advantage ought to be taken of it. Your Lordship might obtain a grant of the Nelson with a mile on each side of it from the H. B. Co. I have enjoined the closest secresy on Mr. Bourke, & no person here has the least idea of the matter. We may make further important discoveries in going up.

No particular accompts for my party last winter can yet be settled. The consumption of provisions for all the men of last year's importation is to be kept together to be properly arranged hereafter. What shall be supplied me here to take up, must of course be a distinct part. I shall never attempt to build a boat here again by Factory men, the acc^{t} made for those already built is enormous and the work bad. Your Lordship will see by it, how the people pass their time, two ordinary carpenters ought to build one of these boats in eight days, having the materials furnished to their hand, as these had.

I have drawn on Your Lordthip for £13 stg. in favour of Misses Flora & Ann McDonell & likewise for £7 in favour of Jno. McDonell, Knoydart, on Mr. Anderson Edin. as easier negotiated in the Highlands, both dated 20th June, I take the liberty of inclosing an order for a few books I wish to have sent out next year.

We cannot depend on this Factory for the supply of any stores for R. R. S. as they have not many articles we require. I shall therefore have to make an Indent for next year of such as may occur to me along the road. I leave here to-morrow with Messrs. McRae & Edwards in company with Mr. Bird.

I have the honor, &c.,

Your Lordships Most Obt. & very Hble. Servant,

MILES MACDONELL.

Rt. Honble. The
EARL OF SELKIRK.

Four Irishmen are to be sent home. Higgins & Hart for the felonious attack on the Orkneymen, W^{m}. Gray, non-effective, & Hugh Redden, who lost his arm by the bursting of a Gun given him to fire off by Mr. Brown, one of the Glasgow Clerks.

M. McD.

List of books sent from YF. 3^{d} July 1812.
Dictionary, Spanish & French.
Grammar Spanish.
Don Quixote in Spanish.

Act for punishing mutiny & desertion & articles of war.... 5s. 6d.
Light Horse drill..... ..... 18s.
Whitmore's General System of British Tactics..... 7s. 6d.
The Soldier's friend, a new pocket vocabulary in six languages..... .... 6s.
Nineteen Manœuvres—Dundas.

Gaelic Books.

Ronald McDonald Collection Gaelic Poems.
Vocabulary Gaelic & English—by Robt. McFarlane, Ed.
McDougal & McLauchlan's Collection of Gaelic Poems & Songs—Fort William.
Gaelic Proverbs—by Charles McIntosh Esqr.
Alexander & Don Stewart's Collection of the works of the Gaelic Bards—2 Vols.
An Azimuth Compass.

NOTE G.

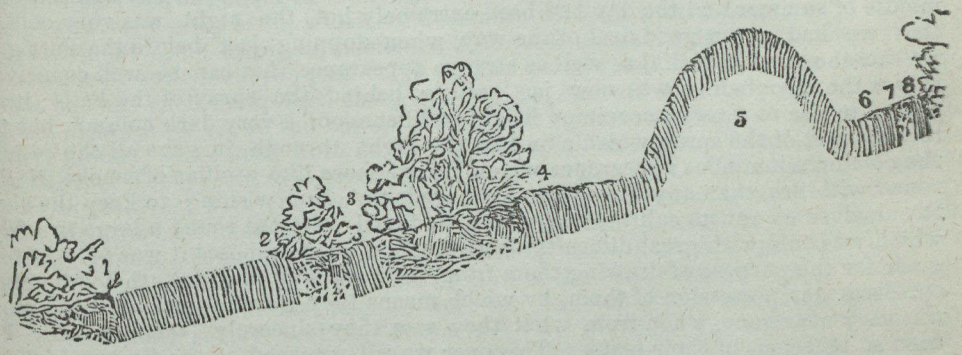
VISIT TO NIAGARA.

JOURNAL OF CAPT. ENYS, 29TH REGIMENT.

1787.

1787, July 18th.—From hence to Fort Slosser is about a mile & a half or two miles on a perfectly straight and good road, at which place we at length arrived, after being four hours on the road from Niagara, which is only fourteen miles. On our arrival we found dinner over but we soon got a mutton chop, which we had no sooner swallowed than we all set out to see the Falls taking Mr. Hamilton of the 53d Regiment for our guide, who having commanded Fort Slosser for some time knew his way. After passing through some fields and a small piece of wood, we came to the river side at an old saw mill, about a quarter of a mile from the brink of the Falls. This view alone is worth going many miles to see. The current, which is very strong more than three miles above the Falls, is here increased by many causes, for the river which grows naturally narrower as it approaches the brink of the cataract, is here divided by a large island in the middle; it also begins to be shallow and rocky, so that from hence quite down to the brink of the Falls the water is in a continual foam and has in many parts of the distance Falls which would be much talked of were they in any other situations, which may be easily conceived from the perpendicular height which the water falls in the course of this quarter of a mile previous to its reaching the brink of the cataract, which is at least sixty feet; this many seem to think should be added to the perpendicular height of the Falls; whether it should or no I shall not presume to determine. I already find my pen, or at least my ideas, inadequate to give any account of what is now before me, as it is not only the water which is beautiful but the island also is covered with noble trees down quite to the edge of the water; to this we must add the many small islands which have been severed from time to time from the larger one by the force of the current, and which still partake of their parent's verdure and beauty. It was with difficulty we could prevail on ourselves to leave the place, even tho' we knew we were to go to parts infinitely more beautiful. We at length, however, struck again into the wood and, passing down its skirts, Mr. H. brought us out a few yards below the Fall. Here I for one sat down for some time in silent admiration and astonishment, at a sight which I am fully persuaded no pen or pencil can ever convey across the sea. In our present situation we were too near to the highest

part of the Fall, which in a kind of a sketch or plan I have annexed is marked 1, to enjoy its full beauty, but we had a tolerable good view of the great, or as it is generally called, the Horseshoe Fall, which is here marked 4, 5, 6. To give any adequate idea of the astonishing variety which here crowds upon your mind is impossible, and it may be well said to be the real sublime and beautiful conveyed in the language of nature, infinitely more strong than the united eloquence of Pitt, Fox and Burke, even if we give them the assistance of Loutherbourg to help them. As the water during its fall from different parts meeting the rays of the sun in different directions takes an infinite number of different colours and shades; to this we must add the numberless beautiful breaks in the water; the delightful verdure which covers the islands and neighbouring shores; the beauty of the most noble rapid which can be conceived, before it ever reaches the brink of the precipice; the astonishing column of spray which rises from the great Fall; the thundering noise which the whole makes by its fall on the heap of stones below, from whence it runs, no longer like water but absolutely in such a state of foam as to appear like a perfect river of milk, for about 100 or 150 yards, after which it resumes its natural state again, although it is still carried away by means of a strong rapid. To all this I must add the lofty banks which surround the basin into which the water falls, the tops of which are covered with noble trees quite close



to the edge of these cliffs. Hence I could not help remarking to Mr. Humphrey that before my arrival I expected to have been disappointed, from having my ideas raised too high by hearing so many people join in their praise, but that I was sure from this view alone no one can say too much of it. Here some of our party wished to go down to the bottom, a thing very seldom done on this side, as well from the difficulty of the descent as that when down your view is by no means so good as on the opposite side. It was however agreed upon to make the attempt, preparatory to which Mr. Hamilton made us all take off our shoes as in many places it is so very slippery it would have been more dangerous to attempt with them on. Our party now consisted of Mr. H. our guide, Mr. Douglas of the 65th and Mr. Brunton of the same Regiment, myself, and last of all Mr. Humphry. We all with great difficulty got down about one third part of the way. But when I saw the path by which I was to descend further I gave it up telling Mr. Humphry that if he choose to go further I would get out of his way which I accordingly did and he descended as low as I had done where like me he gave up the point. The other three gentlemen completed their design and on their return very candidly allowed, although they were well pleased with what they had done now it was over, they would by no means attempt it again until ropes or something more secure were placed in the most dangerous parts, as in some of the steepest parts they were obliged to let themselves down by means of twisted stick, in the manner of a faggot band, which was tied to an

old stump above, which stick had been then in use for three years. Mr. H. indeed went further and acknowledged that on reflection when at the bottom he entertained some doubts their being able to reascend. However, they all got up safe with no other loss than the feet of their stockings which were perfectly worn out. We next went back a few yards to the brink of the Falls and found to my surprise that we could not only approach close to the top of the Falls but that the water was nearly on a level with the flat rock on which we stood, (marked 1,) that I could without the least danger stoop and take up the water with my hand after it had fallen over the precipice. The view which we have here straight over the Fall is very fine, but not so grand as the one we had before left, except that we saw the pillar of spray to greater advantage, as the Fall from whence it proceeded appeared less in this direction than the former. I do not know how long we should have stood looking at the scene before us, if the setting of the sun had not reminded us that it was time to return, on which we began to retreat. After we had returned more than a mile, on looking back from a little eminence we could see the spray of the Fall rising to an immense height above the surrounding woods, like the large column of smoke which ascends from any large building on fire, bnt not of so dark a colour. Having gone a little further we came to the house of Mr. Philip Stedman where we passed an agreeable hour in company with him and his niece. As Mr. Humphry and myself had no business at the Fort, we staid a short time after the rest of the party, and were at last going in quest of our supper without any hopes of seeing any thing more of the Fall for the night. Notwithstanding it was the very middle of summer and the day had been extremely hot, the night was very cold so that we had run a good deal of the way, when stopping just before the Fort gate we saw the most beautiful as well as strange appearance, that can be well conceived. It was the moon which was now just setting behind the spray of the Falls; it appeared to rise to a very uncommon height in likeness of a very dark column, but the thinner part of the spray which admitted the light through it, gave all the edge of the column a luminous appearance which looked more like a pillar of smoke fringed round with fire, than anything I can compare it to. Not wishing to keep the sight to ourselves we ran to call the rest whom we found collected round a large fire from which we could with great difficulty draw them, as they supposed it was only a story made for the purpose of drawing them from their seats by the fire, that we might ourselves get possession of them, by which means they were not out until the moon was very near gone, when from what they saw they sincerely lamented they had been so tenacious of their seats. This over we all returned to the Fort and after a hearty supper we returned to Mr. Stedmans again to bed and slept very sound until past 7 oclock next morning (19th) at which time from the orders which had been given to the servants over night, I was in hopes our chair and horses were on the other side of the water; in this I was again disappointed. I next hastened to the Fort with all expedition, where I found both officers and men still in bed, from whence they were soon roused and a boat and party of men got to put the chair and horses over, which we soon sent off with orders to land them on the north side of the Chipaway Creek, whilst we, having procured Mr. Stedman's light boat, remained behind to breakfast. Breakfast being finished, we left Mr. Brunton alone at his new Government, about ten in the forenoon, and after having rowed up a mile or more under the East shore, we crossed to a very large island that lies in the middle, which having gained we rowed up under its western bank for a considerable distance before we ventured to cross to the western side of the river. At length we made our crossing good and landed about four miles above the Falls, at a farm of Mr. Stedman's; here Mr. Hamilton left us and striking to the left went to Fort Erie, whilst the rest of us taking the right-hand road after a walk of two miles came to Chipaway Creek where we found our horses at the house of a Mr. Birch, one of the principal people in the settlement. As the squire was not at home, we were glad to wave the ceremony of a visit, so as soon as our cavalry were ready we set out towards the Falls. About another mile brought us to the head of the rapid, and a short way further we came to a mill Mr. Birch has lately built; it appears to me to be a very elegant piece of workmanship, and is to be

both a grist and saw mill, but I am very much afraid from the rapids above it he will find it difficult, if not dangerous, to bring down boats and rafts to it, although the man who superintends it says he thinks it may be done with ease when they become better acquainted with the currents. About 100 yards below the mill, from a point that projects a little, we had a most delightful view of the whole rapid, which is near a mile in length and I should think three times as broad as that on the east side; the numerous falls are large in proportien, which of course renders it infinitely more grand than the one we had seen the evening before, but still it wanted those beautiful little islands with which the smaller one is adorned. In the course of this long rapid I conceive the perpendicular fall of the water is not less than 100 feet before it reaches the brink of the Fall, and so full is it of rocks and cascades that I conceive it utterly impossible that any boat can ever get down to the Fall without being overset; indeed some of the 29th Regiment whilst in these parts sent down an old boat for the purpose of seeing it go over the Fall. They went themselves below the Falls to look out for it, whilst they left men on the different points to make signals when it passed them, but some of those near the Fall nor the Gentlemen at the bottom never saw anything more of it. As the day was now advancing, we could not stay so long here as I could have wished for fear of being stinted in time at the Fall itself, for which we now set off, and very soon reached the nearest house to it and got permission from Mr. Elsworth the owner to put our horses in his stable; but all the family being busy carrying their corn we could get no one to go with us. However, as Mr. Humphry had been here before, he undertook to guide us, and we accordingly set out under his directions. Not far from the house we came to the edge of a very steep bank, which we descended through a very deep ravine or gully, not without some dread of rattlesnakes, for whose habitation this place seemed particularly suited and the pass being so very narrow and full of stones and stumps, that had any such thing been there it would be difficult to avoid it. After going some distance we got to the bottom of this nasty place and found ourselves again on level ground, which took us to the brink of the Fall at a place from its appearance called the Table rock, over a part of which the water rolls. This being the nearest part to the Great Fall, you are of course almost stunned with its noise and perfectly wet with the continual mist arising from the bottom, in form of the pillar, which having gained a sufficient height is separated by the wind and falls like small rain or mist. From hence we had a much better view of the Falls than that which we had the preceding evening, but like that we were too near the object to see it to perfection. I am told many people think this is the best view in which you can place the Fall, but I rather think it can only be such as have never given themselves the trouble to search for any other. Here, they say, you can likewise dip up the water after it has passed the brink of the precipice. However true this may be, it is not so perfectly so as on the opposite side, as here it is only a small branch of the Fall you approach; on the other side it is actually the main body of water itself, as may be seen in the little sketch of the top of the Fall before given; the former or Fort Slosser side being marked 1 in the plan; I am am now speaking of 8. The Table Rock is a very large flat rock projecting from the bank and overhanging its base very much, by which means it forms one of the best modes of determining the height of the Fall, being exactly upon the same level and projecting so much that a line let down from its summit will drop very nearly at the water's edge at the bottom. But whatever methods may have been taken to ascertain its height, that of both sides is very well determined, being agreed by all hands to be 170 feet on the east, or Fort Slosser side, whilst from the Table Rock it is only 140, but this 30 feet if it is taken from the perpendicular of the Fall adds to the noble rapid that is above it. Having staid a long while we at length set off from hence, hoping to find a way to a point not many hundred yards below where we now were, without returning to the top of the bank again; in this, however, we were disappointed, finding the brake too thick and the ground too swampy to admit of our passage, although I hear there is a possibility of going to those who are acquainted with the place. This was not our case, so we were obliged to ascend the gully by which we came, at the top of which we turned off to the right and soon found a path leading to another gully

of the same kind, through which we a second time descended the bank. Having got down to the level ground, we could find no kind of path; we therefore marked the trees as we went, thinking they might serve us as a guide on our return. Thus, guided by the noise of the Falls more than any thing else, we soon came to the brink of the clift and striking off a little to our left found the place we were in search of, and which I believe is now called Painter's Point, from a man of that name in whose ground it is. Here we found a spot which had been in some measure cleared (by Lieutenant Tinling of the 29th when he was acting Engineer at Niagara) on purpose to give you a good view of the whole of this grand object at once, and it most certainly is the best view of any on a level with the Fall, as here every part is by far more equidistant than in any other point you can look at it from. From hence you look directly against the island which is in the centre, having the Great Fall to the right and the smaller one to the left; from this place you have also a better view of a small Fall on the east side of Goat Island which is called the Montmorrency Fall, and which is said to disembogue more water in the course of a year than the famous fall of that name near Quebec, which perhaps it may, but I do not think it is so broad as that Fall. Perhaps its very diminutive appearance here may be only occasioned by its being placed in the midst of such astonishing large ones, as the nearest computation that has ever been made allows the breadth of the Fall from one side to the other to be 1,300 yards, including all the turns which there are in its summit and the island in the centre; which last may be something more than 100 yards broad. I could willingly have staid here much longer than we did but having determined to go down to the bottom we were obliged to hasten towards the place where you descend. This place lies some hundred yards to the left of Painter's Point, from which you pass all the way on the brink of the precipice, nor is it easy to find the opening unless you are acquainted with it, as you pass round a small bush where you find some stumps and roots which assist you for the first three or four yards of a very steep bank, when you come to a place quite perpendicular for perhaps about twelve feet. Here they have put what they call Indian-ladders, which is no more than a tree about a foot in diameter with notches cut in its sides that is placed rather slantwise to answer the purpose of going down. Not far after you pass the first of these ladders, you come to a second, not quite so long, after which you descend through a very steep gully full of rocks and stumps, most part of the way being assisted by the branches of the neighbouring trees. It surprised me to find that the descent was so easy to what I had always been led to think it, which I conceive proceeds from many who have never tried it but speak from hearsay; indeed I am fully persuaded that many who say they have been at the bottom never have been there, as they are frequently betrayed by the erroneous accounts they give of the lower region, which in fact is, I believe, visited by but few. Once arrived at the bottom, you receive ample reward for the pains the descent has occasioned you. If this noble scene inspire you with awe when above, it may be easily conceived how much it must be augmented when you get to the bottom, absolutely into the very basin whence all this sheet of water falls. You are no sooner clear of the wood than you have a full and complete view of all the magnificent scene, in which all the various shades which the water receives in its fall, either from the projecting rocks or from the intersection of the rays of the sun, appear to the greatest of all possible advantage; besides which you here see nothing of the rapid above, your prospect being confined to the perpendicular fall and the basin which receives it, but then that fall appears to much greater advantage and much higher than it does from any of the views above. Having sat down a few minutes to rest after our descent and drank a glass or two of wine, we proceeded to get as near the Fall as we conveniently could. This is by far the most difficult and, I may add, dangerous part of the day's journey. The distance from hence to the Fall is very considerable and you have no kind of road, the way lying along the beach, which is formed of large stones which have from time to time fallen from the high clifts which overhang most part of the way. These rocks lie just as they happen to have fallen, so that sometimes you are obliged to climb over them, at others to creep under them, whilst they seem to threaten your destruction

every step you take; many of them appear as if they would fall every moment, being only ballanced on a point, others seem to have no other support than trees which have fallen at the same time with themselves, which appear very slight supporters for such immense masses of stone; then as the apertures among these rocks are not large enough to admit of your walking through, you are obliged to creep through them on your hands and knees, or slide through them on your back, every moment in danger of meeting with either a water or rattle snake, for both of which this place is very remarkable, particularly the latter, and the very best part of the road lies over a parcel of large round stones that slide under your feet. Notwithstanding all these dangers, such is the beauty of the surrounding prospect and such the pleasing kind of awe which I felt at the time, that it never once struck my mind that I was in the least danger until the whole was over and we had got back again to the entrance of the wood. But to return to my tale. Having scrambled over these rocks until we got pretty near the Fall, we found the spray begin to fall like hard rain; here Mr. Humphry stopped, but Mr. Douglas and myself went on until we got within about Twenty yards of the Falls. Here we were in some doubt whether or no we should strip and go as far as we could under the Fall; this we however at length rejected, as we never found any one pretends to have gone further than under the first small shoot, which we thought unworthy the trouble of undressing for, there are reports of people that have gone under the great shoot but who they were I could not learn, although I have examined several who asserted they had been under the Falls of Niagara, yet, when questioned closely upon the subject, it appeared to have been only the small spout they had been under. Yet I by no means mean to assert there is not that kind of cavity betwixt the under part of the rock and the fall itself, that would admit of a man going under for some distance. On the contrary from the Table Rock being so very much undermined near its base, I conceive it to be highly probable the rock over which the Fall rolls is the same, but as the falling of the spray is so very thick and troublesome as to prevent your seeing and almost to prevent your breathing even where we were, I do not conceive it is possible for a man to exist under the great shoot itself. However, we did not advance thus far without finding something which had so far as I could find never been spoken of before. Within a few yards of the place we turned round, I could perceive a very strong smell of sulphur, which I remarked to Mr. Douglas and on further examination we perceived a small rill which descended from the rocks above and all the stones over which it passed seemed covered with a whitish kind of slime. This induced me to taste the water, which I found to be exactly the same as the water at Harrowgate, in Yorkshire. Mr. Douglas also tasted of the same water and directly exclaimed "It is just like the washings of a gun barrel," although he declares he had never heard the Harrowgate water compared to that mixture. Having staid here for some time contemplating the grandeur of the object before us, our time passed away insensibly until we found by our watches that it was high time we should turn our backs upon the scene from which we had received so much delight. On our return we employed ourselves in picking up a kind of stone which is said to be the spray of the Fall petrified, but whether it is or no, I will not pretend to determine; this much I can say, that it grows or forms itself in cavities in the clift about half way to the top, from whence it falls from time to time; its composition is a good deal like a piece of white marble which has been burnt in the fire, so that it may be pulverized with ease. Whatever may be its composition, it does not appear that it will bear to be exposed to the air, as some pieces which seem to have fallen longer than the rest are quite soft, while such as have lately fallen are of a much harder nature. Having again made our way back to the edge of the wood where we were to reascend, we sat down to take some refreshment, very well satisfied to have seen everything worth our notice except the rainbow, which very often forms itself in the spray. During the time we were lamenting the loss of this object, it made its appearance in a most perfect state across the highest part of the Fall, which made our sight of this place as complete as possible. We now began our ascent and after again visiting Painter's Point, in our way we came to the place where we had marked the trees; we found one or two of the

first but had done it so very ill that we could not trace our way back by them. We therefore struck into the wood and endeavoured to keep the sound of the Falls directly behind us, by which means we found our way by a much nearer route than the one we had descended, from which we again soon reached the house we had left our horses at, after an absence of five hours and a half, from which time we had been employed walking about the place.

It may not be improper here to take notice of an opinion which is held by some people of this place, who seem to think the original situation of the Falls was at the landing, which as before observed is seven miles from where they now are, and that through a series of years the water has worn away the channel that distance. Among those who favour this opinion is a Mr. Hamilton, a merchant at Niagara and a man of very good understanding, who says also that he has examined the face of the adjacent country, which has confirmed his opinion, and in particular conceives the place which has before been taken notice of by the name of the Lion's Den, to have been made by a channel of the river formerly passing through it. How far this may be true I do not know; I did not hear this opinion until after I had seen the place, at which time no such idea ever entered my head. The principal reasons they seem to give for this opinion are two: First, from the abrupt rise of the banks of the river at the Landing, which from being of a moderate height and almost every where accessible from the water's edge, they become at once very high and perpendicular clifts; at the same time the river becomes much more narrow and rapid than before—The second reason seems to have more reason in it, and is, that according to their language the Falls have altered their position or retreated since the memory of men. Having made all the inquiries I could concerning this movement, I found that about twenty years since, there was a projecting rock at the end of the centre island which had fallen and seems to be the only ground work for this strong contested opinion. One thing I must grant, that it is possible that in a very long series of years they may alter a little and for this reason; the spray arising from the bottom continually striking against the clifts wears it away and forms a kind of cavity over which a large rock projects, as the Table Rock already mentioned, which, when it becomes so undermined that it is not able to sustain the weight of water which overflows it in great floods, must naturally fall. How long it may take the water to excavate its clifts in this manner I cannot determine; all I can say is, the place where the rock fell twenty years ago does not yet appear to be the least worn by its influence, nor does any one pretend to remember the Table Rock any other than it now is, projecting very far over its base. By which I conceive we may fairly conclude it will take many centuries to bring about this revolution, which when done only alters one small part of the Fall for a yard or two. At that rate, how long it would have taken to have retreated from the landing I shall leave to those who pretend from such causes to ascertain the age of our terrestrial globe. But even if we should for a moment grant the possibility of their favourite maxim, what is become of the immense quantity of stone, which must from time to time have fallen during its movement. This seems to me to be a question none can answer, certain a great quantity of stone must have been in a channel above seven miles long and from a half to a whole mile broad, and from seventy to eighty feet deep. Had it fallen in such quantities as it is natural to suppose it is very strange the fall should keep its present perpendicular form; it is by far more natural to think had this been the case that these immense rocks, reposing where they fell, would have altered the Fall from a perpendicular to a strong rapid. But say the advocators for this opinion, the force of the water has driven them away from its foot. This may also be true in a small measure, for where it is, the rocky part of the river would not break off so abruptly just at the same place where the mountain ends, which is at present the case, for not more than two hundred yards from the end of this rocky rapid part which is the spot they say the Fall originally occupied, the River expands itself and becomes deep, muddy and tranquil, which course it continues for about 9 miles by the water to the mouth, the outside of which is encumbered with

a bar of sand. I also when at the Fall observed another circumstance which seems to be against their having been once so far down the river. Below the present situation of them is a circle of more than a quarter perhaps a mile or more in diameter whilst the outlet is not so wide. I conceive this part has been widened by the same means the Falls have retired, as when you get beyond the influence of the spray the river assumes its natural breadth. Speaking to Mr. Birch, who lives at the mouth of the Chipaway Creek, he said he had perceived a regular flux and reflux in the Creek resembling the tide of the Sea. Mr. Hamilton who I have before mentioned, says it is not a regular flux or reflux at all, but that occasionally the current runs up instead of down, and what appears at first more extraordinary is, that the Creek has its source to the West and runs to the Eastward yet it is a Westerly or a wind directly down the Creek which occasions the Current to run up it to the Westward. This he accounted for in some measure to my satisfaction. It is well known that Lake Erie is to the Westward of this place in which a Westerly wind has great powers and driving its waters into this its outlet meets with no resistance until it comes to the Falls where not being able to empty itself so fast as it comes from the Lake it causes the waters above the rapids to rise. Now this Creek being a dead swampy Creek, just above the rapid, some of the repulsed water forces itself into it and counteracting its own current favours one of the contrary way.

NOTE H.

List of Books, &c., Presented, with the Names of the Givers.

Bell (Dr. Robert.)	Ottawa.	Geological Survey, old views of Montreal and collection of papers.
Bourinot, (J. G.)	Ottawa.	Fisheries (pamphlet.)
Buffalo Library.	Buffalo.	Report.
Charlton (E. B.)	Hamilton.	Sketch of Hamilton (pamphlet.)
Cruickshank (Ernest)	Fort Erie.	Pamphlets.
Dewe (John)	Ottawa.	Map of Canada East.
Dunn (J. P. jun.)		Laws and Courts of N. West and Indian Territory.
Halifax Corporation.		Reports.
Howe (Jonas.)	St. John, N.B.	Memoir of Judge Johnston.
King (John.)	Berlin.	Answer to Dent's History (pamphlet).
Kelton (Capt. D. H.)	Uncompagree, Colo.	Annals of Fort Mackinac.
Lacroix (H.)	Montreal.	Pamphlets.
Mason (Edwd. G.)	Chicago.	Illinois in the 18th Century (pamphlet).
Master of the Rolls.	London, Eng.	Publications of the Public Record office 16 vols. Report 1.
Michigan State Library.	Lansing, Mich.	Michigan Pioneer Library Collection, 7 vols.; Relating to the state of Michigan, 16 vols.
Minnesota Historical Society.	St. Paul.	Vol. V. of the Collection. History of the Ojibways.
New York State Library.	Albany.	Report of 1885.
Oswald (Col. W. R.)	Montreal.	The Canadian Militia (pamphlet)

Reed (E Baynes)	London, Ont.	Canadian Entomologist.
Royal Society of Canada.		Transactions Vol. 3.
Selwyn (Dr.)	Ottawa.	MS. Journal of a visit to Niagara in 1787 by Captain Enys.
Wicksteed (R. J.)	Ottawa.	Pamphlets.
Winsor (Justin)	Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.	Reports, &c.
Young (James)	Galt.	Reminiscences of the early history of Galt and the settlement of Dumfries.

Letters from the Secretaries of General Haldimand. 1779-1784.

B. 61. **B.M. 21,721.**

1779.

February 13, Quebec. L. Genevay to Jacob Jordan. With warrant for engineer services. Page 1

March 8 Quebec. Same to Mrs. Cooper (in French). That she is to send particulars of advances to Canadian prisoners at Albany with a view to settlement. 2

March 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Joly, Lachenaie (in French). That in reference to his dissatisfaction with the new commission he is to have patience. 2*a*

April 5, Quebec. Same to Mr. Leister. Has returned bill drawn by Major Butler for correction and proper vouchers. 3

May 31, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. That the warrants for subsistence, &c., of the Royal Highland Emigrants, have been delayed, owing to the illness and death of Captain Foy. 4

June 10, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Lt. Colonel French, St. John's. Returning contingent bills of the 31st for correction. 5

June 10, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. Returning contingent bills of the 53rd for correction. 6

July 13, Quebec. Same to E. W. Gray. That a pass has been granted to Mr. Calvé for a canoe to take his family to Michillimakinak. 7

July 22, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Returning a petition to have the matter complained of adjusted. 8

July 22, Quebec. Same to E. W. Gray. The General has not yet decided respecting harbourers of deserters. Dandelin to be sent to Quebec in irons. To take steps to make the old French prison secure. To examine the Recollets House as a place for debtors. 9

July 29, Quebec. Same to the same. The General sends thanks for efforts of him and other magistrates to stop spirit of sedition. Asks if anything can be done for Hill, fined for selling liquor to an Indian, and his license revoked. 11

July 29, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. That warrant will be issued on the arrival of the vessels. 12

August 5, Quebec. Same to E W. Gray. Desiring him to report as to those who have taken upon themselves to take a list of the people inhabiting each house, and to set a night watch in Montreal. Mr. Gray and a Canadian to investigate as to the numbers of Canadians absent, &c., and number and conduct of French soldiers, &c. 13

September 6, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. Sending commissions for officers of the 53rd. 14

October 20, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel French. Respecting memorial from two ensigns of the 31st, as to their pay which was ordered to be refunded. It may be included in the contingent accounts. 15

November 8, Quebec. Same to Major Dunbar. The allowance of separate rooms to prisoners from Detroit approved of. Not to be let out on parole, but supplied with everything necessary. 16

December 13, Quebec. Same to Major Carleton. To forward all intelligence direct to Quebec and to keep it secret till authenticated. 17

December 13, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. To forward all intelligence direct to Quebec and to keep it secret till authenticated. 18

1780.

February 14, Quebec. Same to Captains of Militia (in French) To make a census of the wheat, &c. To ascertain the names of those holding and the purchasers, so as to discover the monopolists. 19

February 23, Quebec. General Haldimand. Answer to petition of M. de Lotbinière. 21

1780.

February 24, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Mr. McComb. Desiring him to render an account of the subsistence to loyalists, &c., for 1777. 22

March 6, Quebec. Same to Surgeon Ronaldson. Respecting his appointment. 23

March 21, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. That he is to furnish Major Holland the information he wants. 24

April 13, Dominica. Thomas Yeo to Mr. John Hull, London. The naval situation; his hopes that a successful engagement will turn attention to Dominica. 25

April 17, Quebec. L. Genevay to Jacob Jordan. Respecting warrants for subsistence, pay, &c. 26

April 19, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Captain McDonnell. That he is to proceed immediately with dispatches to Niagara. 27

April 24, Quebec. Same to Mr. Cooper. He is to examine and report on claims for powder destroyed. 28

April 29, Quebec. L. Genevay to Captain Garneau, Pointe aux Trembles (in French). To ascertain the most suitable person to keep the post house in room of Henri Mercure. 29

May 1, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Hughes. Transmitting commissions for officers of the 53rd. 30

May 1, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. Transmitting commissions for officers of the 84th. 30

May 2, Quebec. Same to Simon Fraser. Cannot allow any one to have intercourse with Mr. Hay but if business requires it, he may communicate by letter. 31

May 22, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Maurer. That he is to procure and forward axes and hoes to Colonel Claus. 32

May 22, Quebec. Same to Mr. Ellice. Orders respecting passes for the upper country decided on. An order for bateaux for Niagara must be given to the officer at Carleton Island. 33

May 24, Quebec. Same to George Pownall. That the canoes for the Grand River to Michillimakinak and North-West are to be pressed forward. Mr. Sayer may proceed, with provisions only, to collect his effects, but to take no goods. Mr. Leroux cannot have a pass if he is acting for Mr. Howard. 34

May 25, Quebec. L. Genevay to Madame Langlade (in French). If she insists on joining her husband a pass will be given her, but the General advises her to wait for more peaceable times. 36

May 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Ollivier, Berthier (in French). The General will make arrangements about quartering troops about which he (Ollivier) is embarrassed for want of a post-house, 37

May 25, Quebec. Robert Mathews to George Pownall. That passes for goods to the upper country are returned. There are doubts as to the possibility of the goods reaching in time under present circumstances. 38

May 26, Quebec. Same to the same. Further respecting passes for the merchants. 40

May 26, Quebec. L. Genevay to M. Jacques Portier (in French). That orders have been sent to Mr. Pownall to give him passes for goods to Detroit. 41

June 1, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Ensign McDougal. That his representations will be enquired into with others. 42

June 1, Quebec. Same to E. W. Gray. To obtain passages from the merchants in their canoes for nine soldiers going to Michillimakinak. 43

June 1, Quebec. Same to Mr. Cooper. Asking return of receipts for gunpowder and explanation for the merchants. 43

June 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser, Sorel. That he may come to Quebec on the return of Major Harris. The result of Board on Ensign McDonnell not yet published. 62

1780.
July 3, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Mr. McComb. That a preference cannot be given to him in forwarding goods. 43

July 27, Quebec. Same to Ensign Prentice. That he may have his grievance as to rank settled before the court martial dissolves. 44

July 31, Quebec. Same to Messrs. W. & T. Fraser. Giving them permission to raise recruits in the Colonies, on certain conditions. 45

August 16, Quebec. L. Genevay to M. Launière (in French). Giving notice that five armed men had passed St. Croix, calling themselves Bostonians, and were probably in or near St. Nicholas. He is to search for and arrest them. 46

October 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Richard Dobie. That the purchase of the Seigniory of Sorel is concluded, and to have the deeds prepared. 47

October 10, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Buchan, 31st. Cannot grant him leave of absence. 48

October 21, Quebec. Same to Mr. Jones. Concerning Lieutenants Shiefelin's pay. 48

October 28, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting the pay due to Ensign Prentice. 49

November 2, Quebec. R. B. Lernoult to Lieut. Folardt, Malbay. To embark his party and prisoners. Lieutenant St. André to take charge of the stores. 49

November 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to officer at Chambly. To allow the bearer to see his son, a prisoner, but only in the presence of a person of trust. 50

November 2, Quebec. R. B. Lernoult to Lieutenant St. André, directing him how to dispose of the stores, buildings, &c., at Malbay. 50

December 17, Quebec. Robert Mathews to E. W. Gray. That a negro prisoner be released and enlisted for life. 83

December 28, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. That he is to hand Mr. Sevestre privately a sum of money, on account of his services and sufferings. 51

1781.
January 1, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. A non-commissioned officer to be appointed to convey letters from Berthier to Sorel, to prevent tricks. 52

January 1, Quebec. Same to Captain Steel. Sending letter for delivery to Colonel Campbell, of the rebel troops, a prisoner at Chambly. 53

January 8, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. That no one, except he is in the military line, is to be entrusted with the conveyance of letters where there is no post. 53

January 17, Quebec. Same to Richard Dobie. Respecting his claim for powder in the king's stores. 54

January 17, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Returns bills for correction. 57

January 22, Quebec. Same to Captain Forbes. Respecting an insulting letter from Colonel Campbell, the rebel prisoner at Chambly. His conduct on other occasions stated in a postcript. 55

February 19, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. To make inquiries into certain complaints. 57

February 23, Quebec. Same to Captain Grant, Sorel. Sending warrants for his pay, &c. 58

March 15, Quebec. Same to Major Carleton. To investigate a complaint. 59

April 9, Quebec. L. Genevay to John Fraser. Transmitting pay warrants for officers of the General Hospital. 60

April 16, Quebec. Same to Mr. Beck. That he is to attend the judges of Common Pleas for examination as to his capacity, &c. 61

April 23, Quebec. Same to Dr. Blake. That he is to take charge of the sick soldiers at Montreal. 61

1781.

July 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Lieutenant Fraser. That he may stop suspected people, reporting the same. 63

July 16, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant McDonnell. Respecting the entry of Captain Robertson's name in the returns of officers commanding at posts. 64

July 19, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. St. John, a loyalist, has leave to remain at Sorel. Three prisoners on their way to Sorel for St. John's. They declare themselves to be loyalists. 65

July 19, Quebec. Same to Mr. Chambers. Returning contingent accounts of 53rd for correction. 66

July 20, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. The Committee of Council examining accounts are requested to add a sum for Mr. Finlay. 67

August 2, Quebec. Same to Ensign Wilmer. Granting him leave of absence. 68

August 6, Quebec. Same to Major Dunbar. Respecting a lot of land asked for by Mr. Jones. 68

August 9, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. That Captain Grant may have leave of absence. 69

August 15, Québec. Same to Mr. Shaw. Respecting difficulties about fishing and conduct of men employed. 69

August 23, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Maclean. Approving of his sending Vermont prisoners to St. John's. 70

September 6, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Irvin. Granting leave of absence. 70

September 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Private letter pointing out the impropriety of the tone of his letter asking leave of absence, &c. 71

October 1, Quebec. R. B. Lernoult to Captain Ross. To proceed with the Light Companies of the 31st and 44th to St. John's. 72

October 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Harris. Major Jessup to take with him loyalists from Sorel and Verchères to St. John's. 72

October 4, Quebec. Same to Captain St. Clair. Granting leave of absence. 73

October 4, Quebec. Same to Major Holland. To ascertain the bounds of the King's lands at Montreal. 73

October 5, Quebec. Same to Messrs. Davison and Lees. That the convoy will not sail from Bic till 25th. 74

October 8, Quebec. Same to Messrs. Callander & Co. That the General has no objection to the address to Lt. Governor Cramahé. 74

October 15, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant England. Ordering him to settle the claims of a Sergeant for money and other property left in his (England's) hands at Tyconderoga. 75

October 21, Quebec. Same to Major Dunbar. That he cannot have leave of absence. 76

October 23, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Is pleased at receiving accounts of his enlargement and exchange. Respecting the cash accounts, returns, &c., received. Arrival of Captain Lamothe and Messrs. Rocheblave and Bellefeuille. Trusts he will derive benefit from the trip to England. Will try what can be done for Mr. McBeath, Surgeon. Asks that information respecting the expenses of the upper posts be given. 77

October 23, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Urges him to enter into an explanation with Lord George Germaine as to the expenses of the upper posts and ascertain his wishes. 79

October 24, Quebec. Same to the Rev. Mr. Scott. Intimating his dismissal from the office of chaplain to the 34th Regiment for misconduct. 80

October 31, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. That the General has directed a bill of exchange, protested, to be laid before the committee to be considered. 82

November 8, Quebec. Same to Captain Maurer. With list of articles to be forwarded for settlers at Niagara. 81

1781.
December 20, Sorel. Reverend Mr. Scott to the Protestant inhabitants of Sorel' thanking them for an address. 89

December 23, Quebec. Robert Mathews to John Fraser. Ordering the release of prisoners charged with treasonable correspondence, &c., on bail. Particular investigation to be made into the cases of Carrignan and Marranda, details of the suspicious circumstances connected with them being given. 84

December 24, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Arden. That his application in respect of his pay will be acceded to and an additional sum given. 87

December 27, Quebec. Same to Rev. Mr. Scott. Forbidding him to continue writing letters to the General and trusting that no more such scurrilous letters may be received. 88

December 31, Quebec. Same to Major Lernoult. That he cannot grant Lieutenant Hill's request. 90

1782.
January 10. Quebec. Same to John Fraser. That Carrignan may be admitted to bail, but the security must be good. 91

January 24, Quebec. Same to the Rev. Mr. Scott. That he is not to exercise the functions of a clergyman in the Province. 92

January 28, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting rations. 93

February 14, Quebec. Same to Richard Dobie, Montreal. That the General will not insist on his receiving payment for the powder in kind, but will hold over vouchers till communication with the upper country opens. 20

March 7, Quebec. Same to John Burke. That no license for public houses shall be granted in Quebec or Montreal, except on the recommendation of the magistrates. 94

April 18, Montreal. Same to Captain Anderson, Coteau du Lac. That no intercourse is to be allowed with the prison. The reported conversation between Captain Herkimer and a rebel prisoner respecting affairs of Vermont. 95

May 4, Montreal. Same to George Pownall. That a commission may issue for M. de Montigny as advocate. 96

May 9, Montreal. Same to Major Farmer. May engage a room for the duties of Naval Officer. 96

May 14, Montreal. Same to Major Carleton. He is to give orders to allow rafts to pass down. 97

May 27, Montreal, Same to Major Farmer. That he may provide book case for Naval Officers' office. 98

May 30, Montreal. Same to the same. The arrest of soldiers' wives for selling liquor without license; they are to be prosecuted. 98

June 13, Montreal. Same to Mr. McFarlane. Sends orders to pay his accounts against the Indian Department and return those against Captain Tice on his private account. 99

June 13, Quebec. Same to James Shepherd. That he is not to punish the two Chevaliers according to sentence of Court Martial till further orders. 100

June 13, Quebec. Same to Mr. Symington. That passes may issue for six bateaux for goods belonging to Douglas for Niagara. He should apply for passes early in the season, to prevent the appearance of preferences. 100

June 13, Quebec. Same to Mr. Ellis. Will send warrants for the pay bills for Butler's Rangers when they are examined. 102

June 14, Quebec. Same to Major Nairne, 53rd. Remarks on the pay bill and subsistence account of the 53rd, with respect to the charge for men in the Hospital. 102

1782.

June 20, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Mr. Ellis. Has issued warrant on account of the pay of Butler's Corps. Page 104

June 20, Quebec. Same to Mr. Graham. His application for leave of absence will be granted if the service will admit of it. 104

June 27, Quebec. Same to Benjamin Frobisher. That the rent of his store used for prisoners will be paid by the Commissary. 105

June 27, Quebec. Same to Jacob Jordan. Asking if he had used the temporary warrant for wheat. 105

July 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Approves of his proposed settlement about the wheat warrant. 106

July 22, Quebec. Same to Captain Minchin, 29th. Leave of absence will be granted if the service permit. 107

July 22, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Battersby. That his application for leave of absence should have come through his Commanding Officer. 106

July 29, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. Respecting his memorial about a guard house. 107

August 1. Quebec. Same to Captain Wood. That he may have permission to leave as early for Europe as Colonel St. Leger shall think fit. 108

August 12, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Battersby. Granting leave of absence. 109

August 26, Quebec. Same to Dummer Powell. That Mr. Thompson's claims against seamen will be settled if found regular. 109

August 26, Quebec. Same to Adam Mabane. That Mr. Campbell should not only forfeit the money paid as the price for a prisoner, but should be punished by the courts. 110

September 19, Quebec. Same to Captain Steel. Returning his subsistence bills for correction. 111

September 20, Quebec. Same to Major Harris. Enclosing an Ensign's Commission, 84th. 112

September 20, Quebec. Same to Colonel Hope, 44th. Enclosing an Ensign's Commission, 44th. 113

September 23, Quebec. L. Genevay to Mr. Daniel Cramer (In French). That application for exemption from billeting must be made through the officers of Militia. 114

September 23, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Messrs. Todd and McGill. That two large vessels will be appropriated to carry goods to Niagara. The merchants should give orders to avoid delay. 115

September 23, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. How he can have his warrants settled. 116

September 30, Quebec. Same to Adam Mabane. In consequence of complaints of the expenditure of medicine in the Garrison Hospital, Quebec, he is to make returns of the quantity, number of patients, &c. 117

October 3, Quebec. Same to George Pownall. That vessels for the convoy are to be at Bic by the 28th October. 118

October 21, Quebec. Same to Captain Scott, 53rd. That he is appointed Brigade Major to Sir John Johnson. 119

October 23, Quebec. Same to the Rev. Mr. Dotie. Granting leave of absence. 119

October 27, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. That he is to join the 34th for Niagara. 120

October 30. Quebec. Same to Robert Ellis. That the General will accept conditionally the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 120

November 1, Quebec. Same to Robert Ellis. Respecting settlement of bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 122

November 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Further respecting settlement of the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 123

1782.
November 4, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Robert Ellis. That as he has refused conditional payment of the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair, the protests must take their course. Page 124

November 8, Quebec. Same to the same. His Excellency can give no advice as to his private conduct touching Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. 125

November 9, Quebec. Same to Mr. McTavish. Concerning the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 125

November 14, Quebec. Same to Mr. Dobie. That bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair having been protested, subsequent bills must take the same course. 127

November 18, Quebec. Same to Captain Freeman. Enclosing abstract of accounts of the German Legion. 127

November 18, Quebec. Same to Major Gray. Declines for the present to give grants of land to the loyalists. The matter will be maturely considered at the proper time. 128

November 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Freeman. Warrants to issue for German contingent accounts. 129

November —, Quebec. Same to Adam Mabane. Returns to be made of the patients, medicine expended, &c., at the Quebec Garrison Hospital 129

December 13, Quebec. Same to George Pownall. To make out two commissions. 130

December 23, Quebec. Same to Major Faunce. That his recruiting allowance is to be discontinued. 131

December 23, Quebec. Same to Thomas Dunn. Appointment as Paymaster of incidenta expenses to cease. 132

December 23, Quebec. Same to Captain Johnston. His appointment as Fort Adjutant at St. John's to cease. 132

December 23, Quebec. Same to Adam Mabane. That the Garrison Hospital, Quebec, is to be discontinued. 133

December 23, Quebec. Same to J. Williams. His office of Inspector of military accounts to cease. 133

December 23, Quebec. Same to John Collins. His allowance for drawing plans to be discontinued. 131

December 23, Quebec. Same to Mr. Dobie. That the bills he asks cannot be delivered. They will be shown, if necessary, should an action be raised. 134

1783.
February 4, Quebec. Same to Mr. Dionne, Kamouraska (in French). That all persons attempting to leave the Province without a passport are to be arrested. 135

February 13, Quebec. Same to Benjamin Frobisher. Appointing him a Commissioner of the Peace. 136

February 24, Quebec. Same to Mr. Shepherd. Desires that Mr. Davidson's account of costs be sent in for settlement. 136

February 27, Quebec. Same to J. A. Gray. Cannot comply with his request. 137

February 27, Quebec. Same to Major Monsell. Returning ration accounts for correction. 137

March 9, Quebec. Same to J. A. Gray. That the proposal for a lottery to build a prison will be laid before Council. 138

March 13, Quebec. Same to Captain Ross, 31st. He is to make reparation to Marie Giron, Pointe du Lac, for damage done by his company. 139

March 20, Quebec. Same to Captain Campbell. That before consenting to his marriage he must have the approbation of the bride's father and Sir John Johnson. 139

March 29, Quebec. General Haldimand to Civil and Military Officers (in French). Authority to Peter Fraser to pursue and arrest Angus Macdonnell for defrauding his creditors. 141

1783.

March 31, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Robert Ellis. That every facility will be given for the transport of merchandise to the upper country, but no change can be made in the present arrangements. Page 142

April 11, Quebec. Same to Simon Fraser. Orders sent for the release of one Grant. 143

April 14, Quebec. Same to Robert Ellis. Transmitting orders that merchandise for the upper country is to be taken on the first trip of the King's ships. 143

April 16, Quebec. Same to Thomas Ainslie. That he is to explain his reasons for not permitting the Comptroller of Customs at Quebec to exercise the duty of his office. 144

April 17, Quebec. Same to Robert Ellis. Enjoining secrecy as to the contents of a letter from his (Ellis') brother. 145

April 25, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. The appointment of Mr. Coffin as Inspector of Police for Quebec. 146

April 28, Quebec. Same to E. W. Gray. Sending limits of the Province as proposed in the article signed at Paris. (The proposal does not accompany the letter, which merely states that it has been sent.) 147

May 4, Quebec. Same to Thomas Faunce. List of vessels cleared out to be sent to His Excellency. 147

May 10, Quebec. Same to David Lynd. That the fine imposed on William Reardon is remitted. 148

May 28, Quebec. Same to A. Davidson. Warrant for his costs sent. Will be employed in future cases (two letters). 148

June 5, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Minchin. That he will obtain leave of absence if no obstacle arises. 150

June 5, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Holker. The vacancy in the 84th to be filled up according to an old promise. 150

June 26, Quebec. Same to John Burke. That the matter referred to will be only a talk for a little time. 151

July 6, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. With warrant for the price of the Guard House at Quebec. 152

July 17, Quebec. Same to Taylor and Forsyth. Acknowledging receipt of memorial. 152

July 19, Quebec. Same to A. Maclean. That he must apply to the secretary of the Province for a pass to New York. 153

July 21, Quebec. Same to Jacob Jordan. That peltries cannot be allowed to cross the lake, and no commercial intercourse allowed till the definitive treaty is signed. 153

July 24, Quebec. Same to Robert Ellis. Sending copy of letter written to Major De Peyster on the subject of Mr. Cuyler. 154

July 24, Quebec. Same to Duncan (?) Powell. Cannot grant his request till definitive Treaty of Peace or other instructions received. 155

July 26, Quebec. R. B. Lernoult to the Provost Martial. That Antoine Lepage is to be set at liberty, bail being given. 155

July 28, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Lieut. Houghton. He is to go to Headquarters with samples, &c., of Indian presents on his way to Europe. 156

July 31, Quebec. Same to Mr. Maitland. That Mr. Pollard can only be settled with for Indian presents by Sir John Johnson. No passes to be granted for Cataraqui except through Major Ross. 156

September 18, Quebec. Same to Surgeon Blake. To investigate, report and use remedial measures in respect to the "St. Paul Bay Disease." 158

October 1. Quebec. Same to Thomas Dunn. To pay the widow of Chaton, a pilot, £20. 159

October 2, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Warrants to be forwarded. Stating what settlement has been made of Captain Grant's pay. Believes

1783. the balance due on his (Mathews) nephew's commission to be £90. Artillery relief arrived from New York. Page 159

October 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Jacob Jordan. Respecting bills of exchange offered. 161

October 6, Quebec. Same to Mr. Symington. Has permission to go to Niagara to settle his accounts. but for no other purpose and is not to remain there. 162

October 6, Quebec. Same to Mr. Walker. If Mr. Stuart goes to Europe, he (Walker) will be appointed notary in his room. 163

October 18, Quebec. Same to Lt Governor Abbott. That owing to the position with respect to the upper country expenditure, the bill in question cannot be paid. 163

October 22, Quebec. Same to C. Lanaudière. Granting leave of absence. 164

October 26, Quebec. Same to Messrs. Grant and Blackwood. They need not keep money in expectation of bills of exchange. 164

October 27, Quebec. L. Genevay to M. Mez'ère (in French). Granting a passport to his son to go to Europe. 165

October 31, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Mr Grant. Protested bill for £1000, to be laid before the Committee of accounts. 166

November 6, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. That there is no objection to his going to Europe by way of New York. 166

November 29, Quebec. Same to Major Faunce. Respecting an application. 167

December 7, Quebec. Same to Mr. Brown. That directions will be forwarded to Colonel De Peyster, to send Mary and Ann West to Montreal. 167

December 22, Quebec. Same (circular). That certain Militia offices are to cease in consequence of the peace. 169

1784. March 2, Same to Stephen de Lancey. The proposals of loyalists to have their farms stocked, and for a form of Government, &c., inadmissible. Vessels will be provided to take them to Nova Scotia if desired. 170

August 7, Quebec. Lt. Colonel St. Léger to Lieut. Battersby. Respecting his leave of absence. 173

November 8, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Rev. John Stuart. That the settlement at Cataraqui will not be neglected by General Haldimand while he is in England. The £25 assigned to Mr. Christie will be appropriated annually for a school for the Mohawks on Grand River. The Mohawks at Cataraqui should be induced to join the body on the Grand River. 171

(1784?) No date. Same to Captains of Militia of St. Anne, Rivière Ouelle and Kamouraska (in French). To furnish men to make the portage to Lake Témiscouata suitable for loaded horses, the work to be solidly executed. 174

Letters to Various Persons, 1778.

B. 62. **B.M. 21,722.**

1778. June 30, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. That he has arrived at Quebec, &c. Page 1

July 1, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Court Martial on deserter, and survey on provisions ordered. 2

July 2, Quebec. Same to Judge Owen. Has leave to go to England, but owing to the non-arrival of Judge Fraser, is requested to remain at Montreal for a time to prevent inconvenience in the courts. 2

1778.

July 6, Quebec. General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. That vigilance is to be observed as to what is passing at Oswego, &c. Trusty interpreters to be sent with Indian scouts. Page 3

July 6, Quebec. Same to Judge Southouse. Acknowledging his congratulations, &c. 3

July 11, Quebec. Same to Drummond and Jordan. Requisition for £50,000. 4

July 11, Quebec. Same to P. Livius. That he cannot undertake to decide upon his predecessor's reasons for dismissing him (Livius) from the Chief Justiceship. That he cannot admit his right of access to public papers. That he will afford him assistance in obtaining a passage. 65

July 13, Quebec. Same to Lt. McKay. That having refused a Canadian company, General Carleton did not think proper to give him other employ. Has no claim to command Phister's Corps, which came in as people in distress to be relieved. 4

July 14, Quebec. Same to P. Livius. Is unable to order payment of his wages. Reiterates his refusal to allow examination of public records. Will give him a written leave of absence if he desires it, &c. 67

July 16, Quebec. Same to Captain Douglas. Asking that Lieutenant Shanks be sent to superintend the armaments carried on upon the different lakes. 5

July 16, Quebec. Same to Lt. Peyton. Giving him leave to quit his employment as Captain of the naval armament on Lake Champlain. 6

July 21, Quebec. Same to Captain Douglas. Asking that Messrs. Shanks, Brownell, Chambers and Blacket may receive permission to serve on the lakes, to replace officers who are leaving. 7

July 21, Quebec. Same to Lord Sandwich. Recommending Mr. Chambers, Mr. Shanks and other officers for promotion as an inducement for them to serve on the lakes; the want of such inducement would prevent suitable officers giving their services on this important duty. 8

July 23, Quebec. Same to Captain Shanks. Sending instructions (dated 20th July) and desiring him as soon as arrangements are made at St. John's to proceed to Cataraqui to have boats prepared there, and also at Niagara, if necessary. 10

July 23. Quebec. Edward Foy to Shoolbred and Barclay. Their memorial should have been addressed to Captain Douglas. Has interceded to get back their men to the ships. 14

July 25, Quebec. General Haldimand to Mr. Peters. Instructing him to start with a body of loyalists, and a small body of Indians to scour the woods for the purpose of making a reconnoitre of the Provinces on the frontier by Lake Champlain, &c. 14

July 26, Quebec. Same to the same. To intercept and capture a party of rebels on their way from Albany. Reward offered for the capture of Hazen and Traversie, the leaders. 16

July 26, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Has given instructions to Peters about the rebel party from Albany. To get ready a party of Indians for Peters. 17

July 28, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. Returning papers. Will treat every one impartially. 18

July 28, Quebec. Same to Captain Douglas. Sending documents. 19

July 29, Quebec. Same to Lord Barrington. Sending returns. Captain Foy has accepted the office of Barrack Master General. Detachments draughted and the officers, &c., sailed. Sending rebel prisoners to New York and Rhode Island. Disposal of men for garrison duty

1778. who were unfit for service. Invalids sent home. Clothing, &c., sent to General Burgoyne at Cambridge. Page 19

July 29, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Asking instructions as to promotions made by Sir Williams Howe in regiments serving in Canada or frontiers, not under his (Howe's) command. 23

July 29, Quebec. Same to the same. That his Commission as General has not been received. 24

July 29, Quebec. Same to Lord George Germaine. Has declined to investigate the case of Mr. Livius, Chief Justice, dismissed by Sir Guy Carleton, as both are going to England. Has refused to give him access to public records. 25

July 29, Quebec. Same to the Governor of Vincennes. Deserters sent for the Royal Americans in the Island (St. Vincent). 26

July 29, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Etherington. Is sending deserters for his Corps of Royal Americans at Vincennes. 27

July 29, Quebec. Same to Captain Marr, Engineer. That no plans of fortified places, or estimates, &c., are to be allowed to be in the hands of any person without express orders. 27

July 30, Quebec. Same to Lord Barrington. Two deserters sent to be disposed of. 28

July 30, Quebec. Same to General Burgoyne. The number of claims set up by officers. Desires to know who have been promised or received appointments. 29

July 30, Quebec. Same to Captain Douglas. That officers, invalids, &c., are embarked and ready for convoy. 30

July 31, Quebec. Same to Colonel Macbean, Royal Artillery. That he may provide himself with a boat for the service. 30

July 31, Quebec. Same to Mr. Cox, Lt. Governor, Gaspé. To take measures to give assistance to and regulate matters among the loyalists at Gaspé. To report their condition, &c. 30

July 31, Quebec. Same to Colonel Bolton. The success of Colonel Butler over the rebels. Captain Mathews sent to act as Engineer. Sending blank commissions for Butler's Corps. Lieutenant Macdonald to join the rangers. Captain Grant's command on the lakes divided, Lake Ontario to be in charge of Captain Shanks. The precautions to be observed for the safety of the armed fleet. To send copies of all standing orders and regulations for the upper posts and vessels on the lakes. How bills are to be drawn for the upper posts. 35

Juty 31, Quebec. Same to the Governor of Nova Scotia. That he has engaged a fast sailing vessel to keep up communication between Canada and Nova Scotia. Proposes that messengers from Nova Scotia should be sent to Baie Verte or Tatamagouche to carry and receive despatches. Arrangements for sending clothing, &c., to Burgoyne's regiments. 32

July 31, Quebec. Same to the Commander of the Forces, Nova Scotia. Sending despatches to be forwarded. 35

August 1, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Will answer him in person. 40

August 1, Quebec. Same to Captain Marr. Referring to his application for leave of absence, points out that nothing has been done against his position as Engineer. 40

August 2, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. The reason for the detention of M. de la Mothe; is sending regulations by him for the upper posts. 42

August 3, Quebec. Same to the officers commanding H. M. forces at Rhode Island. Ships sent with clothing, &c., for Burgoyne, cannot be trusted to the good faith of the rebels. How the clothing is to be forwarded, &c. 43

1779 (1778?) August 3, Quebec. General Haldimand to Major General Phillips. That clothing has been sent to troops, prisoners at Cambridge. Page 44

1778. August 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting clothing sent for Burgoyne's troops at Cambridge. 45

August 3, Quebec. Same to Captains Mox and Read. Instructions respecting their delivery of clothing for Burgoyne shipped on board their ships "Maria" and "Polly". The instructions are alternative; to proceed to Rhode Island or if attacked by the enemy's fleet to go to Boston, for which latter port a pass has been procured, and enclosed. 45

August 3, Quebec. Same to the Governor of Nova Scotia. Respecting ships sent with clothing for Burgoyne. 48

August 4, Quebec. Same to Sir H. Clinton. That his (Haldimand's) operations can only be defensive. Has allowed the Indians with Butler's Rangers to make expeditions into the rebel provinces. The desirability of communication with each other; has engaged a despatch boat for this purpose. 49

August 4, Quebec. Same to Lord George Germaine. Successes of the Indians and rangers. 50

August 4, Quebec. Same to Captain Pearson. Asking that Mr. Allison be appointed to command the despatch vessel and sending the proposed commission. 51

August 4, Quebec. Same to Major General Phillips. Respecting exchange for Captain Willoc. 53

August 4, Quebec. Same to James Alison. Instructions respecting his command of the advice boat "Mercury." 54

August 5, Quebec. Same to Captain Pearson. Asking for convoy for ships with clothing, &c., for Burgoyne's troops, prisoners at Cambridge. 55

August 5. Quebec. Same to Commanding Officer at Rhode Island. Sending rebel prisoners to be released or exchanged. 56

August 5. Quebec. Same to Captain Hall, 62nd. Instructions for the care of rebel prisoners sent to Rhode Island. 57

August 6, Montreal. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Respecting proposed attack on Fort Pitt. The advantage of driving back advanced settlers and destroying their crops. The danger of inducing people to come, by grants of land. The necessity of lessening the expense of subsisting those dependent for supplies on the post. Indians' desire for a missionary will be attended to. Respecting the demand of the Hurons to possess the land conquered by them. Arms for the Militia to be repaired as well as possible. Powder to be economised. The command of vessels on the Lakes. He is to assist Indians in their expeditions. To transmit all regulations he has received for consideration. How he is to draw bills for expenditure. 57

August 9, Montreal. Same to Mr. Peters. The impropriety at present of applications for commissions. Respecting the expedition with the Indians. 70

August 10, Montreal. Same to Captain Shanks. To carry out works under Mr. Twiss. 71

August 10, Montreal. Same to Captain Mompesson, Deer Island. Depends on his vigilance for the security of his post against the attacks of rebels. 72

August 10, Montreal. Same to Major De Peyster. Urging the necessity of avoiding expenses at his post. To send Colonel Bolton all regulations for his post, who has orders to transmit the regulations for all the posts. Regulations as to drawing bills. 72

August 10. Montreal. Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Approves of his course at St. John's and Lake Champlain. To go on with the works at Cataraqui and proceed when possible to Niagara. Captain Mathews to act there as Engineer. 75

1778.
August 10, Québec. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Introducing M. de Bellefeuille. Page 76

August 12, Montreal. Same to Lieutenant Twiss. To go to Niagara to examine and decide upon sites of buildings. When the works can be left he is to come to report personally. 77

August 13, Montreal. Same to W. Grant. Has decided on buying his house for a Government house. 78

August 13, Montreal. Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Movements of officers and troops from Quebec to Montreal. 80

August 13, Montreal. Same to the same. May order provisions to be issued to the Indians, as requested by Père Gerault; the others to stand over. A. Dionne, of Kamouraska, to receive a captain's commission in the militia. Respecting importation of wine. Mr. Ainslie's request for grant of land at Quebec not complied with. 79

August 16, Montreal. Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. That he must have stopped Mr. Finn's goods by mistake. His duties are to watch rebel movements, to employ scouts for this purpose; to secure all papers found on rebel prisoners, &c. 81

August 16, Montreal. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Sending order for wood to be supplied for the garrison at Quebec. 83

August 16, Montreal. Same to Mr. Rumsey, Ordnance, Quebec. Return wanted of three and four-pound shot in store. 84

August 16, Montreal. Same to Captain Marr, Quebec. To secure, as quietly as possible, all the timber necessary for the works, to prevent the inferences of curious people and the enhancement of price. 82

August 17, Montreal. Same to Captain Mompesson, Deer Island. To use every precaution to see that the boats passing up are covered by passports. 84

August 17, Montreal. General Haldimand to St. George Dupré, Transport Commissary (in French). To call on the different parishes near Montreal, to supply their quota of wood for that garrison. 86

August 19, Montreal. Edward Foy to Commanders of armed ships on Lake Champlain, at St. John's, Isle aux Noix, Oswegatchie, Cataraqui, Deer Island and Niagara. That papers brought by persons arriving from the rebel colonies are to be sealed and sent with the person under guard to the Commander in Chief. How flags of truce are to be received. 88

August 20, Montreal. General Haldimand to Sir H. Clinton. Letter sent to try if it will reach him, so as to make use of the communication, if found safe. 90

August 21, Montreal. Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Approving of his selection of site for works at St. John's (see p. 75), and for working pay. To return to Montreal instead of going to Niagara. To observe all the falls down the river where posts might be placed to annoy the enemy. 91

August 21, Montreal. Same to Captain Shanks. Approving of placing the fort and storehouses on the Island (Deer Island). The importance of gunboats; to push them to completion and employ them. The survey of the lake. 93

August 21, Montreal. Edward Foy to officers commanding the upper posts (in French). Passport for M. St. Hubert, priest and missionary to the Illinois. The same in English. 95

August 22, Montreal. Same to Lt. Colonel French. To render assistance to a person (name left blank) and his companions, having a passport. 99

August 24, Montreal. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Desires to have the Attorney General's opinion on the legal rights of Mr. Howard, commissioned auctioneer. 99

August 22, Montreal. General Haldimand to Capt. Aubrey, Deer Island. Respecting the fort on Deer Island. Rum ordered to the post; merchandise to

1778. be landed only at the place marked out. Cannot obtain an Indian interpreter. Guns for the fort to be taken from the ships before they leave for the winter. Page 96

August 24, Montreal. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Has given orders to send troops to Sorel. 100

August 24, Montreal. Edward Foy. Giving public notice, that the order to compel F. Mesplet, printer, to quit the Province, is suspended on certain conditions specified. 103

August 26, Montreal. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Treats at length of the services that could be rendered by the Indians in clearing the Ohio, &c., of the rebels. Reinforcements for Detroit. Bentley will be detained at Montreal as a dangerous person; better evidence against him should be sent. Care to be taken with respect to merchants' powder and ball sent for the Illinois. 104

August 26, Montreal. E. W. Gray to General Haldimand. Enclosing list of bateaux, with value of contents sent to Detroit, and of licenses issued. 109

August 27, Montreal. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Will buy the prize vessel at a reasonable price. Soldiers will be lent to Captain Harvey for service on board of his ship; three companies of Canadians to be raised; rebels overrunning Illinois and the Mississippi. 114

August 27, Montreal. Same to Captain Harvey, of the "Viper." The prize may be purchased, if reasonable, for pilot service. Invalid soldiers will be lent him for his vessel. 115

August 27, Montreal. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit. As he must know the requirements, character of the Indians, &c., and difficulties, he is desired to send his idea of the best means of recovering the Illinois. 116

August 27, Montreal. Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Sending copy of letter to Lt. Governor Hamilton respecting the invasion of the Illinois. To take measures to engage the Indians. To secure his own post (Niagara) and to send reinforcements to Detroit. To draw men, if necessary, from Carleton Island. The delays at the carrying place and the necessity of having the goods properly guarded. Fleet arrived with reinforcements. 117

August 28, Montreal. Edward Foy to Major DePeyster, Michillimakinak. The Indians have been kindly treated and dismissed to their villages. Every effort to secure their fidelity is to be made on their arrival. 120

August 28, Montreal. General Haldimand to Louis Chevalier, St. Joseph (in French). His son's good conduct. Is surprised that the Pottawotamies did not come down as promised. Desires that he would use his efforts to bring them to a sense of their duty. 123

August 29, Montreal. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To enquire as to the sale of the Seigniory of Sorel and treat for its purchase. The distribution of troops in Quebec. 124

August 29, Montreal. Same to Captain Marr. To send Engineer Officers, tools, &c., to Sorel. 126

August 30, Montreal. Same to Captain Aubrey, Carleton Island. To send Captain Potts with his Light Infantry Company to Niagara. 126

August 30, Montreal. Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Urging his coming down to Montreal. 127

August 30 Montreal. Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger, 34th. A company to go to Nouvelle Beauce. The other to remain in Quebec. Germans to be quartered in the Jesuit Barracks. 128

August 30, Montreal. Same to Captain McAlpine. Has ordered a company of the 34th to join his corps, to be mixed with it and do duty together. The Germans to be sent towards the Chaudière and enjoined to give no cause of complaint. 128

1778.
August 30, Montreal. General Haldimand to Hugh Finlay. The post road to pass through Lorette and the upper Maskinongé road. Page 129

August 30, Montreal. Same to Major DePeyster. Sends despatch with M. Grosellier instead of Mr. St. Hubert, prevented from going to the Illinois. To state the prospects of recovering that country. Precautions to be taken respecting powder, &c. To communicate with M. L. Chevalier respecting the Indians at St. Joseph. 130

August 31, Montreal. Same to Drummond and Jordan. Requisition for £50,000. 132

No date (Montreal, August, 1778) Same to Mr. Rouville, Judge of Common Pleas (in French). Asking him to investigate the case of a woman killed at Repentigny by a soldier. 102

September 1, Montreal. Same to M. de Beletre, Grand Voyer (in French). To have the roads, bridges, &c., put in order between Montreal and Quebec. 133

September 1, Montreal. Same to Lt. Colonel de Creutzbourg (in French). That 100 bateaux are to be sent to the River Repentigny. He is to place a guard over them. 134

September 1, Montreal. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell, Indian Superintendent. To send out Indian scouts every six days on the east side of Lake Champlain towards Otter Creek, Tyconderoga, &c. Colonel Claus has received orders to do the same towards the Mohawk River, as far as Saratoga. To concert measures together. 135

September 1, Montreal. Edward Foy to Captain Aubrey. Recommending that Mr. Taylor be forwarded with his goods to Niagara. 137

September 2, Montreal. General Haldimand to Major DePeyster. Mr. Grosellier's opinion as to getting information from the Illinois to be considered. 137

September 7, Sorel. Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Power given to issue letters of marque and to build a Citadel at Quebec. The French fleet reported off New York and sailed for the southward. The "Mercury" to be got ready for despatches. To sound Captain La-Force if he and Canadian crews would serve on Lake Champlain. To engage as many British seamen as possible. 138

September 7, Sorel. Same to Captain Marr. To make a survey and plans of Cape Diamond for defensive works. 140

September 8, Sorel. Same to Captains of Militia (in French). Circular demanding wood hewers and sawyers for storehouses at Sorel. (The quota from each parish is given). 142

September 10, Sorel. General Haldimand to Hugh Finlay. Cannot, with the pressure on his time, consider his proposals; the law will meet most of the grievances complained of. 143

September 10, Sorel. Same to Captain Harvey, "Viper." Nothing to detain the transports. May send an officer to Montreal to investigate the truth of the complaints about scarcity of seamen, &c. 145

September 10, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. He may allow the three gentlemen from New England to go to Quebec, but is to warn them they will be held answerable for unfavourable reports being spread. 144

September 10, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Approves of issuing fresh provisions. To lose no time in getting the victuallers and transports despatched. To get the "Mercury" off as soon as despatches arrive; the issuing of a letter of marque to her not advisable. Sends copy of letter relative to three persons from New England (see p. 144) for his guidance. 147

September 11, Sorel. Same to Lord George Germaine. Steps taken in consequence of the invasion of the Illinois. 150

September 11, Sorel. Same to Captain Alison. Instructions as to the delivery and reception of despatches by the "Mercury." 151

1778.
September 11, Sorel. General Haldimand to the Captain of the "Canceaux," in the River Sorel. That it is necessary to employ his vessel as a store ship. Page 152

September 11, Sorel. Same to Captain Pearson. Asking him to issue orders for the "Canceaux" to be used as a store ship. 152

September 11, Sorel. Same to C. Gugy, Machiche. To have huts built for the refugee loyalists at Rivière du Loup; to order provisions, materials, &c., from Three Rivers. 154

September 11, Sorel. Edward Foy to S. Sills, Commissary, Three Rivers. Arrangements for supplying the loyalists at Rivière du Loup. 155

September 11, Sorel. General Haldimand to Captains of Militia, near Rivière du Loup (in French.) To furnish assistance in the building of huts for the loyalists. 156

September 11, Sorel. E. Foy to John Munro. He is to proceed with refugee loyalists to Rivière du Loup. 157

September 11, Sorel. Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. To lay out such repairs as are necessary. 157

September 11, Sorel. General Haldimand to Major Gen. Phillips. That transports had sailed with clothing, &c., for the troops confined in New England. 158

September 11, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel French, St. John's. Precautions to be taken for the safety of the ships on Lake Champlain. 159

September 11, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Measures to be taken for the safety of the ships on Lake Champlain. 160

September 11, Sorel. General Haldimand to Captains of Militia (in French). Circulars to send horses and harness to bring up building timber for storehouses. 162

September 12, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. Sickness of the emigrants delays the works; to take up his quarters at St. John's to forward everything. Emigrants may go to Montreal if they are not recovered. 163

September 12, Sorel. Same to General Massey, Nova Scotia. "Mercury" despatched again, with letters. How communication is to be kept open during winter. Information of the present position of affairs. 164

September 12, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Arbuthnot, Nova Scotia. Respecting means of communication with that Province. 166

September 12, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Relative to communication with Nova Scotia. 167

September 12, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Hall. Thanks for messages, &c. 167

September 14, Sorel. General Haldimand to Mr. de Tonnancour (in French). To send men to take bateaux towards Quebec. 169

September 14, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Is still engaged preparing for 1,000 or 1,500 men at Sorel and bringing off spare brass pieces from St. John's. Materials to be prepared for the Citadel at Quebec. Accounts of engagements at Boston, &c. 170

September 14, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Marr. May purchase steel and send part to Sorel. 171

About 15 September, 1778. Alexander Campbell. Account of the defeat of rebels on Rhode Island on the 28th and 29th August. French ships at Boston. Reported defeat of Washington at King's Bridge, &c. 146

September 17, Sorel. Edward Foy to M. Dupré (in French). Respecting corvées for Sorel and Montreal. 172

September 17, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Seamen wanted for the lake. Clothing and beds for the seamen to be sent up immediately. 173

September 17, Sorel. Same to Captain Chambers. Orders given for seamen's beds. Examination to be made as to the number of seamen reported at Montreal; to be pressed if reports be correct. Soldiers to be put on

1778. board advanced ships. No orders from Captain Harvey to send seamen from the lake can be attended to; efforts are making to send as many up as possible. Page 174

September 17, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Marr. No guard room is to to be given to any one in the Jesuits' College. 176

September 17, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Warrant forwarded. 176

September 17, Sorel. Same to Jacob Jordan. With list of warrants. 177

September 18, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Macbean. Acknowledging his activity, &c. No guns arrived by the "Brilliant"; he must keep the iron guns intended for Chambly, and get others from the Royal George, &c., for gun boats, to be used at St. John's in winter. 177

September 18, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To send up provisions. Arrival of Armourer Myers, who had been taken prisoner to Boston. 179

September 18, Sorel. Same to B. Rumsey. The "Brilliant" with convoy to sail as early as possible. 179

September 18, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. Approves of the orders respecting emigrants. Canadians to be sent to Sorel. All Indian parties to be furnished with passports; those without to be seized. Loyalists at St. John's to be sent to Sorel. 180

September 18, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captains of Militia from St. Anne to Quebec. To furnish men for the bateaux going to Quebec. 182

September 19, Sorel. General Haldimand to Capt. Pearson. Giving notice that, from the enemy's designs, it is necessary all the ships of war should winter at Quebec. 183

September 19, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Orders sent to withdraw the detachment of Brunswickers from Quebec. Blockhouse at Beauce approved of; a small reinforcement may be sent there. Respecting the importation of prize wines (wines captured on board the enemy's ships). 183

September 19, Sorel. Same to Captain Marr. Articles wanted at once. 185

September 19, Sorel. Same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. May purchase medicines. 185

September 19, Sorel. Same to Colonel Carleton. All the Quartermaster stores to be sent to Sorel, by Treasury brigs or new gunboats. Hessian field pieces also to be sent. 186

September 19, Sorel. Same to the Chief Justice. Approving of the execution of Nicholas Thibault for murder. 187

September 20, Sorel. Edward Foy to Commissary Day. Monthly returns received. Provisions to be sent up and a survey ordered on all in store at Sorel. 188

September 20, Sorel. Same to Mr. Bell, Chambly. Asking if he can furnish timber for the King's service. 189

September 21, Sorel. Same to Lieutenant Crofts, St. François. Barrack to be fitted up for his party there. To ask the consent of the Indians to use their council hut. Rouville's scouting party to be supplied with anything needed. 188

September 21, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. St. Leger, &c. Warrant for survey on provisions at Sorel. 191

September 22, Sorel. Same to the Captains of Militia, Berthier (in French). To send sawyers to Sorel. 193

September 22, Sorel. Edward Foy to John Stevenson. To examine all people sent in by flags of truce to prevent the introduction of spies by the rebels. 194

1778.

September 22, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Macbean. Arrival of four pieces of cannon. Unbecoming treatment of the Captain of Militia at St. Ours by Lieutenant Downing of the Artillery. Page 195

September 22, Sorel. Same to Dr. Kennedy. Respecting medicine. To inspect the Hospital at Quebec; bad fever reported among the German soldiers there. 195

September 22, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. All persons brought by flag of truce to be detained till examined by Mr. Stevenson of Albany (see p. 194). (The name is here spelt Stephens). Rebel designs to invade the Province by Missisquoi Bay. Scouts to be employed. 196

September 22, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. The care to be observed with respect to persons to be introduced by flags of truce. 198

September 23, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Carleton. Inquiries to be made respecting three New England men (see p. 144). Mr. Barnes to be sent to take charge of stores. 199

September 24, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Instructions are sent to Mr. Rumsey to unload the "Andrew" so as not to delay the other vessels. Accounts sent of transactions on Rhode Island and New York. 200

September 24, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. Macbean. To send off to Quebec the brass pieces before the heavy iron guns. 201

September 24, Sorel. Same to B. Rumsay. To hasten the discharge of the "Andrew." How her cargo is to be disposed of. 201

September 24, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Law. To arrange at Nicolet for timber to Quebec. To be forwarded by corvée. 202

September 24, Sorel. Same to Commissary Day. Remarks on provision returns for Oswegatchie and Carleton Island. Encloses contract for provisions and orders for strict examination of all received, to be made in concurrence with Quartermaster General's Department. Fears that the flour for upper posts is turning out bad. 203

September 25, Sorel. General Haldimand to the Admiralty. Has received authority to issue letters of marque. 206

September 25, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. May come to Montreal but must spend the winter at St. John's. The examination of people coming in with flags of truce need not be so strict, Mr. Stevenson having declined employment. 206

September 25, Sorel. Edward Foy to Lt. Col. Carleton. With copy of letter to Commissary Day, respecting provisions. 207

September 27, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. To inquire about timber from the Seignior of Yamaska. 190

September 27, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel Macbean. That the train of battering artillery ordered home cannot be sent for reasons given. 247

September 27, Sorel. Same to the same. Approves of certain proposals. Has made arrangements for keeping his (Macbean's) corps together, as much as possible. 248

September 27, Sorel. Same to Lord Barrington. Has promoted Captain Nairne to be Major of the Royal Highland Emigrants and also Captain Hughes. Returns of the Anhalt troops not sent. Notifying leaves of absence. 208

September 28, Sorel. Same to Treasury. Acknowledging letters. Bills from the upper posts for Indian service accepted; has made requisitions for the military chest. Has bought house at Montreal, for the Governor, for reasons given. Arrival of the "Unicorn." 210

September 28, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. Macbean. Orders have been sent to unload the "Andrew." Swivels to be sent down for Quebec. Tumbrils to be sent down. To send artillery men to Sorel. Mortars to be left at St. John's. 212

1778.
September 28, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Despatches for convoy will be sent. The publication of improper articles in the Gazette to be prevented. Encloses rebel newspapers confirming their defeat at Rhode Island. These and other letters from scouts might be published. Reported defeat of French fleet. The jury presentments against Lt. Governor Hamilton. Page 214

September 28, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Brigadier Powell will inform him concerning flags of truce. Clothing, &c., arranged for. 215

September 28, Sorel. General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Passports sent for scouting parties. Rules as to examination of people from the Colonies suspended. Regarding Indians to be employed from the Isle aux Noix; Mr. Twiss will be up to examine the works. 216

September 28, Sorel. Same to Captain Marr. That reports are to be made by Lieut. Twiss only to him (Haldimand), the field work and that of Captain Marr being distinct. To send up articles required and complete the guard house. 217

September 28, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. Carleton (in French). To reward the Indians for the capture of New Englanders at Chateauguay. Asks suggestions as to accommodating prisoners. Ensign Hamilton to be sent back to his regiment being unfit for outpost duty. Provisions for Carleton Island. Loyalists, at and near Montreal, to join their corps. Sir John Johnson to come to Sorel. Respecting gun boats. 219

September 28, Montreal. Edward Foy to Captain Aubrey, Carleton Island, and Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara. Recommending Jacques Lazette, and desiring that he have his goods forwarded. 121

September 29, Sorel. General Haldimand to M. de Tonnancour (in French). Workmen to be sent from the parishes named to complete the buildings for troops at Sorel. 221

October 1, Sorel. Same to Lord Barrington. Leave of absence to Captain Watts. His services. 223

October 1, Sorel. Same to the same. Introducing Ensign Sutton, a wounded officer on leave. 225

October 1, Sorel. Same to C. Gugy, Machiche (in French). Has sent Major Gray to examine the site of the huts for the royalists. 226

October 1, Sorel. Edward Foy to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Despatches to be sent by the "Brilliant," and passages by that ship secured for Ensign Sutton, Dr. Caldwell and Captain Watts. 227

October 1, Sorel. Same to Attorney General Monk. With pardon for two prisoners. 227

October 1, Sorel. General Haldimand to Captains of Militia at and near St. Hyacinthe (in French). To furnish men for building post on the Yamaska. 228

October 1, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain of Militia, Varennes (in French). To send caulkers to Sorel, to repair boats. 226*a*

October 1, Sorel. General Haldimand to Colonel Pretorius (in French). A post to be established on the Yamaska. Captains Brehm and Fraser, sent to select the ground. 222

October 1, Sorel. Edward Foy to Captain Watts. Granting him leave of absence. 224

October 2, Sorel. General Haldimand to the merchants of Montreal. He will apply to the senior officer of the navy for convoy for their fall ships. 229

October 2, Sorel. Same to Hugh Finlay. Travel by the new road not compulsory. Cannot, under present circumstances, deal with questions brought before him by Mr. Finlay. 244

October 5, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The distribution of Indian presents. 230

1778.
October 5, Sorel, — General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell (secret and confidential). To inform himself quietly how many Indians could be collected for an expedition from Isle aux Noix. To get canoes repaired. Not to count on the St. Francis or Mohawk Indians. Page 248

October 5, Sorel. — Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. The ships "Brilliant" and "Andrew" not to sail till the 25th, to form part of the convoy. Armed victuallers to put themselves in order to assist. Lower parishes to be ordered to man the "St. Peter," if necessary, for the defence of the fisheries. Provisions for Beauce. Royalists for Machiche. 231

October 5, Sorel. — Same to Captain Pearson. That the necessity of the service does not warrant the sailing of his ship and the "Triton"; the arrangements for convoy meet the orders of the Admiralty. Urges the leaving of ships for the protection of the river in spring. 233

October 5, Sorel. — Edward Foy to Captain Gamble. Blankets for German troops. To obtain list of Indians goods. 229

October 5, Sorel. — Same to Commissary Day. Distribution of provisions for Canada and the upper posts. 231

October 6, Sorel. — Same to Captain St. Laurent, St. Ours (in French). Desires to know the reason he has not furnished horses for the work at Sorel; is ordered to do so (similar letter to other Captains of Militia.) 236

October 6, Sorel, — General Haldimand to C. Gugy, Machiche. Commission empowering him to superintend the loyalist settlement at Machiche. 237

October 6, Sorel. — Same to Lieutenant Twiss. Captain Shanks and he to settle as to the disposition of the ships for the winter. To instruct the officers as to the defence of the works at Isle aux Noix and St. John's. 238

October 6, Sorel. — Same to Brigadier Powell. With copy of preceding letter to Lieutenant Twiss, &c. 239

October 6. Sorel. — Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Mr. Barr to make provision for sick seamen. 240

October 6, Sorel. — Same to Mr. Barr. To make provision for sick seamen. 240

October 6, Sorel. — General Haldimand to Captain Chambers. To consult as to the disposition of the armed ships during the winter. 241

October 6, Sorel. — Same to Brigadier Powell. The rule as to passports for Indian scouts. Neither loyalists nor others to go from the posts on the Lake on their own business. 241

October 6, Sorel. — Same to the same. Lt. Colonel Macbean to arrange about artillery, &c., to be left at St. John's and Isle aux Noix. Prescribing who are the men to be left at these posts. 242

October 6, Sorel. — Edward Foy to Barrack Master Chandler. Barrack furniture for Carleton Island. The rest to be sent to Sorel. 242

October 6, Sorel. — General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. Preparations to be made for an expedition by a party of Mohawks. 250

October 7, Sorel. — Same to Mr. Dunn. That he is to remain in Canada till spring. 250

October 7, Sorel. — Edward Foy to Mr. Dunn. Memoranda relating to bills, &c. 251

October 7, Sorel. — General Haldimand to Mr. Shoolbred. The vessels may join the convoy in the Gulf. 252

October 7, Sorel. — Same to Captain Pearson. Sending memorial relating to the fisheries. 252

October 7, Sorel. — Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. That he has sent memorial, &c., to Captain Pearson. To inform the Bishop why the Recollets house has been used without his permission for confining rebel prisoners. 253

1778.
October 7, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit. Suggesting the propriety of purchasing on the spot all the available provisions, and of raising grain and cattle for the subsistence of the garrison. Page 253

October 7, Sorel. Same to Captain Aubrey. The detachment of Sir John Johnson's corps to be left to help at the works. Detachment for Niagara: Recommends planting for the subsistence of the garrison; will send fruit trees. Settlers to be allowed only on spots marked out and only as tenants. 255

October 7, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara. Detachments to be sent to join him. Enjoins discipline. To endeavour to raise food at the post for the subsistence of the garrison. To investigate the prices charged by Mr. Steadman at the carrying place. Leave of absence to Mr. Bouchette. Captain Andrews to be Commandant on Lake Ontario. 258

October 8, Sorel. Edward Foy to Commissary Day. Biscuit to be sent to St. John's. 261

October 8, Sorel. General Haldimand to Jacob Jordan. Leave of absence to Major Hughes. 262

October 9, Sorel. Same to Major Butler. Approves of the distribution of the rangers. To throw themselves into Niagara in case of need. Nothing settled about Oswego. The Indians will be assisted. Arms cannot be sent till more arrive; money will be furnished by Lt. Colonel Bolton. Indians might drive cattle for the subsistence of Niagara. 262

October 9, Sorel. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Will defer assembling the Indian expedition till the 26th. 264

October 9, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Encloses letter to Captain Pearson. Invalids useless here may be sent home. 265

October 9, Sorel. Same to Captain Pearson. Statements as to the propriety of leaving ships of war for the defence of Quebec and the Gulph, in answer to Captain Pearson's reasons for refusing. 265

October 9, Sorel. Same to Brigadier Powell. Reward for taking deserters. Rebel prisoners to be sent to Quebec. 299

October 10, Sorel. Edward Foy to Fyn & Frobisher. That convoy will be ready by the 25th. 268

October 12, Sorel. General Haldimand to Captain Chambers. That no returns are to be made to Captain Pearson relative to vessels on the lakes. 272

October 12, Sorel. Same to the same. Remedy for people purchasing seamen's effects. 273

October 12, Sorel. Same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Contract with M. de Lorme received. Provisions for Beauce. Rebel prisoners to be apprehended. Inquiry to be made as to the characters of two Canadians from the rebel country confined at Chambly. 269

October 12, Sorel. Edward Foy to Attorney General Monk. The pardon of two prisoners. 270

October 12, Sorel. Same to George Pownall. Pardons for two prisoners to be sent up for signature. 270

October 12, Sorel. General Haldimand to Captain Marr. He may come to Montreal or Sorel. Shovels will be provided. 270

October 12, Sorel. Same to Mr. Rumsey. To investigate the charge against the master of the "Andrew" of bringing goods on his own account to the exclusion of Government stores. 271

October 12, Sorel. Same to Lieutenant Colonel Macbean. Arrival of Hessian Artillery. 273

October 12, Sorel. Same to the same. To transmit demands for stores. 274

1778.

October 12, Sorel. Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. The two Canadian prisoners to be kept confined at Chambly. Page 274

October 12, Sorel. Same to Alexander McKee. Has heard of his arrival at Detroit. Can do nothing respecting his pay without instructions. 274

October 12, Sorel. Same to Mr. Adams. That he is to continue in the Indian Department at Carleton Island. 275

October 19, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. Campbell (in French). Respecting Indian scouts, &c. 277

October 19, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. McBean (in French). News by Indian scouts. He leaves for Quebec next day. 278

October 19, Sorel. Same to Lt. Col. Carleton. Respecting soldiers wanted by Major Nairne. Lieutenant Browne, of the 31st, for Isle aux Noix. To prepare wood for 250 common and 12 large bateaux. Trusts the transport of provisions to the lakes may soon be finished, so as to give the Canadians rest. 279

October 19, Sorel. Edward Foy to W. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. Respecting the sending of sick seamen to Hospital and treating slight cases on board ship. 280

October 19, Sorel. Same to Captain Chambers. Respecting treatment of sick seamen. 280

October 19, Sorel. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Bolton. Acknowledging letters from Major DePeyster, relating to rebel incursions on the Illinois. The steps taken to prevent the Indians from acting against the British. That he is to use the merchants' powder for defence, if necessary. 281

October 19, Sorel. Same to M. Schmidt, Yamaska (in French). Sending back a horse. To keep Colonel St. Leger informed of what is passing. Expense for lodging soldiers to be notified to Captain Foy. 283

October 22, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. Cannot trouble the Ministry with his proposals at present. Regarding despatches for the Minister. 284

October 24, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Rogers. Cannot sanction his attempt to raise corps from the frontiers. He is to join his corps as soon as possible. 284

October 24, Quebec. Same to Jordan and Drummond. Requisition for money for army contingencies. 285

October 31, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Bolton. Has accepted bill; approves of assistance to Five Nations. Informing him of the result of expeditions to the Mohawk Valley, to Lake Champlain, &c. The arrival of the French fleet has been of no service to the rebels, as it retreated from Rhode Island without rendering help to the rebel army; the fleet a burden to the rebels. Provisions for Carleton Island. Goods belonging to Taylor to be stopped. Reported expedition against Detroit. 285

October 31, Quebec. Same to Captain Aubrey. Provisions and bateaux to be furnished to Niagara from Carleton Island. 290

October 31, Quebec. Same to Ensign Davis, Oswegatchie. To send return of provisions forwarded to his post to Lt. Colonel Bolton, Niagara. 290

October 31, Quebec. Same to Captain Aubrey. To preserve regularity he must observe the rules laid down and use such forms as are prescribed to Lieutenant Twiss, who is at the head of the Engineer Department. 291

October 31, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Claus. To communicate such news to the Indians as will keep up their zeal and attachment. 293

November 1, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. To send two additional returns of the state of provisions in Canada. 293

November 1, Quebec. Same to Conrad Gugy (in French). Houses for royalists; to see that they are properly fed as the refugees are increasing daily; to

1778. issue fresh meat. To arrest Hassenagle, a supposed spy. Expects ships from New York with Major Holland and other officers. Page 294

November 2, Quebec. General Haldimand to Mrs. Fitzgerald. That he cannot grant leave to Captain Shanks to marry during such active service. 297

November 9, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. To send remarks on Indian goods received, and list of those wanted. 298

November 9, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Hopes that his people are all in barracks, and that he will be able to provide fuel. Cannot add to expenses of staff at present. 297

November 9, Quebec. Same to Edward Southouse. Has already a person for the vacancy in the Council. 299

November 12, Quebec. Same to Conrad Gugy (in French.) Bedding and utensils sent for refugees. More expected and additional houses to be built for their reception. 300

November 19, Quebec. Same to the same (in French.) Supply of fresh meat for refugees. Wood for houses. The choice by the loyalists of Mr. Cass for school master. Difficulties about fuel, beds, &c., which are being sent for the loyalists. 301

November 23, Quebec. Same to Mr. Gordon. Instructions as to the care of despatches. 302

November 23, Quebec. Same to the Commander in chief, Nova Scotia. With despatches by Mr. Gordon. 302

November 24, Quebec. Same to Captain Harvey. To get the despatches by the vessel arrived and forward them. 303

November 26 Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Hope of arrival of missing victuallers given up, arrangements to be made for fresh provisions; oatmeal to be issued, &c. 304

November 26, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Arrangements respecting the loyalists to be put off till spring. Economy to be observed in granting subsistence. The navy is wintering at Halifax. 305

November 28, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg (in French). Will give orders for the extension of quarters for the troops. Has not found fault with his course in the investigation as to the conduct of the chasseurs; the ill treatment of a chasseur by a habitant, the latter to be inquired into. 306

November 30, Quebec. Same to Charles Blake, Surgeon, 34th. His complaint respecting Col. St. Leger must have arisen from misunderstanding. 313

November 30, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Carleton. Nothing can be done now about provisions for the upper posts. Mr. Day been ordered to obtain fresh provisions. Changes in the quarters of troops to be made after the rivers freeze. Arrangements for the loyalists till buildings at Mr. Gugy's are ready; also provision for those distressed. 308

November 30, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Indians, but not other troops, may be paid for cattle captured. 309

November 30, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. That Colonel Campbell has been informed of the intentions as to the disaffected savages. 310

November 30, Quebec. Same to Captain Chambers. Satisfied with his conduct. Returns of the seamen from the navy serving on the lake may be sent to the naval officer in the St. Lawrence. 310

November 30, Quebec. Same to Colonel Claus. Returns of scout, &c., require no particular answer. The distribution of wood. 311

November 30, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Dr. Blake's complaint answered. 312

1778.
December 1, Quebec. General Haldimand to Captain Shanks. That the demands made on his time by his (Snanks') other engagements necessitate the selection of a suitable officer to discharge these. Page 313

December 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Pretorius. Orders given to examine prisoner sent by him to Sorel. The inhabitants to be spared as much as possible from corvée duty. Will try to make allowance for expenses of German troops in the service 314

December 3, Quebec Same to Lt. Colonel Claus. Will take steps to settle the complaints of Joseph Brant. 316

December 3, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Passports may be issued to Degrange and party, but they are to be watched. 316

December 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The Lake of Two Mountains, St. Regis and other Indian settlements to be visited to prevent the effects of ill-intentioned people. Mr. Brown, of the 31st, to be employed with the Indians at Isle aux Noix. 317

December 3, Quebec. Same to Colonel St. Leger. The prisoner taken by Colonel Pretorius to be examined and report made. 318

December 3, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Contracts for the army may be entered into for three months. Troops may be moved from different parishes to L'Assomption. Vacancy to be filled up. 318

December 3, Quebec. Same to Major Carleton. Respecting the employment of Lieutenant Brown with Indian scouting parties. 320

December 7, Quebec. Same to Jessup, Leake and Adams. Stores for the loyalists would have been supplied but for the vessels for Sorel having been driven back by the ice. 321

December 7, Quebec. Same to Luc Smith (in French). Steps to be taken to quarter the troops in his parish properly. The case of Joseph Louys and his niece. 322

December 7, Quebec. Same to Colonel Campbell. To investigate the charges as to the conduct of the Chasseurs. 323

December 7, Quebec. Same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyer. Regarding hospital stoppages for sick seamen. 323

December 7, Quebec. Same to Colonel Sevestre. That orders have been given to investigate the charges against the Chasseurs. 324

December 7, Quebec. Same to Charles Blake, Surgeon 34th. Respecting his resignation of the Surgeoncy of the 34th. 324

December 7, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Respecting Ensign Johnson for the Indian Department. 325

December 7, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Respecting contract. 326

December 7, Quebec. Edward Foy to Lieutenant Barns, D.Q.M.G. The difficulty of pleasing the Germans at Yamaska to be inquired into, &c. Real grievances to be redressed. Barrack Master at Sorel to make returns. 326

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Allowance of wood to persons in distress. Arrangement to be sent for winter quarters. Returns to be made by Mr. St. George Dupré of those who disobeyed orders for transport last summer, for the purpose of prohibiting their employment by merchants. 328

December 14, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Thanks for his services. 329

December 14, Quebec. Edward Foy to Lieutenant Twiss. Respecting barrack furniture for Sorel. 330

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Brigadier Powell. That news from the rebel colonies is circulated before it reaches him (Haldimand). To prevent this. To settle a claim for a carpenter. Too late to take steps about cattle irregularly disposed of; not worth while to destroy

1778. buildings at Gilliland's Farm. The thefts at the barrack store to be made good by the regiment. Page 330

December 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. The circulation of news before reaching him (Haldimand) to be stopped. Despatches to be sent to Sir H. Clinton. School master for settlement at Machiche. 332

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Twiss. Approving of his proceedings. 334

December 17, Quebec. Same to Brigadier Powell. Receipt of Court Martial proceedings at Carleton Island. Lieutenant Wade to succeed Lieutenant Rudyerd at Isle aux Noix. 334

December 17, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Respecting the issue of fresh provisions to the troops. 335

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. That he may visit his regiment on the arrival of Major Nairne. The distribution of the troops in the refractory parishes near Montreal, &c. 335

December 17, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Precautions to be taken in consequence of Indian news. 337

December 21, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Barnes, A. Q. M. G. Arrangements for supply of barrack bedding at Sorel; also the supply of wood and straw by the parish. How returns of officers and men in barracks are to be made up; form enclosed. Mail arrangements. 338

December 21, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Warrant sent to for subsistence of troops and loyalists. Mail arrangements for Halifax. 341

December 21, Quebec. Same to Commissary Day. Rate of issue of rations given out in general orders. 342

December 22, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser. Mr. Lorimer's conduct to be inquired into. 342

December 22, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. To inquire into Mr. Lorimer's conduct. 342

December 22, Quebec. Edward Foy to Captain Chambers. Approving of his proceedings. 343

December 24, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Still room at Machiche for about 40 loyalists. Quarters of German troops not fixed. 344

December 25, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Bolton. With letter to Captain DePeyster respecting subsistence of posts. 344

December 25, Quebec. Same to Major DePeyster. Where troops are sent for the protection of merchants they are to bear the expense. The necessity of keeping down all expenditure, and to get deer flesh and fish to save transport of provisions. Approves of fitting out a despatch vessel. His services entitle him to leave of absence. 345

December 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Bolton. Acknowledging despatches. Cannot allow bounty for Butler's Rangers. Accounts for that corps to pass through his (Bolton's) hands. The corps to be mustered, and large expenses explained. Remarks on money matters of Naval Department which is to be put under the same rules as the navy. Rules given, &c. 349

December 25, Quebec. Same to Major Butler. All matters relating to the rangers and Indian Department have been placed under Colonel Bolton. Remarks on the affair at Cherry Valley and the efforts made to stop the violence of the Indians. 358

December 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Bolton (confidential). The caution to be observed as to allowing merchants' effects, especially gunpowder, to go to Detroit and Michillimakinak. 359

December 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Aubrey. Must employ continual precautions to prevent surprise by the rebels. 36

December 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Glenny. That he must obey the orders of the commanding officer. Material to be prepared for bateaux. 361

1778.
December 25, Quebec. General Haldimand to Ensign Davis. That he must take every precaution to guard against surprise by rebels. Page 362

December 28, Quebec. Same to Colonel Claus. Has issued a warrant for his requirements. 363

December 28, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Campbell. Sending warrants for money for his department. 364

December 28, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Sending despatches to be forwarded to the upper posts. 364

December 28, Quebec. Edward Foy to Sir John Johnson. Despatches to be forwarded. A scout to be sent out. 365

December 31, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell. Reports of quiet among the Indians of the Lake (Two Mountains). Emissary among the St. Regis Indians to be looked after. 365

December 31, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Carleton. The distribution of German troops, &c. 366

December 31, Quebec. Same to C. Gugy (in French). That orders have been given to send down to Machiche the loyalists that can be accommodated. To select a site for barracks and see about repairs to the curé's house. 367

December 31, Quebec. Same to Lieutenant Twiss. If works at St. John's and Isle aux Noix are in a forward state, he is to come to Quebec. To examine on the way the ground, &c., at Sorel, and also the houses, &c., at Machiche. 368

General Entries, 1783–1784.

B. 63.

B.M., 21,723

1783.
December 25, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. That His Excellency cannot grant Madame Babuti the house applied for, as it is uncertain when it will be wanted for military purposes. Does not wish to treat Fraser with rigour, but if he is trading with the Americans, he is to be ordered back, and his merchandise confiscated. 4

December 25, Quebec. Same to Dr. Smyth. No steps to be taken to procure newspapers from the Colonies that has the appearance of being secret or clandestine. Is happy that Capt. Sherwood is out of danger. 5

December 28, Quebec. Same to Major Gray. That the £20 asked for by the captains of the Provincial corps cannot be granted, the same as in the regular force, there being non effective funds from which the latter are paid, whilst the expenses of the Provincial corps are all paid out of the extraordinaries. If other funds are available that must be settled at home. 6

December 29, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Has received report of the disbanding of the Royal Regiment of New York and the Loyal Rangers. The arrangements consequent on the discontinuance of the garrison hospital at Montreal. Captain Maurer to take charge of victualling the men of the Royal Regiment of New York left in town, tradesmen who can get employment not to be included. 8

December 29, Quebec. Genevay to Williamson. The General approves of his having taken charge of the hospital stores, &c., by instruction of Mr. Barr. Mr. Barr has been informed of the arrangement regarding the admission of new patients. 10

December 29, Quebec. Same to Barr. Instructions regarding the steps to be taken consequent on the closing of the hospital. 11

1783.
December 29, Quebec. Mathews to Stephen DeLancey. No distinction to be made between the loyalists who came last from New York and those who have been longer in the Province. Page 13

December 29, Quebec. Same to Captain Barnes. To prevent abuses in the distribution of provisions to the loyalists, he is to sign all the returns of issues in the lower districts, those above to be signed by Maurer. 14

December 29, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Respecting issues of provisions to the loyalists. No medicine to be issued except by special order. 15

1784.
January 1, Quebec. Same to Major Jessup. Returns to be made of the men of his corps who have claims for arrears of pay, &c. A particular account of those who from their situations have not been settled with, and those absent in the Colonies must give their reasons for being so. 16

January 1, Quebec, Same to Barr. His Excellency approves of the hospital stores having been sent to Montreal. Capt. Maurer has been instructed to receive them, &c. 18

January 5, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Improper applications of disbanded Provincial troops for provisions. The principle on which they are to be issued to be explained to the men. 19

January 5, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. His Excellency is anxious to have accurate returns of the Provincial corps, but not to hurry them, as they must be correct. Medicines and hospital stores to be given up to the Surgeon in charge of the army. Respecting medicines for Sir John Johnson's regiment. 21

January 5, Quebec. Same to Barr. Modifying the order relative to the issues of rum. 22

January 5, Quebec. Same to Delancey. The necessity of economy in the issue of provisions to the loyalists, owing to the amazing current consumption and the vast demand that will be in spring for the settlers. His anxiety to meet the wishes of the loyalists. 23

January 5, Quebec. Same to Majors Gray and Jessup. Asks them to use their influence with loyalists formerly under their command to preserve order and good behaviour. The rations only intended for those in need of it, and who stay in the quarters assigned to them, so that they may be ready early in spring to form a settlement, &c. 24

January 8, Quebec. Haldimand to the Lady Superior of the General Hospital, Quebec. Sending eight casks of flour for the comfort of the house (In French.) 26

January 8, Quebec. Mathews to Capt. Angus MacDonell. Asking for an explanation of a statement made by five Captains of Sir John Johnson's 1st Battalion, attributing to His Excellency an opinion contrary to his express declaration. (Apparently refers to the application answered at page 6.) 27

January 8, Quebec. Same to Capt. Barnes. Sending return of clothing wanted for the loyalists at Sorel, with order for its distribution. Walker, Surgeon's mate, to be allowed to occupy the barrack at Sorel. 28

January 8, Quebec. Same to Glen. His Excellency grants leave of absence, but desires him to wait a few days, as there may be some demands for him. 29

January 8, Quebec. Same to Lieut. French. Distribution of clothing to distressed loyalists at Sorel. Economy to be observed. 30

January 8, Quebec. Same to DeCoigne. To continue the issue of provision till further orders. Will be allowed a supply of fire wood for his office. 31

January 12, Quebec. Same to Major Jessup. Explaining whence the warrant money paid to officers in established regiments is derived. Men of the disbanded corps who can earn their livelihood in town by trade, may remain, drawing rations but not lodging money or fuel. Stephen Delancey to be ordered to make returns. 32

1784.

January 12, Quebec. Mathews to Captain Leake. Issuing a passport for his travelling on the route he proposes taking through the Colonies. Page 35

January 12, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Respecting rations to men of the disbanded Provincial Corps working at trades. (See p. 33. See also letter to Major Gray of the same date, page 38.) 36

January 12, Quebec. Same to DeCoigne. That communications have been made to Delancey and Maurer on the subject of his letters. 41

January 15, Quebec. Same to Meyer. That His Excellency has declined to settle the lands in the neighbourhood of Missisquoi Bay, on account of the inconvenience of settling so near the Americans. Many valuable tracts have been discovered elsewhere. Their situation will be made known and arrangements made during the winter for the settlement of the loyalists. 42

January 15, Quebec. Same to Glen. That the great demand for firewood at Montreal, and the necessity for strict economy prevent His Excellency from continuing it to Mr. Cuyler. 43

January 16, Quebec. Same to Major Rogers. Remarks on the returns and accounts of his detachment. 44

January 19, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Mr. Skimming to issue provisions to the disbanded corps of loyalists in the district of Montreal. Returns of the families of loyalists to be sent to DeLancey to be included in his returns. 47

January 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Desires him to examine Mezières, returned from Albany and who must have been in Montreal for some days. 48

January 22, Quebec. Same to Joshua Winslow. Warrant for him to receive £13,800, Halifax Currency for the extraordinary services of the army. 49

January 22, Quebec. Mathews to DeLancey. Arrangements to be made that the loyalists may proceed to their lands as early as the season will permit. Returns to be sent of loyalists not incorporated in corps. Their previous condition to be stated, &c. 50

January 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Preparations for settling the loyalists, returns to be sent, &c. 52

January 22, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. French. To have the returns of loyalists prepared as soon as possible, so that he can come to Quebec with Major Jessup, and probably with Captain Sherwood. 53

January 22, Quebec. Same to Jessup and Rogers. Both respecting returns of loyalists, so that arrangements may be made for an early settlement. 54

January 24, Quebec. Same to Fisher. No more patients to be received into the part of the hospital under his charge. Those there to be sent to their regiments and departments as soon as their situation will permit. 56

January 26, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Settlement of Indian accounts will be delayed till the Commission arrives to examine them. Is disappointed that there has been no diminution of the Indian expenditure, besides unauthorized charges. Colonels Campbell and Claus continue to make purchases from the merchants, contrary to the prohibition. The large amounts they have drawn from the Commissary for fresh meat, besides the other rations they have ordered. Refuses to sanction these and other charges, but refers them to the decision of the Commissioners who, he believes, will disallow them. Indian expenses to be diminished, and for this he (Johnson) is responsible. Return of those employed to be sent. 57

January 26, Quebec. Same to the same. Claus complains of restriction on the issue of provisions, and sends copy of Haldimand's letter that the Mohawks were to be provided for. But the vast expense of victualling them entirely in their villages cannot be reconciled in his idea. He shall

1784. expect and exact the assistance of every officer to promote economy. The arrangements to be made. The order of which Claus complains was a general one and applied to every department. Returns of Mohawk families to be sent in. Page 60

January 29, Quebec. Mathews to Rogers. Cannot nominate officers to another company of the King's Rangers, now that a reduction has taken place. 63

January 29, Quebec. Same to Jessup. Returns received. Will discuss them personally. Sherwood arrived, who wishes to stay as short as possible in this expensive quarter. To make out the returns as early as possible, so as not to detain Sherwood. 64

January 29, Quebec. Same to Southouse. His Excellency cannot grant his request that his son may be allowed to go to Schenectady with Mr. Glen. 65

January 29, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. That he is to release the men going to the Colonies, after giving them a severe reprimand. To wink at the desertion of loyalists, as the Province is well rid of those who do not remain out of choice. 66

February 2, Quebec. Butler to Maurer. Claims of officers of the R.R. N.Y. for transportation of baggage to be settled, but no new ones to be received. Passes for negroes enclosed; directs what class of them is to be sent to Niagara, and letter on the subject from Col. Butler to be attended to. 67

February 2, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of list of prisoners from Isle aux Noix. They are to be released like the others. (p. 66.) 69

February 2, Quebec. Same to Ellice & Co. That the prohibition regarding the exportation of furs to the Colonies has not yet been withdrawn. 70

February 4, Quebec. Same to Capt. Wood. That an inventory of the barrack stores be taken at Quebec, previous to them being handed over to Mr. Chandler. 71

February 4, Quebec. Same to K. Chandler. Arrangements to be made for taking the inventory of barrack stores. 72

February 5, Quebec. Same to French. Rations to be continued to certain loyalists (named) for their usefulness in the secret service. 73

February 5, Quebec. Same to Rogers. His Excellency will reserve lots for the men of his corps till their names can be procured. The conduct of Pritchard, if proved, is unpardonable. Cannot let to the late rangers the land on which the barracks stand, but will let them remain there for a time, unless the barracks are indispensably required. Men of the late rangers may go to the Colonies if he (Rogers) recommend it. Respecting returns. 74

February 5, Quebec. Same to Johnson. His Excellency regrets to find that ill-disposed persons are vitiating the minds of the credulous among the loyalists. All instructions relating to them have been made known, but has no instructions as to provisions. In that and everything else he will, however, grant all the indulgence possible. He cannot hold a promise of all the privileges granted to those in Nova Scotia, the King's orders being explicit, but will recommend their case to the Ministry. Those who prefer settling on the Seigniories may do so, but those who will settle on the King's lands are better entitled to indulgence and will receive the preference. He is to undeceive the ignorant and counteract the designs of those who have prejudiced them. Campbell's memorial received. The only vacancy was that intended for the Sergeant Major; he (Johnson) may dispose of it to either. 76

February 5, Quebec. Same to Taylor. In answer to memorial from loyalists at St. John's, His Excellency has determined not to settle the lands asked

1784 for, but to grant lands elsewhere, equally good. (See page 42). 79

February 5, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Colonel Campbell. He may come to Quebec, when his business shall make it necessary. 79

February 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Those of the men belonging to the late detachment of Major Rogers, who desire to go to the Colonies for their effects may do so in the same manner as those recommended by Sir John Johnson and Major Jessup. Tobacco is selling in Montreal, which must have been smuggled. To prevent such trade until instruction shall have been received and published. 80

February 8, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. No post can be established between the Province and New York till instructions are received. Till general arrangements of the posts take place, defers making any alterations to Chambly or elsewhere. 81

February 9, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. That he may make a tour to complete any arrears in the muster of troops, at the period the staff was reduced, but from that time his appointment had ceased. Mrs. Hill may have a pass to go to the Colonies. 82

February 9, Quebec. Same to Hogel. His Excellency had intended to appoint him to a company had the war continued. Shall do anything he can to atone for the disappointment. The money expended for bringing in men should be indemnified. 83

February 9, Quebec. Same to Johnson. That the application enclosed may be granted, in the same manner as to previous applicants. Is anxious to get returns of the loyalists and others desirous of settling, as much time will be employed in making out grants, &c. The officers of the Indian Department to be paid their expenses to the Board for the examination of Col. Johnson's accounts. 84

February 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Is aware of the pains taken by him to counteract the attempts to disunite the loyalists. The good effects of their settling. Arrangements should be made by Major Holland for the persons to be employed by McNiff; hopes that he will be able to receive instructions to enable him to leave Montreal on the 20th or 25th. Arrangements for the surveys. 85

February 12. Quebec. Same to De Lancy. Urging the forwarding of passports for the return of the loyalists who wish to settle in the Province. 87

February 12, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Information brought by Corporal Brooks has been laid before His Excellency. How permission is to be given for passing to the Colonies. 88

February 12, Quebec. Same to Lieut. McDougall. No appointment in the army can be made by His Excellency from the date of reduction, the 24th December last, nor can he make any alterations in appointments. 89

February 12, Quebec. Same to Rev. J. Stewart (Stuart). His Excellency will recommend his being appointed Chaplain at Cataraqui, provided he makes it his sole residence. 90

February 16, Quebec. Same to Meyers. Cannot comply with the application for leave to settle on Missisquoi Bay, for reason already given and now repeated. 91

February 16, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Robertson. In consequence of the loss of his house, arrangements are to be made for M. Tonnancour occupying barrack rooms at Three Rivers. 92

February 16, Quebec. Same to Sills. To assist in giving effect to His Excellency's wishes to accommodate M. Tonnancour in the barracks at Three Rivers. 93

February 16, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Mr. Roland, who he supposes is the person called Poland in another letter, is to remain at Montreal, until it is decided about a hospital mate in the upper part of the Province. 93

1784

February 16, Quebec. Mathews to Ross. Lieut. Kotte's attendance upon a survey of the Long Sault necessary; guides sent to Cataraqui to take the party down. 94

February 16, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Enclosing letter (open) from Major Holland, to be forwarded to Cataraqui by three or four Indians or loyalists, who are to assist in bringing down instructions for the survey by Lieut. Kotte, in time to meet McNiff, Lieut. Sutherland and party. Return of seven companies of his battalion desirous of settling has been received. 95

February 19, Quebec. Same to Munro. The companies of Angus and Alex. McDonnell not included in the list of those desirous of settling in the Province. Returns to be sent at once to Sir John Johnson of the names of the officers and men, with the number of the children, &c., desirous of settling, or their reasons for not accepting the King's offer. 96

February 19, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Orders have been sent to Munro to have returns made and forwarded. Hopes the survey will be begun in March. Sketch sent in addition to the plan he is already furnished with of the township; arrangement for the allocation of lots, &c. 97

February 23, Quebec. Same to Rev. John Stuart. That his intentions respecting a residence in Cataraqui are satisfactory to His Excellency, who believes that there are great reasons to suppose it will become a considerable settlement. Does not wish him to relinquish the school in Montreal, till he can remove with a certainty of success. A convenient town plot will be marked out for him at Cataraqui and he will be recommended to be rector of the parish where the garrison shall be situated. 99

February 25, Quebec. Same to James Shepherd. Sending copy of letter from Governor Campbell, of importance to the trade of the Province, which he is asked to communicate to the merchants of Quebec. Will write to Mr. E. W. Gray, of Montreal, to the same effect. 100

February 27, Quebec. Same to David Gordon. Directions to pay the bills drawn by Governor Parr, when sent, to prevent inconvenience, the return of Mr. Cuyler being so uncertain. 101

March 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Campbell, Jamaica. Acknowledging receipt of information of the Orders in Council for the prohibition of American vessels landing their cargoes in the West Indian Islands. He has circulated the information. Thanks for offers of encouragements to any who may trade from Canada to Jamaica. 102

March 1, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr, Nova Scotia. Is pleased the intention of opening the road from Kamouraska to the River St. John is so warmly received; much will depend on the people selected for the stations; the employment of Major Studholme for the management is the best means. The Mercures are a faithful family but rather expensive. Dispatches to be returned by the courier sent with Mercure. 102

March 1, Quebec. Same to Major General Campbell. Congratulates him on his arrival at Halifax in command of the forces on the eastern coast of the Atlantic, with offers of services, &c. 104

March 1, Quebec. Mathews to Captain Ovens, Fort Howe. Thanks for offer of service in support of the intercourse between Nova Scotia and Canada. Asks for assistance to the messenger sent along with Mercure. 105

March 1, Quebec. Same to Higginbottom. Desiring him to set out with Mercure to bring back despatches from Halifax. He is to wait upon Governor

1784 Parr and Major General Campbell. He is to learn what he can about the new settlements. 106

March 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Parr. To make inquiry of the master of the "Kitty," transport vessel driven back to Halifax in November, if he has letter or despatches for Quebec. 107

March 1, Quebec. Mathews to Studholme. His Excellency is pleased at his selection by Governor Parr to superintend the works of communication between Nova Scotia and Quebec. 108

March 2, Quebec. Mathews to DeLancey. Has received a memorial signed Grass, on account of the loyalists, which cannot be complied with, as the stocking of farms, &c., is utterly impossible. There can be no change in the form of government, and if it does not suit the views of Mr. Grass and others, a passage will be provided for them to Nova Scotia should they prefer it. 109

March 4, Quebec. Same to James Stanley Goddard. To send return of all axes, &c., in the Indian store. His Excellency supposes Sir John Johnson has set off for the Long Sault. 111

March 4, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Respecting the expenses of surveying, &c., lands for the loyalists, and the mode of deciding on their correctness and of paying them. No extraordinary expenses can be allowed. 112

March 4, Quebec. Same to Brant. His Excellency desires to see him at Quebec, having many things to say to him on the subject of the new settlement. 113

March 4, Quebec. Same to George Davison. Granting leave of absence. 114

March 4, Quebec. Same to Chandler. Allowance of firewood to Generals Clark and Powell. 114

March 4, Quebec. Same (circular) to Delancey, Jessup, French, Sherwood, Gray and Munro, explaining an advertisement respecting the loyalists. 115

March 4, Quebec. Same to Williams. That Mr. Renaud and Mr. King will accept the trust of Mr. Lonergan's (?) estate. He is to make out the necessary powers. 116

March 5, Quebec. Same to Joseph Descheneaux. That he has submitted his memorial to the Solicitor General, and the question will be tried on the Receiver General's return. 116

March 8, Quebec. Same to Ellice. Cannot grant his request to send boats with merchandise to posts in the upper country, but will send passports for him and his servants as requested. 117

March 8, Quebec. Same to Wear. His Excellency is surprised at his (Wear's) persistence in the request to settle on Missisquoi Bay. Reasons against it have been given, which still exist. His Excellency is most anxious to satisfy the loyalists, but cannot give an acre to gratify individuals at the expense of the public good. 118

March 8, Quebec. Same to Sherword. Mr. Case is referred to him as to the advantage of a settlement at Cataraqui. Representations as to the difficulties proceed from ignorance or misinformation. The arrangements for the transport of the loyalists. They will have lands, provisions, &c., but not stock. Is very doubtful of the statement that Seigniors or private individuals will, as stated, give the latter. The refusal to settle on Missisquoi Bay arrived at after mature deliberation, but His Excellency desires to have a full and detailed account of any loyalists that may be there, their situation, &c. Does not believe any of them would venture to settle contrary to express commands. 119

March 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Renaud (in French). Designs to carry on work on the Temiscouata Road, when the season shall permit; on arrival at

1784.

Kamouraska he (Renaud) is to send hay and straw to the most suitable places as far as the Lake; to engage good Canadian choppers to have wood prepared for the buildings and mills spoken of. Has arranged with the officer in command of the 44th, at Kamouraska, to supply provisions. Page 123

March 11, Quebec. Mathews to W. Grant. That he is to pay the charitable donations in Montreal as was done last year. 124

March 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Schank. The remaining part of the Naval Department, left after the reduction, to be transferred to the Quarter Master General. Returns to be made of all stores received, expended and sent to the Upper Province. 124

March 14, Quebec. Same to Captain Wood. That he is to take charge of the naval stores, &c., transferred by Captain Schank. 126

March 14, Quebec. Same to Chandler. He is to receive and give receipts for all ordnance, &c., transferred from the Naval Department to the ordnance store. 127

March 14, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Similar orders as to naval stores. 127

March 15, Quebec. Mathews to Danford. To assist in examining naval stores transferred. 128

March 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Has had a conversation with Joseph Brant and David respecting their settlement. Butler believes he can purchase the land from the Missisaugas for a trifling consideration; Joseph believes that the Mohawks will soon see the advantage of extending themselves in so fine a country and forming an alliance with other tribes; some of the tribes not inclined to go to the Bay of Quinté, but he intends to reserve land there for the Indians who may desire to settle there now or at a future time. Regrets the obstacles in the way of settling his (Johnson's) regiment opposite St. Régis; no grant was ever made of these lands to Indians, or to Père Gourdan or any one whatever on their behalf; if Gourdan told the Indians he was possessed of such a deed he must have deceived them; though the Indians have no legal claim, yet they are to be dealt with liberally; they may probably seek to cross the river before long, and their settling near the loyalists would have a good effect. It was right to employ Mr. Kotte in the meantime where no dispute could arise. 128

March 18, Quebec. Mathews to the same. The men with Sutherland, not necessary for the survey, to be discharged; they will have the advantage of being earlier on the ground. Those with Collins at Cataraqui were not to receive pay, except such as were actually employed; the charge cannot be allowed. His Excellency is still of opinion that some compensation must be made to the St. Régis Indians for the land wanted. The reservation on Bay of Quinté. Will see Colonel Campbell as to the goods taken from Major Holland. 131

Same to W. Barr. Thanks for the examination of Mr. Sills' account. 134

March 18, Quebec. Same to Capt. Fraser, jr. Two companies from Yamaska to be conveyed to St. Charles with their families before the ice breaks up, to be cantoned there till the loyalists in general move to their settlements. To leave provisions for twelve months for seven men, with necessary bedding. The rest of the provisions to be removed to St. Denis, and the bedding to Sorel. 135

March 19, Quebec. Haldimand to DeLancey. Rations to be given to Mr. McDonnell at Lachine, for reasons stated. 136

1784. March 22, Quebec. Matthews to Sherwood. It will be more convenient to procure the wheat from the Mohawk River, than from Vermont. His Excellency approves of the scheme for providing the settlement with cattle, but having no authority must decline to incur the expense at present. Major Campbell ordered to have the settlement making by Capt. Myers visited, to ascertain if the settlers are within the line; if within the American lines, all provisions to be withdrawn, and the principals to be ordered to headquarters. P.S.—Another reason for not bringing the wheat from Vermont is that it would give the intriguing party an opportunity for an intercourse, which it is His Excellency's desire to avoid. Page 137

March 22, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Instructions referred to in letter to Sherwood, to visit settlements made by Myers, Pritchard and others on Missisquoi Bay. 139

March 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell. To settle the claims of the St. Regis Indians to the land from the Rivière aux Raisins to a creek a little above the Long Sault, not that they have any legal right, but that they have long believed they had, and he wishes to treat them liberally. Pierre Menas, an old Indian at the Lake of Two Mountains, has a claim he is willing to relinquish for a small annual pension. To settle with him also. 141

March 22, Quebec. Same to Johnson. No time should be lost in making arrangements for purchasing the lands for the settlement on the Grand River, proposed by Joseph Brant, the lands as by plan enclosed, being those situated between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. He is to appropriate £1,500, N. Y. Cy., in meeting certain claims of the Mohawks, which are just. Full accounts to be kept, to be submitted to the Minister. This is to be kept from the knowledge of the other Indians, who would make similar demands without the same reason. The clothing to be distributed to the Six Nations as soon as possible. Brant desires him to say something in answer to their last speeches, so as to content them till instructions are received. 143

March 23, Quebec. Mathews to Macbean. Sending distribution of ammunition for the militia of Montreal and Three Rivers, that of Montreal to be delivered to Mr. St. George Dupré and the other to Mr. Tonnancour, Three Rivers. 150

March 24, Quebec. Same to Maurer. To lend Rocheblave the four bateaux from Carleton Island he asks for. 150

March 25, Quebec. Same to Jessup. The request of Captain Myers cannot possibly be complied with. The other letter is in the hands of the Solicitor General, with one on the same subject from DeLancey. It would be a dangerous precedent to impede the recovery of debts in the Province, as the Americans would infallibly take advantage of it in the Colonies. 151

March 26, Quebec. Haldimand to Captains of Militia at St. Thomas, St. Pierre, &c. (circular in French). To prevent the cutting of building timber on the Seigniory of Rivière du Sud. 152

March 28, Quebec. Mathews to DePeyster. That the allowance granted to the officer commanding at Oswegatchie is transferred to the post of Carleton Island. 171

March 29, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. Respecting the promotions in the battalion under his command. Sir John Johnson has received a warrant for the bounty to the men enlisted. 153

1784. March 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Ross. Sending copies of orders for the reduction of the staff, &c., and for the disbanding of the 84th and Provincial Corps. Will not risk the consequences with the Indians of disbanding till official information is received of the Treaty of Peace being signed. Everything, however, to be in readiness to disband on the shortest notice. Information sent of the provision made for the troops and loyalists inclined to settle in the Province. The 84th is fortunate in being close to Cataraqui which it is intended to settle, as it is his wish they should take up their lots as soon as they are disbanded. Arrangements for surveying, &c, for supplying rations, seed and potatoes. The 84th to be collected, a small garrison of the 34th to take the places of those at Oswego. Names of the officers and men desirous of settling to be sent as soon as possible. Page 154

March 29, Quebec. Mathews to Major Ross. The extravagance of the demand for tools by some of the loyalists. What can be allowed is done entirely by His Excellency, as he has no sanction for it. He (Ross) should give what help he can to loyalists in need of it. Joseph Brant's thankfulness for services rendered him. 157

March 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Harris. Substantially the same as the letter to Major Ross of the same date (p. 154). 158

March 29, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. The first part substantially the same as the letter to Majors Ross and Harris (pp. 154, 157). Should the men discharged from the 84th, rangers or loyalists, decline settling at Niagara, they are to be sent down; any choosing to do so may stop at Cataraqui, where Major Ross has orders to receive them. The post now occupied by the rangers to be taken charge of to save damages. It will serve as a barrack on this side of the river, should Fort Niagara be evacuated; surveyors are ordered to reserve the east end including the high ground above Navy Hill across to the Four mile run for the Crown. The 84th ordered from Michillimakinak, except Capt. Robertson; seed potatoes, &c., to be sent down to Cataraqui. 161

March 29, Quebec. Same to Capt. Robertson The 84th to be disbanded on the 24th May; the detachment of the regiment to be recalled from Michillimakinak as soon as possible, but he is to remain in the command there till he (Haldimand) has received instructions as to the evacuation of the posts. He (Robertson) cannot be removed to Cataraqui, as Major Ross, from his services, is to be continued in command there. 166

March 29, Quebec. Same to the same. Official letter that he is to continue in command of Michillimakinak. 167

March 29, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Col. Hoyes. Indian goods saved from the "Faith" to be forwarded to Detroit. Joseph Brant has stated the circumstances of the visit of the Indian traders. His Excellency is impatient for the instructions as to trade with the Colonies and the fate of the Six Nations with respect to their lands. Cannot at present grant leave of absence to him (Hoyes) to go to England. 167

March 29, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Returns to be sent of the officers of his two battalions with their places of nativity, &c. Respecting promotions, &c. Despatches sent for Joseph Brant. 169

March 30, Quebec. Same to Gill. Has received his communication that he intends to carry on a fishery in Chaleurs and at Pabos. His Excellency has no objection to his fishing at the latter place, but must comply with the regulations. Cannot at present accept his offer of the Canceaux, but will give the preference to his offer. 170

1784.
March 30, Quebec. Mathews to St. Leger. Approves of his releasing certain men of the 34th Regiment. Page 171

April 1, Quebec. Same to Rogers. His Excellency has no objections to let Lieut. Ferguson and others visit the lands at Cataraqui to look for a landing place, but sees no necessity for it, the surveys being carefully made already. The jaunt will cause those sent some expenses and they will be none the wiser. 172

April 1, Quebec. Same to Johnson. That the lots asked for by him for Mr. Sutherland cannot be given out of the regular course. 173

April 2, Quebec. Same to Hugh Finlay. No mails to be sent by way of New York till instructions are received. 174

April 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Repeating that no official mail can be sent to Europe by way of New York, but there is no objection to his sending letters with the messengers going on other business, which may be posted there. 175

April 5, Quebec. Same to Dr. Smyth. Remarks on account of the regimental hospital for the rangers, opened at St. John's. The pensions have ceased with the general reductions, but His Excellency will try to give some help. Certificate to be sent for arrears of secret service money. 176

April 5, Quebec. Same to Jessup. Remarks on hospital accounts referred to in letter to Dr. Smyth (p. 176). 178

April 5, Quebec. Same to Alex. White. That lots will be given at Sorel to the persons mentioned in his letter; the lots must be small and all persons must actually sit down upon their lots. The situation of the town will require consideration. The advantages to the settlers. 179

April 5, Quebec. Haldimand to Macbean. The quantity of powder (five barrels) in magazine of Montreal to be increased to 25 when navigation opens. 180

April 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. No instructions yet as to the appointment of a Deputy Commissary of musters. 180

April 5, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. Persons to drive the cattle to Cataraqui for the settlers there, may remain in their present habitations till the season suits for driving. If necessary he may cross the lake for Indian corn. Will make no advances for cattle; is persuaded that as many as can be wanted will be driven to Oswego. If not, it will be easy to send to the Mohawk River or through the country. Mr. Sumner may be informed that there will be no objection to grant lands on the same terms as to the loyalists, but it must be in the situations assigned. Missisquoi is precluded, and no provision will be given to his settlers as has been done to the loyalists, who took part in the war and have become destitute. If Mrs. Buck wishes her children to remain in the Province, their father's proportion will be given them, as soon as they are of age to settle. 181

April 5, Quebec. Same to Lt. McAllen. To furnish Sherwood, on application, with transport for about 200 bushels of corn from across the Lake. 183

April 5, Quebec. Same to Munro. Has no objection to him sending his memorial to the Board of Claims, but he must not forget to state the allowances he has already received; his services did not warrant a large amount. 184

April 5, Quebec. Same to Col. French. That he is to satisfy Mr. Barnes on the subject of a letter and enclosures sent. 186

April 6, Quebec. Same to Nathl. Day. That he is to give orders to allow the Canadians employed in the transport service, the same allowances of provisions and rum as are given to the bateaux men, in accordance with Capt. Maurer's application. 187

1784.
April 8, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. That the families settled at Missisquoi Bay may remain there till the season admits of them being removed with convenience. Desires to know more explicitly Mr. Ferguson's reasons for wishing to remain at St. John's. Any one exemption will produce a number of applications. Page 187

April 8, Quebec. Same to Major Gray. A passage shall be provided for the worn out soldiers whose infirmities prevent them profiting by the lands. Their discharges and certificates will be sent. 189

April 8, Quebec. Same to Barns. Has received report of the late survey of provisions at Sorel, and certificate of those condemned being destroyed. Approves of his having conveyed Fraser's stores from St. Charles. 189

April 8, Quebec. Same to Brant. His Excellency's desire that the Mohawks should be united on the Grand River, as their strength, &c., as a respectable nation depends on their perfect union and close connection. A large portion of land is reserved for them on the Bay of Quinté, but he would prefer the other plan, although the selection is left to their own decision. 190

April 8, Quebec. Same to Hawley, Machiche. The instructions as to granting lands in the Province to the loyalists have been transmited to DeLancey. They contain nothing to warrant the apprehension of a privation of freedom. His Excellency is anxious to do everything within his power for the loyalists, but if what he can do does not come up to the expectation of him (Hawley) and those he represents His Excellency gives the fullest permission to them to seek redress in such manner as they shall think best. 192

April 8, Quebec. Same to Major Gray. His Excellency regrets that, for reasons given, the settlement at Côteau du Lac cannot take place. Every assistance will be given to his family and such of the other officers as go upwards to be placed as contiguous to the settlement as possible. 193

April 8, Quebec. Same to Peter VanAlstine. In reply to the memorial, His Excellency directs that a town lot be granted to each of the party with a proportion of land in a township as directed by His Majesty's instructions. He knows nothing of Carleton's promise of clothing, arms and ammunition, nor has he instructions to that effect. From his feelings he has been led into expenses for them not authorised, but he is not justified in going to the amazing length expected. Every protection and indulgence will be afforded to the loyalist settlers, but means of defence are totally unnecessary and would only divert the settler from his more necessary business. "In short the loyalists have everything to expect from His Excellency which the best inclinations and his abilities can afford." 194

April 8, Quebec. Same to Johnson. No alterations can be made in the rations of the surveying party, which must be regulated entirely by the Surveyor General. The application by Lt. Sutherland being all for front lots cannot be granted, as the allotment must be made impartially. 1 6

April 8, Quebec. ame to Todd. His Excellency is averse to the practice of employing diers in the transport of merchandise on the upper communication; he will give every aid to establish transport on the best footing, but will delay any partial arrangement. 197

April 8, Quebec. Same to John Burke. If they think the persons convicted at Lachine of selling without a license are equally worthy of being pardoned as those charged with harbouring a deserter, the justices may remit the fines. 198

1784.
April 8, Quebec. Mathews to Maurer. To pay Sir John Johnson wages for Canadian bateaux men (see p. 196.) Page 199

April 8, Quebec. Same to Messrs. Grey and Frobisher. His Excellency will readily comply with their request (see letter to Burke p. 198) but as the prosecution was instituted by St. Leger he should be applied to previous to the offender being released. 199

April 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Chevalier de la Luzerne (in French). Has not, in spite of every effort, been able to reconcile the Indians to the terms of the preliminary treaty of peace. Dare not counsel him, therefore, to take the journey and must give up the satisfaction he would have had in making his acquaintance. 200

April 12, Quebec. Same to General Schuyler. Fowarding a letter for the Chevalier de la Luzerne. 201

April 12, Quebec. Mathews to Hoyes. Letter with Indian speeches and returns. Sir John Johnson instructed to send Brant to Niagara, on the subject of Schuyler's speech. His Excellency approves of Newkirk having been sent off in consequence of Schuyler's application, the other man to follow. 202

April 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Acknowledging receipt of letters relating to Indian Council in reference to Schuyler's speech. Its insolent tone; the insidious means taken by Schuyler in carrying out the object of Congress for disuniting the Six Nations, and gaining them over to the interest of the States. The dissatisfaction of the Six Nations at the cession of their lands to the Americans has been fully represented to the Ministers, but he still remains without an answer. His painful situation; he will do all that is within his reach to serve them. He does not consider that any of their territory within the United States was ceded by a line drawn to determine the territory of Great Britain, and the Indians had in a spirited manner declared that they would not relinquish their country. They should have held this language to Schuyler. It is impossible for him to take up their quarrel, should they not agree with the Americans, as that would renew the general war. If they can come to no reasonable terms with the Americans, he will receive them and give the best equivalent he can for the country they leave. Joseph (Brant) is fully acquainted with his intentions on that subject. At the same time, he strongly recommends the Indians to make a treaty of peace with the Americans. Deprecates the idea of their having the Canadian Indians at their meeting, as they are settled inhabitants of the Province and in a different position to the others. Sends an order for a bell to be given to Joseph. A church shall be built whenever the Mohawks shall settle and a clergyman be established for them. 203

April 12, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. With a letter to Schuyler, to be forwarded by a messenger, who is to bring any letters for the Province that may be at Albany. 208

April 13, Quebec. Same to Prenties. The allowance of firewood had been discontinued when his employment as Provost Marshall had ceased. 207

April 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Jenkin Williams. Desiring him to summon a meeting of Council. 208

April 15, Quebec. Mathews to Maurer. How extra surveyors are to be paid. As many potatoes as possible to be secured. Arrangements for a supply of Indian corn. The wives and families of the loyalist settlers to move with them, and not to be left behind so as to enforce the necessity for rapid settling. The preparations that will be required for the reception of the officers and the better classes of the loyalists. 210

1784. April 15, Quebec. Mathews to DeLancey. His Excellency has received a letter containing charges against Van Alstine which he cannot believe. To try to get the misunderstanding settled. The extraordinary nature of the letter from Grass; he and his associates to get no special privileges, the most of them who came into the Province with him being, in fact, mechanics, only removed from one situation to practise their trade in another, Mr. Grass should, therefore think himself very well off to draw lots in common with the loyalists. If he expects more, he will be disappointed. Decoigne's claim for disbursements to be settled. Page 212

April 15, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Returns of his regiment required by Lord North to be sent at once. 214

April 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. In view of the approaching great meeting of the Indians with Congress, it would be unsafe to do anything respecting the lands claimed by the St. Regis Indians, that would be interpreted as injurious to them. It would be prudent to leave them in possession of the land between the River Traverse and Point Maline on the dotted line. This is to be considered only as an indulgence. 215

April 15, Quebec. Mathews to French. His Excellency desires to have the land mentioned in his (French's) letter surveyed and the plan sent, before it is decided to lot it out. Letter of complaint by Grass against Van Alstine sent to Barns for investigation. 216

April 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Macbean. Is only waiting the arrival of despatches to confirm the permission of last November, for him to proceed to England. 217

April 15, Quebec. Same to Col. Campbell. Respecting the claims of the St. Regis Indians (see p. 215). 217

April 15, Quebec. Mathews to Grass. His extraordinary charge against Van Alstine sent for investigation. The only terms on which land can be granted. If any preference were to be shown, it would be to the loyalists who had served during the war (see p. 212). 219

April 15, Quebec. Same to Barns. Transmitting complaint by Grass against Van Alstine for investigation. 221

April 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Groleau, parish of Deschambeault (in French). To have the highway drained to make it passable. 222

April 16, Quebec. Mathews to Fraser. In answer to application of persons in New Paisley desirous of leaving the Colonies to settle in the Province, those whose loyalty can be ascertained will have permission to settle and have portions of land, but no provisions or douceurs like the loyalists who took an early and active part for Government. 224

April 16, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Robins. That the whole of the loyalists must move at once to their settlements. Arrangements made to avoid inconvenience as much as possible. 225

April 16, Quebec. Same to Van Alstine. His memorial received; his accounts for Burgoyne's campaign cannot be settled without instructions from home. 226

April 19, Quebec. Same to Captain Morrison. Promotions in the 2nd Battalion notified to Johnson. Memoranda respecting changes in the pay-lists rendered necessary by the promotions. 223

April 19, Quebec. Same to Captain McDonell. Giving the result of an investigation respecting arms brought in by the loyalists. 227

April 19, Quebec. Same to Major Jessup. Will comply with his and Sherwood's desire, so far as the good of the service will permit. A full inquiry to be made into the conduct of Peters, in trying to inveigle loyalists to turn servants to a person in a very low situation in every respect and an adventurer. 228

1784.
April 19, Quebec. Mathews to Stuart. The town of Cataraqui not being yet laid out, no particular lot can be assigned to him. If he desire to visit the place, Major Ross will lodge him in the fort. He is not to depend on having a house built for him by Government as chaplain, but should build one for himself, as soon as his lot shall be fixed upon. Page 230

April 22, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Approval of the measures taken for cantoning the loyalists, who cannot immediately repair to their settlements; tools for their use. In consequence of delays, they are to be victualled till 10th May next, when every obstacle to their proceeding to their settlements will be removed. 231

April 22, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. Respecting the victualling of the loyalists till the 10th May. The suit against him from the Colonies can be legally brought, and it would be bad policy to decide otherwise, but as there is no official notification of the definitive treaty of peace being signed, he can fairly ask for delay till that is notified. 232

April 22, Quebec. Same to Barns. To send returns of the loyalists who wish to settle on the river from the Long Sault upwards, and of those who prefer going down to Chaleurs Bay, to include all the loyalists at Sorel and neighbourhood. 234

A postscript to DeLancey to the same effect. 234

April 22, Quebec. Same to Day. Orders to issue provisions to the loyalists till 10th May. 236

April 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Will take any measure to meet the wishes of the Mohawks desirous to settle on the Bay of Quinté, although he prefers the Grand River for them. Has asked Brant to conform to the wishes of the bulk of the nation, to settle at Quinté, as they may afterwards form connections with the tribes settling higher up. Mohawks who have decided on Bay of Quinté are to be informed that such addition shall be made to their grant of land as shall be deemed necessary for their comfortable establishment, and that they are to be allowed a schoolmaster. If Joseph's reasons for some of the Canadian chiefs being present at the general meeting of Indians, meet his (Johnson's) approval, has no objections to their going, if men can be found in whom he can confide. How the claim made by the St. Régis Indians may be settled. Provisions for loyalists till 10th May. 236

April 26, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. Respecting certain claims by loyalists, which will be settled temporarily until a general arrangement is made. 239

April 26, Quebec. Same to Captain John Jones. The Provincial troops to be settled in corps as much as possible. 240

April 26, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hay. Is in ignorance of the determination respecting the evacuation of the upper posts, but will not prevent him going to Detroit. All claims to possession of Indian lands are invalid; none can be acquired except on conditions given. Any persons from Virginia or Maryland proposing to settle in the Province, must be of approved loyalty. As to dues, &c., inquired about he is at a loss to understand the motive of the question; all quit rents and other dues belonging to the Crown must be regularly transmitted and accounted for to the Receiver General. Knows of no perquisites either to the Crown or Lt. Governors. 241

April 26, Quebec. Mathews to Frobisher. Can give him no information yet as to the boundary line; when instructions are received concerning the post and trade of the upper country, they will be communicated to him. Passes for canoes will be given when called for. Not to

1784. express any doubts about the boundaries. Will give every assistance towards ascertaining a new passage for trade within the British lines, as proposed by him (Frobisher). His Excellency desires to have all the information possible regarding routes, &c. Will consider carefully a memorial, if prepared, on the fur trade, and give his opinion on the expediency of transmitting it to the King's Ministers. Page 245

April 26, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Mr. Ferguson has permission to remain at St. John's. Arrangements for bringing Indian corn from Crown Point. 248

April 26, Quebec. Same to Maurer. That he is to give to the Mohawks under Captains Isaac and John, going to Cataraqui, a like assortment of tools with those received by Brant. 249

April 26, Quebec. Same to McAllan. That everything else must give way to the work on which he is now employed. 251

April 27, Quebec. Haldimand to General Schuyler, with duplicate of letter to Chevalier de la Luzerne, by Mr. Williams, Solicitor General. 249

April 29, Quebec. Mathews to Tuttle. In answer to an inquiry of loyalists proposing to go to Nova Scotia, as to their families being allowed provisions whilst they are exploring, His Excellency declines to continue provisions to those who, from fickleness or languour, throw obstacles in the way of the general good. A passage will be provided for Nova Scotia, of which due notice will be given. 250

April 29, Quebec. Same to Jessup. His Excellency positively refuses to allow of the settlement of the Missisquoi lands. Those who persist and refuse to settle with the others will have all allowances stopped on the very day the rest depart. There are political reasons for the refusal. 251

April 29, Quebec. Same to Captain Reuter. No allowance will be made except to those who settle upon Crown lands. As part of his family are on Caldwell Manor, it would be for his convenience to remove those now at Sorel to the same place. 253

April 29, Quebec. Same to Jessup. His Excellency has taken so much upon himself for the benefit of the loyalists that he cannot venture upon more with any degree of safety. Will do what he can with respect to the purchase of cattle, when he is authorized. Has no objections to him and Sherwood receiving 200 acres on the Bay of Chaleurs. 254

April 29, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Is glad that he has been able to accommodate the difference between Van Alstine and Grass. The transport of loyalists. To inquire into statements made by White regarding lots selected by French and Walker. 255

April 29, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. The uniform discontent of the loyalists at Machiche; their complaints are excited by a few ill disposed persons. The sickness they complain of has been common throughout the Province, and should have lessened rather than increased the consumption of provisions. They will be clothed before leaving. Returns to be made of those most in need of clothing and blankets. Persons of appoved loyalty will still be received from the Colonies, but they must not expect provisions and other advantages received by the loyalists, who took an early and decided part in the war. 256

April 30, Quebec. Same to Moseley. The lands between Missisquoi Bay and the Connecticut River asked for by him and his associates from the Colonies, cannot be granted, but lands will be given in the same situation and on the same conditions as to loyalists, but without provisions, &c. 258

May 3, Quebec. Same to Morison. Remarks on subsistence and other accounts. 259

1784.
May 3, Quebec. Mathews to Ellice & Co. Respecting the settlement of accounts for Indian goods. Page 260

May 4, Quebec. Same to Finlay. Can make no arrangements on Post Office affairs till he receive instructions. From the accounts of the conduct of the people of the United States towards persons who have gone from the Province, he is averse to let Labadie go to New York. 261

May 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Owing to his services in 1775-6, His Excellency will grant his claim to lands. Desires returns of his family, &c., so as to give instructions to the persons making the allotments at Chaleurs Bay. 262

May 4, Quebec. Same to Gill. His Excellency has received no instructions as to transport vessels. 263

May 6, Quebec. Advertisement to the loyalists who propose settling at the Bay of Chaleurs and in the neighbourhood of Cataraqui. 263

May 6, Quebec. Mathews to Frobisher. The thanks of the Company engaged in the fur trade have been communicated to His Excellency, who will do all in his power to forward that trade in the Province. 264

May 6, Quebec. Same to Wehr. That no part of the Indian lands east of the Missisquoi are within the line. Positive refusal again given to the request for license to settle on the lands at Missisquoi. 264

May 6, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Has received the information he has sent of the arrival of a detachment of the 53rd and of a party of loyalists belonging to Jessup's Corps. The arrangement for sending the loyalists to their settlements. Will be glad of his support. 266

May 6, Quebec. Same to Macbean. The loyalists at and near St. John's to muster at Sorel, to be distributed to their settlements. Asks him to support Barnes charged with their transport. 267

May 6, Quebec. Same to Gugy. List received of loyalists for Bay Chaleurs and Cataraqui and of those who are not inclined to go to either. Notice to be given to the loyalists at Machiche to embark on the shortest notice; and to those not desirous of taking up lands, that all issues of provision will cease on the departure of the settlers. 267

May 6, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Returns received of the tools, &c., issued to the Mohawk party under John and Isaac. Lieut. Governor Hay may delay leaving for Detroit if he thinks it advisable to do so. The loyalists are ordered to be in readiness to embark, so he may soon expect to see them. 268

May 6, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Enclosing letter to Wehr, respecting the Missisquoi land (see p. 264). If persons settle there, their houses are to be destroyed. In consequence of violence offered in New York and the American States, all leave to pass Champlain has been withdrawn. Notice to be sent to the loyalists to hold themselves in readiness to embark for St. John's. 269

May 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. The Roman Catholic and Protestant members of his corps may be settled as distinctly as possible, whilst observing the regulations as to settlement. Mr. Dease may be paid, if the account is satisfactory. A warrant for £4,000, on account of the Indian Department will be sent by Mr. Winslow. 270

May 6, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Respecting the character of White, a loyalist. Orders as to the embarkation of the loyalists. 271

May 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Robertson. That as the upper posts will probably be evacuated, it is probable that posts for the security of the fur trade will be established upon the opposite side. Suggests Pointe aux Pins, two leagues above the Falls of St. Mary's, as the most suitable place. He is to take artificers to prepare for stockading and necessary buildings to accommodate a garrison consisting

1784. of thirty or forty men. He is to be particular in reporting regarding the defences; the water communications; if vessels can be in safety; if timber can be procured. It might be a favourable place to settle a few loyalists. To take a judge of land with him, also some corn of different kinds, potatoes and a few small seeds "to make a trial this very year." Not to confine himself to Pointe aux Pins; he is informed that La Traverse, 15 leagues from Michillimakinak, is a proper place, if within the line P. S. A new company for the North-West trade established at Montreal; they propose to explore the country to find a passage from the most distant posts entirely within the line. To give the persons employed by the company every assistance. Page 272

May 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Holland and others. Ordering an examination into alleged encroachments on the streets of Quebec, and to report. 275

May 9, Quebec. Mathews to Maurer. Orders to be given to deliver the naval stores to the charge of Captain Shanks. 279

May 10, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. Investigation ordered into the authorship, &c., of a paper by Peters and Moseley, circulated among the loyalists to create dissension. The mistake that would be committed by loyalists settling on seigniories; his desire to give them all the help possible. Deprecates them taking live stock to the Bay of Chaleurs, as it can be got easily there. 276

May 10, Quebec. Haldimand to Clinton. Has received no notification of the definitive treaty, nor instructions as to the withdrawing the garrison from the posts. Cannot, therefore, give the information desired. Will do his utmost to preserve harmony between the subjects of both nations. 330

May 10, Quebec. Mathews to French. To transfer the balance of £100 to Mr. DeLancey, to defray contingencies in the Loyalist Department 279

May 10, Quebec. Same to Campbell. Commending Lieut. Col. Fish, of the United States, to his good services. 280

May 10, Quebec. Same to Frobisher. Expressing His Excellency's concern and displeasure at the attempts of Messrs. Ellice & Co., to divert the fur trade from its natural channel. As a magistrate, he (Frobisher) is to send for Parker and examine him on oath concerning this affair. 281

May 11, Quebec. Same to Williamson. Medicine to be sent to headquarters for the Engineer Department. 281

May 11, Quebec. Same to White. Is astonished at the charges brought in his letter against Major Jessup and Lieut. French. Their active services entitled them to special benefits, which he does not think they have exceeded. He has not sent the charges to those interested and his Excellency desires that on any future occasion he (White) should be more certain of the reality of the case. 282

May 12, Quebec. Advertisement of the time the loyalists are to embark. 289

May 13, Quebec. Mathews to Maurer. Orders given for the embarkation of the loyalists with instructions. 284

May 13, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. Instructions for the embarkation of the loyalists under his charge. 285

May 13, Quebec. Same to McBean. That he has permission to come to Quebec. 286

May 13, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Orders for the embarkation of loyalists under his charge. 287

May 13, Quebec. Same to Sherwood, or Dr. Smyth. That the amount of arrears for secret service may be drawn for. 288

May 13, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Orders for the embarkation of the loyalists under his charge. 288

1784.

May 13, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Orders for the embarkation of loyalists. Page 294

May 14, Quebec. Same to Thomas Scott. He is to have the collector's accounts ready for examination by the Committee of Council. 296

May 15, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. His Excellency desires to know if the items of the account sent by Mr. Durand are correct, as the only reason assigned by him (DePeyster) for not including the amount in his account is, that Durand made lampoons on the King. 296

May 17, Quebec. Same to George Davison. That he is to attend a meeting of the Committee of Council, on the last six months provincial accounts. 297

May 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Barnes. Detailed instructions as to the arrangements for settling the loyalists. 298

May 17, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Request of Rogers as to bedding anticipated. Men of the rangers on leave of absence in the States to have land, &c., on their return. After the departure of the loyalists to their settlements not a single ration to be issued, with the exceptions pointed out. 300

May 17, Quebec. Same to Maurer. That he is to procure as many grindstones as possible at Montreal, to be sent with the loyalists. Major Holland and Mr. Collins are to leave for Sorel to ascertain the number of the loyalists who propose to settle above the Long Sault. 302

May 17, Quebec. Same to White. That Collins leaves for Sorel to settle the loyalists there. The lots are to be made as small as possible that the seigniory may be well peopled. The loyalists are to have 60 acres and a town lot, whenever the town shall be laid out. He (White) may settle at Sorel on these conditions; they will receive the remainder of their quota of land at Cataraqui or Chaleurs Bay. 303

May 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Collins. Instructions to settle the loyalists at Sorel and the manner of settling them. 304

May 17, Quebec. Mathews to DeLancey. That Sir John Johnson has been requested to take charge of the settling of the loyalists. Asks that every assistance should be given to him in the discharge of the duty. 308

May 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Formal request that he should take charge of the settlement of the loyalists. 313

May 18, Quebec. Mathews to Rudyerd and Chandler. To have axes prepared for the use of loyalists. 306

May 18, Quebec. Same to Wood. To receive the axes ordered in the preceding letter. 306

May 18, Quebec. Same to Dunn. To pay to Madame D'Albergati the rent of Bic, occupied by the pilots, &c. 307

May 18, Quebec. L. Genevay to la Marquise D'Albergati (in French). Enclosing the order for payment of the rent of Bic. 307

May 18, Quebec. John Morris. List of seeds sent by Major Holland for the use of settlers in the upper country. 309

May 18, Quebec. Haldimand to Holland. Instructions for the settlement of the loyalists, in conjunction with Sir John Johnson, to begin with the settlement of the Royal Regiment of New York from thence upward to Cataraqui. Instructions respecting the settlement at Niagara to be sent to Col. DePeyster and to Major Ross. 310

May 18, Quebec. Obligation by Brunswick troops to repay in three years the twelve months' provisions granted to them when settling. 326

May 20, Quebec. Mathews to Johnson. The boundary last agreed on by the St. Regis Indians to be marked out, after which a grant shall be issued to them as promised. The assistance that may be given to the widows of loyalists. His Excellency believes that he and Major

1784. Holland will act for the best in the settlement of the loyalists. Allowance to Allan McDonell. Page 315

May 20, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Governor Hamilton. To admit the expenses incurred concerning the lottery for building a prison at Montreal, to be charged to contingent account of the Province. 317

May 20, Quebec. Same to Van Alstine. His Excellency regrets to hear of his being prevented from accompanying his family to their settlement. Urges that the presence of their leaders can be but ill-dispensed with, that their example may help to get over the first difficulties. Desires that he should go to the settlement to see a beginning made, afterwards returning to arrange family affairs. Nothing can be said of subsistence for the loyalists till instructions are received from home. Sends a pass and the men necessary to man the boats from Skenesborough. This should have been done long ago; the inconveniences from the delay. 318

May 20, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Johns. He may remain with his family on account of their indisposition but is not to delay going to the settlement of his corps a moment longer than is necessary. 320

May 20, Quebec. Same to Isaac Mann. The impossibility of making appointments, when the most rigid orders are given to reduce them. His Excellency will do all in his power to serve him. 321

May 20, Quebec. Same to Barnes. How the distribution of clothing is to be made to the loyalists. Hay may be given to those for Bay of Chaleurs for the use of their cattle. Tools to be sent to Capt. Maurer, and also clothing, should he (Maurer) have none in store. To take charge of the engineer stores as French is leaving Sorel with the loyalists. Tents issued to the Frasers, will be returned when huts are ready, or may share the fate of other camp equipage issued to the loyalists. 322

May 20, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Instructions as to manning bateaux for the conveyance of loyalists. 324

May 20, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Lieut. Johns has been allowed to remain at St. John's for a time. Dr. Smyth's son may carry on a trade at St. John's, but not in the barracks as requested. A house to be found for him at some distance from the barracks. Spencer may remain, if he is employed as specified. 325

May 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Cooper, Conductor of Artillery, Montreal. To issue to Sir John Johnson firelocks deposited by the disbanded corps, together with ammunition. 313

May 22, Quebec. Mathews to Major Gamble. That the family of the late Lieut. Ford are to have a passage to Europe. 327

May 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Harris. Accounts to be ready for the disbandment of the 84th on the 24th of June. The 34th will be sent from Cataraqui to garrison Carleton Island; all stores, instructions &c., to be transferred to the officer taking command. The arms of the regiment (84th) to be deposited in the ordnance stores, except one firelock for every five men settling on the King's land, which are intended for the messes, for the pigeon and wild fowl season. When the settlement shall be established it is intended that all shall be armed. Sir John Johnson will be at Cataraqui with surveyor, or deputy surveyor, to settle the loyalists. Only the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 84th are to receive land; the officers are to be sent to Montreal after the disbandment. 328

May 24, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. Directions for disbanding the Royal Regiment of New York and for settling the loyalists, &c. Arrangements at Niagara. 331

1784.
May 24, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Respecting the disbandment of Butler's Rangers and the reduction of the 8th and 34th Regiments. Part of the rangers who cannot be settled at Niagara to be sent to Cataraqui. Examination to be made for a post at Niagara. How the lots for settlement are to be determined. Page 334

May 24, Quebec. Mathews to Ross. His Excellency has much satisfaction to learn of the number of his battalion settling at Cataraqui. His approval of a captain and company being sent to garrison Oswego. 338

May 24, Quebec. Same to Tinling. Orders to proceed to Niagara to lay out the lands for the settlement of Butler's Rangers. 339

May 24, Quebec. Haldimand to St. Leger. Respecting the settlement of loyalists. Advantage to be taken of the opportunity of sending provisions, tools, &c. 340

May 24, Quebec. Same to Major Potts. As the corps of Butler's Rangers will soon be disbanded, he is to return to his duty in the 8th regt. Thanks for report on the rangers. Had the war continued, he is sensible they would have acquitted themselves to their own honour and to that of their officers. 340*a*

May 24, Quebec. Mathews to Ellice & Co. Has received application for bills of exchange. Sends warrant for subsistence of Butler's Rangers and of the 84th. Hopes the paymaster of the rangers will be down before the 24th June, so as to have the accounts settled for disbandment. 341

May 24, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. The whole about the anomymous paper circulated among the loyalists will come out. To give Sir John Johnson information about the negroes who wish to settle. He (DeLancey) has been allotted 1,000 acres. Pointing out the inconvenience of losing the services of French, through misunderstanding. His good character and abilities. 342

May 24, Quebec. Same to Maurer. To deliver the potatoes, &c., for the loyalists, where Sir John Johnson shall order. To send articles first wanted by the loyalists when the 34th move to Cataraqui, including Collins' iron work for a saw mill. To forward parcels, &c., by express. 343

May 25, Quebec. Same to Captain Barnes. Recommending certain persons for land at Sorel. 344

May 25, Quebec. Same to French. That the character he has always borne will shield him from malicious attacks. Has written to DeLancey who had been imposed on. The patience necessary in dealing with the vulgar part of the refugees. 347

May 26, Quebec. Same to Alex. Gray. Transmitting accounts to be laid before the Committee of Council. 345

May 27, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. In consequence of insults offered by the loyalists to Lieut. Col. Fish, lately from the State of New York, orders are given to take precautions in future against such attempts. 346

May 27, Quebec. Same to K. Chandler. Bill hooks to be prepared for the use of the loyalists for the Bay of Chaleurs. 348

May 27, Quebec. Same to Barnes. His Excellency approves of the progress in forwarding the loyalists. Mr. French may remain at Sorel to mark out the land. Those who settle there to receive provisions like others. Sherwood and Smyth to receive a lot each at Sorel. 349

May 27, Quebec. Same to Dr. Smyth. That he and Captain Sherwood will have a farm and town lot each at Sorel. The situation of the town not yet determined on. 350

1784.
May 27, Quebec. Mathews to Rudyerd. Boards to be sent to the Bay of Chaleurs. Page 351

May 27, Quebec. Same to Sherwood. That his application for lots in Sorel has been granted. Progress of loyalist settlement in spite of the pains taken to debauch their minds. Arrangements with Sir John Johnson, &c. 352

May 28, Quebec. Genevay to Craigie. Three tierces of oatmeal besides other provisions to be sent to Bay of Chaleurs. 354

May 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Governor Cox. Instructions, fully detailed, for the settlement of loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs, and rules respecting the occupation of lots, fishing, &c. 355

May 29, Quebec. John Morris. List of seeds for the use of the loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs. 359

May 30, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. The seeds collected to be delivered to the order of Sir John Johnson. Sends payment for sums expended for distressed loyalists, but such charges must in future pass through Mr. DeLancey. Two men to mark the road from Fort George to Oswegatchie. 363

May 31, Quebec. Haldimand. Answer to Shoolbred's memorial, that land will be reserved for his occupation for the fishery; occasional comers may use it this season as he does not intend to do so, but if not employed by him next year, it will be granted to others. 360

May 31, Quebec. Mathews to Holland. The difficulty of mustering the loyalists beyond Sorel. He is to settle them and muster afterwards. Disapproves of the proposal to give the officers front lots. They must draw promiscuously with the men; the unfairness of any other plan. 361

May 31, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Acknowledging memorial from citizens of Montreal for permission to open a carriage communication from the river into the town opposite the new church. Until he receives a reply to observations on the fortifications sent by Twiss, he can give no permission for alterations, but hopes that it shall soon be in his power. 364

May 31, Quebec. Same to Campbell. That the loyalists reported by him as daily coming in from the States to avoid persecution will be received, if they give proof of their loyalty, and lands, but not provisions, granted to them. 365

May 31, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Is disappointed that the officers do not enter cheerfully into the plan for the allotment of land. The injustice of their proposal is set out at length. Civil officers are not entitled to rations since the reduction in December last. Is suprised that he has not yet received a descriptive return of the corps. 372

June 1, Quebec. Same to Committee of Council. The accounts relating to the King's rents, &c., at Detroit to be laid before them for examination and report. 366

June 1, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. To lay the accounts of the King's rents, &c., of Detroit before the Committee of Council. 367

June 2, Quebec. Mathews to Hamilton. Fifty pounds to be passed to the credit of Hugh Finlay, for services respecting the *maîtres des postes*. 369

June 3, Quebec. Same to J. S. Goddard. Sending a bill drawn for Indian expenses at Michillimakinak. The regular method in which these bills should be drawn. 368

June 3, Quebec. Same to John McGill. Does not know when His Excellency proposes to draw bills of exchange. 370

June 3, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Respecting one Allan whom Joseph (Brant) desires to be kept in confinement until after the general meeting of

1784. Indians, owing to the mischief he had already done. Not to confine him, unless it is absolutely necessary. Page 371

June 3, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. McDougall. Respecting the settling of the different corps. 375

June 3, Quebec. Same to Barnes. How the lands at Sorel are to be distributed. The infirm, the widows and children who remain at Sorel and Machiche may receive provisions till their connections are ready to receive them; the widows should, however, employ themselves and children in earning a livelihood. Distressed families to repair to Sorel. 376

June 3, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. Respecting distressed families; to avoid imposition they are to be ordered to Sorel, with a few exceptions. 378

June 3, Quebec. Same to Captain McDonnell. That his draughts for subsistence have been honoured. 380

June 3, Quebec. Same to Maurer. His Excellency approves of deferring the clothing of the loyalists till they get to their settlements, and also of sending them off as they arrive, with one month's provisions. Lieut. Sutherland to be paid £20 for his services in surveying. 381

June 3, Quebec. Same to Sutherland. That £20 is to be paid him for his services in surveying. (This letter addressed in error to Maurer). 382

June 3, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Order to pay Sutherland £20. 383

June 3, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Loyalists employed in the Engineer and Barrack Department to be sent off to join their respective corps, so as not to be behind in their settlement. Dr. Smyth and his son may have the house used for a General Hospital if not wanted for Government. 384

June 4, Quebec. Same to Finlay. Has received Durand's journal. Cannot interfere in Sir John Johnson's affairs. The shameful charge for expresses by Durand. His Excellency will make no change in post office affairs till he receives instruction. His application for land at the Bay of Chaleurs cannot be considered till the claims of loyalists are settled. 387

June 7, Quebec. Same to Jessup. That the recruiting accounts could not be admitted even if there were a fund, but that the allowance has already been paid. Those who raised men will receive grants of land for the rank they would have had but for the peace. Desires that he would pay Hoyle's claim. Complaints from the Loyal Rangers that their arrears of pay and bounty have not been paid; to have this settled. 385

June 7, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Rules for issuing tools and provisions to the loyalists. The distressed to be allowed provisions until they can join their connections which should be by the middle of August. Messrs. Ross and Adams have been properly refused land at Sorel. 388

June 7, Quebec. Same to Captain Fraser, 84th. Abstract of accounts for subsistence received. To draw for the amount on the abstract, which has been returned. 390

June 10, Quebec. Same to Claus. To forward Montock John sent with despatches to Johnson. 391

June 10, Quebec. Same to Harris, Carleton Island. The delay in transporting the loyalists, owing to the detention of bateaux at Carleton Island. All possible despatch to be used. 392

June 10, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Claim by Van Allan not likely to be settled. Mounier's application referred to him (Johnson); he may receive 500 acres of land. Provisions for settlers to be sent to Coteau du Lac; orders given to hasten the transport of settlers. A certain

1784. number of bateaux to be set aside for the several townships after the transport is over. Orders have been given respecting provisions to the sick and infirm. Page 393

June 10, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Sending remarks by Captain Genevay on the affairs of Sorel. His Excellency intends to give every reasonable latitude to men of good character. To inquire about the two men Adams, one of whom complains of being refused a lot at Sorel. Respecting delays in transport of loyalists. 395

June 10, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Respecting the delay in the transport service by the detention of the bateaux. 396

June 10, Quebec. Same to Van Alstine. Sending him relief. His Excellency is much displeased at the last sum sent him being mentioned to others. 397

June 10, Quebec, Haldimand to Johnson. Regrets their difference of opinion as to the best mode of allotting the lands. Is more than ever convinced of the propriety of adhering to the plan of all drawing uniformly. Disappointed at the townships not turning out so well as he had expected. Major Holland and Mr. Collins will exert themselves in the most expeditious way the situation of the land will admit of. The question of provisions given by Claus to the Indians left to his (Johnson's) judgment. 398

June 13, Quebec. Mathews to David Gordon. Transmitting a pass. 400

June 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Details of the allowances to loyalists authorised by His Majesty's instructions. Beyond provisions and the hopes of the Ministers that the Lords of the Treasury will reimburse the subsistence and clothing already allowed, he has no power to give further assistance. Application to be made to Parliament for half pay to disbanded corps. Lord Sydney hopes that the time for applications to be made by loyalists may be extended. 401

June 14, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Does not insist on Roman Catholics settling at Sorel taking the oath of supremacy; that of allegiance and the declaration being sufficient. 403

June 14, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. That he must without loss of time transmit an account of the sums he has received on the King's revenue at Detroit. 404

June 14, Quebec. Same to Willoc. Ordering an account of the King's rents, &c., received by him at Detroit. 405

June 14, Quebec. Mathews to DeLancey. Respecting the issue of provisions to loyalist families unable to remove to the settlements. Regarding Mr. Ferguson's account for issuing provisions; to consult with Maurer concerning it. 406

June 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Johnson. Lord Sydney has approved of the refusal to give up the posts, as America has not complied with even one article of the Treaty. The evacuation to be delayed till Indian affairs are more settled and that traders in the interior can withdraw their property. It will give the Indians an opportunity of arranging matters to more advantage with the Americans; if not, they can find an asylum in His Majesty's Dominions. This is to be communicated to the Indians. The ship "Lady Johnson" is sailing with a cargo of articles for their use. The non-evacuation of the posts to be for his (Johnson's) private satisfaction, not to be made public. The Minister has recommended that proper persons are to be sent out to investigate the accounts of the different departments during the war. 407

June 15, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. General Clarke. Transmitting warrant for the difference of pay between a Major and Lieutenant General. Batt and forage cannot be allowed for a second aide de-camp. 409

1784.

Certificate of payment of above difference appended. Page 410
Order to deliver the difference of fire wood, &c. 411

June 16, Quebec. Mathews to Alex. Gray. With draught of a letter to be written to the Deputy Receiver General. 412

June 16, Quebec. Same to Major Gamble. His Excellency has received no orders for staff pay to Lt. General Clarke or Major General Powell, since the reduction on the 24th of December last. Application must be made to the War Office. 414

June 17, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Notwithstanding the declaration that no provisions would be issued to loyalists coming into the Province at this late period, His Excellency cannot, in humanity, withhold the assistance their wretchedness requires. To discourage, as much as possible, the expectation of provisions being allowed. 413

June 17, Quebec. Same to Johnson. Lt. Glen, returned from the States, reports to Claus that Indians are summoned to a meeting at Albany; Claus is apprehensive that Schuyler may bully them there, but if the chiefs were to insist upon the meeting being at Niagara, their rights would be better supported. To take steps with Joseph (Brant) and Butler to this end. 415

June 17, Quebec. Same to Claus. His Excellency is pleased at the reception given to Capt. John by the Missisaugas. Johnson to give him every encouragement in his new settlement. Has written to Sir John Johnson on the subject of Glen's information (see 415). 416

June 17, Quebec. Same to Mr. Smyth (Dr. Smyth). It is painful for His Excellency to refuse assistance to the loyalists, but the expense was incurred entirely at his own risk (never having had orders or approbation for it) at a period when positive commands were sent to stop all unauthorized expenses. Since the 24th December last the discontinuance of the pension list has been general, at the same time if £20 can be of service in bringing his family over the lake, Capt. Barnes has been authorised to give him that sum. 417

June 20, Quebec. Same to Foot. To take over the Hospital Stores, &c., at Three Rivers, from Mr. Williamson, leaving them in charge of one of his mates. The Surgeon of the garrison to visit the invalids destined for England. 419

June 20, Quebec. Same to Williamson. To transfer the charge of hospital stores, &c., at Three Rivers and, with the hospital steward, to proceed to headquarters. 420

June 21, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. In consideration of the good conduct of certain persons, they are to be forwarded to Captain Maurer who will send them to Johnson. Land to be granted to them and provisions till further orders. All such persons to be furnished with passes, expressing to what time they are victualled. 421

June 21, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Governor Hay, Detroit. Captains LaMotte, Chabert and McGregor, Lieut. Sheiffelin and all officers serving at Detroit as Provincials to be discontinued from the 24th of the present month, the date when the Provincial troops in the upper country are to be disbanded. 422

June 21, Quebec. Same to Hoyes. That His Excellency will accept two of the bills drawn for expenses at Niagara, but will not accept the third till explanations are given of the expense incurred in the Engineer Department, after the prohibition contained in the letter of the 26th April, 1783. 423

June 21, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. Report of his arrival at Niagara received; bill for expenses at Detroit presented, but without letter of advice. His Excellency's astonishment at the bills for expenses in the Engineer Department. Any future bills for charges at Niagara, or

1784. district in the Territory of the United States will be rejected. The discontinuance of Provincial officers. Page 424

June 22, Quebec. Mathews to Wood. That certain loyalists are to be received with their families on board the transports for Halifax, with provisions for their use during the voyage. 425

June 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. That in accordance with orders from the Treasury such provisions as can be spared have been sent to Nova Scotia. The vessels to be unloaded and returned as speedily as possible. 426

June 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Asking for a supply of water casks for transports carrying 700 or 800 invalids and discharged men to Britain. 427

June 24, Quebec. Same to Major General Campbell. That he has chartered two vessels to carry provisions to Nova Scotia. Asks his assistance in procuring water casks. 428

June 24, Quebec. Same to Winslow, D. Paymaster General. Desiring him to draw for £60,000 sterling for the service of the forces. 429

June 24, Quebec. Matthews to Major Campbell. The conduct of Harris has displeased His Excellency; means will be taken to make him refund the money extorted from passengers. 430

June 24, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. The saw mill to be employed for the general good. Approves of Mr. Brass being sent for to render the construction more perfect. Loyalists not to be prevented from bringing in cattle by way of Oswego, or seed corn for their farms, but no other commerce is to be allowed with the States by that route. The arrival of Sir John Johnson will relieve him of the trouble with Capt. John. The Mohawks to have every indulgence possible, but this does not extend to the Mississaugas, which should be pointed out to Captain John. 431

June 24, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Cannot grant the request of the loyalists at Sorel as the loyalists throughout the Province have an equal right, which could not be gratified except at an expense which His Excellency is not authorised to incur. They may have bricks for inside of their chimneys, and a little assistance of nails. Buckley and others may have a lot. 433

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS, 1784-1786. Vol. III.

B.M. 21,724.

B. 64.

1784. June 23, Quebec. Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia in the District of Three Rivers, to assist Mr. Badeau in making a census for the District of Three Rivers. Page 1

June 26, Quebec. Reference by Haldimand to a Board of Officers, of the accounts of Lieut. Governor Sinclair, and of the bills drawn by him, that the report thereon may be reconsidered. 3

June 27, Quebec. Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of St. Henry and St. Charles, to assist M. Launière in taking the census. 2

June 27, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. Hocking. He is to attend and give evidence respecting the accounts of Michillimakinak before a Board of Officers ordered to examine the same. 5

June 27, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Rudyerd. That he is appointed to be a member of the Board ordered to examine the Michillimakinak accounts, in room of Twiss. 6

1784.
June 28, Quebec. Mathews to Dobie and Forsyth. Ordering them to produce their accounts before the Board of Officers. Page 7

June 28, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Approving of his sending tools, saws, &c., and two bulls, to the loyalist settlements. Maurer is to supply Stitt (Hutt?) with clothing. 8

June 28, Quebec. Same to Street. Directing him to lay before Sir John Johnson his claim for difference in value of Indian goods borrowed and those returned by the Indian Department. 9

June 28, Quebec. Same to Holland. That he is to return to Quebec with such plans and sketches as he has made during his tour. 10

June 28, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. Desiring him to give Alexander McPherson a subaltern's portion of land. 11

June 30, Quebec. Haldimand to Capt. Grant. Giving orders for the reduction of the naval armaments on Lakes Erie and Huron. (A duplicate sent to Capt. Betton for Lake Ontario.) 12

June 30, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. Transmitting the reduced establishment for the naval armament on the Lakes. 14

July 1, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Gen. Clark. Condoles with him on the melancholy subject of his letter. To remove him from the scene, he may go on board the vessel and drop down to Patrick's Hole. Owing to the want of transports the vessel must be delayed to receive discharged and invalided troops. 37

July 2, Quebec. Circular (in French). To the Officers of Militia of Point Lévis and Rimouski, to assist in taking the census. 15

July 3, Quebec. Haldimand to Lieut. Gen. Clarke. Desiring him not to sail till Harris and other officers shall arrive, who are entitled to a passage to Englaad. 16

July 3. Quebec. Mathews to Mr. Dickey, master of the "London," stating that if on his arrival at Halifax he found he could return to Quebec, His Excellency would charter his ship either for Halifax with provisions or to England with discharged troops. 30

July 3. Quebec. Mathews to Dobie and Forsyth. That His Excellency will pay certain parts of the bills drawn by Lieut. Governor Sinclair, of Michillimakinak; the amounts to be paid are given in detail. 203

July 4, Quebec. Haldimand to Major General Campbell. Informing him that orders had been received to ship provisions to Halifax; is sending them and requests that he shall assist in obtaining water casks for the transports which are to convey discharged and invalided troops to England. 17

July 4, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr, Halifax. Informing him of the shipment of provisions to Halifax by the "London" and "Ranger." Asks him to obtain water casks to be used in fitting out transports. 18

July 5, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. That Hutt may come to headquarters. 19

July 5, Quebec. Same to Rev. John Doty, informing him that lodgings will be provided for him till he can build, and that Capt. Barnes has been instructed to assign him a lot of land at Sorel as a Loyalist. 21

July 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. His Excellency could have wished that Hutt's position had been given by Colonel Monsell, stating whether he was an officer or not. Hutt is to be sent to Quebec with an officer, and if any others are desirous of coming, they may accompany him. 22

July 5, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. His Excellency desires that the disbanded soldiers of the 84th who wish to settle in the lower part of the Province or in Nova Scotia shall be sent to Quebec as soon as possible. Maurer has been directed to furnish them with bateaux. Leave is

1784. granted for Captain Churchill to return to England. A warrant for contingent accounts is enclosed. Page 23

July 5, Quebec. Haldimand to Maurer. Orders have been given that the number of bateaux he requires are to be sent from Quebec. His Excellency desires him to furnish passages to Quebec for the disbanded men of the 84th. 24

July 5, Quebec. Mathews to Major LeMoine. His Excellency desires him to furnish the Rev. John Doty with lodgings in the barracks at Sorel. 25

July 5, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Acknowledging receipt of information that he (Barnes) has paid Patrick Smyth £20, as ordered. His Excellency desires that Mr. Doty be furnished with lodgings and provisions as a loyalist and that he receive a lot of land at Sorel; he desires also that Major Rogers be granted the same. No lands will be granted at Sorel to any person whose requests have been refused by Barnes. 26

July 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Transmitting warrant and instructions from General Tryon, who has been appointed Colonel of the 29th Regiment. 27

July 5, Quebec. Haldimand to James Cuthbert. Acknowledging receipt of the information that Lord Sydney is to write on the subject of Cuthbert's claims. 29

July 6, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. Clowes. His Excellency is pleased to find that he (Clowes) is satisfied to relinquish the calling of a general Court martial. 28

July 7, Quebec. Haldimand to the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of Petite Rivière, Baye St. Paul, Isle aux Coudres, les Eboulemens and Malbay to assist M. Compin, priest, and to the officers on the Island of Orleans to assist M. Boisseau in taking the Census. 31

July 8, Quebec. Haldimand to the Hon. W. Grant. That he cannot consent to his not applying the balance of public moneys in his hands to the immediate discharge of the expenses of civil government. He has, therefore, appointed Henry Caldwell acting Receiver General, and given him (Grant) leave of absence for twelve months. 33

July 8, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr. Advising him that the sloop "Hope" has been sent with provisions to Halifax. Has given a passage to about 20 loyalists and men of the 84th, who wish to settle in Nova Scotia. 34

July 8, Quebec. Genevay to Durocher, pére (in French) That his application for a passport to go to the Colonies must be made to the Secretary for the Province. 35

July 8, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Desiring him to stop Lieut. Scheiffelin from leaving the Province, for which he had obtained a pass, as he may be wanted. Scheiffelin is to remain at Montreal to wait for orders. 36

July 8, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Desires him in answer to the memorial of certain officers of the 84th, to give them a grant of the lot of a private soldier, either at the Long Sault or at Cataraqui, until further arrangements. 38

July 8, Quebec. Same to Barnes. He may give provisions to sergeants employed by officers and loyalists in clearing lands, only if the sergeants are themselves entitled to provisions, but not on account of such employment. 40

July 10, Quebec. Same to Marsh. His Excellency regrets to find how discouraging are the reports to the loyalists, where he (Marsh) had been. They reflect great dishonour on a people who wish to gain credit and establish themselves with other nations. He hopes that policy may

1784. effect what principle has not. His Excellency has already more than once refused to allow loyalists to settle at Memphremagog. Page 20

July 11, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Governor Cox. Introducing a sergeant and 25 men of the 84th Regiment, proceeding to the Bay of Chaleurs, to prosecute fishing and to settle on the King's lands; he is to assign lots of land to them. Enclosing an extract of the regulations for victualling the loyalists. The sergeant is to deliver to Lt. Governor Cox the bateaux and whale boats in which they came. 41
The regulations follow. 43

July 12, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Battersby. Informing him that leave of absence is granted him. His Excellency is unwilling that officers should go through the States on their way to England, on account of the treatment some of them had received, but in the circumstances he has leave to go by way of New York. 45

July 12, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. It is His Excellency's intention to relieve the 8th or King's Regiment from the upper posts this summer. 46

July 12, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Stating that leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Battersby. 47

July 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Major General Knox, U.S. Army. In answer to demand for the evacuation of posts within the limits assigned to the United States, he sends copies of letters that passed between him and Governor Clinton on the subject. He has yet had no orders to evacuate these posts, and cannot do so without orders; nor does he expect to receive orders to make the exchange of cannon, &c., as proposed in the letter from General Knox. 57

July 13, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Hull, U.S. Army. That he has communicated to General Knox the reasons which put it out of his power to enter into the consideration of the subject of his letter. 59

July 14, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Asking him to assist Colonel Hull on his journey to New York. 48

July 15, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency is pleased to find that the Indians have not yielded to the proposal of the Americans respecting a meeting place for the intended treaty. Although Fort Stanwix is too far within the limits of the States, he supposes the Indians have well considered in fixing on that as the place of meeting. The rest of the letter relates to grants of land to the loyalists. 49

July 15, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Has received reports of the disbanding of the troops under his command. Regrets that the spirit of cultivation prevails so little in Niagara, and that so many have relinquished it; their departure is to be regretted for their own sake. Permission has been given to persons at Montreal to go to the States for their families; he (DePeyster) may grant the same liberty at his post. Those not taking up land at Niagara may receive provisions, if their residing there do not militate against the King's service. Is pleased that Joseph and other chiefs are still inclined to settle at the head of Lake Ontario. He suspects that some people are remaining at Niagara, without settling on land, for the purpose of becoming emissaries for the Americans. These are to be sent off at once. 51

July 15, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Acknowledges receipt of letter with enclosures. Is pleased to find from the changed tone of Governor Clinton's speech to the Indians, that the Americans seem disposed to treat them on liberal terms. Is pleased to find that the Indians are prepared on their side to enter into an honourable peace. Regrets that he (Johnson) and Holland should have departed from

1784. the plan of distributing the lots. If it turn out well he shall be satisfied. Will not give his sanction to the plan of settling a medley of people above the Lake of Two Mountains. It is uncertain how many may yet come from the States to whom land is to be granted, and these people are to be informed that if they wish to settle in the Province, they must do so with their corps and connections. He sends invoices of tools, &c., which are to be sent to Montreal where they are to be examined and compared with the invoices. Page 53

July 16, Quebec. Mathews to George Pownall. Desiring him to send copies of the leases of the King's Wharf, of the port of Tadesac (Tadousac) and those of the St. Maurice Forges, as well to Mr. Allsopp and others as to Mr. Gugy. 56

July 19, Quebec. Same to Scheiffelin. Sending him permission to proceed on his intended journey. 60

July 19, Quebec. Same to Lieut. French. Sending him orders to procure seed wheat for the loyalists for the fall sowing; it may be got in Vermont; Sherwood can get 300 bushels, which can be considered as secured; the total quantity required is not yet known. 61

July 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Ross. Is unable to grant him leave of absence, but hopes that leave may be granted in the fall without injury to the service. The necessity of attending to the settlement of the disputes among the settlers on which so much of their future welfare depends. Regrets that he had not an opportunity of serving him (Ross) more effectually. 62

July 19, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. His Excellency approves of his sending on the 300 bushels of wheat, and orders will be given for the quantity further wanted. Desires him to send his claim for losses, as His Excellency will give every assistance in his power with the Government. 64

July 19, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. That although the ration to the loyalists has been curtailed by express orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, yet it is so much His Excellency's desire to relieve the wants of these people, and for that purpose to forward their settlement, that he will take upon himself the consequences of allowing a full ration and has given orders accordingly. Has received reports that the settlers at Cataraqui are in great disorder, not having yet got on their lands and that they are in want of tools, seed, blankets, &c. Has written to Capt. Maurer on the subject, and His Excellency desires him (Johnson) to take immediate and effectual steps to remedy this state of things. Invoices sent. Settlers' utensils to be lodged in the Q. M. G. Department. How the tools are to be distributed. Notifying the arrangements that have been made for fall seed wheat. 65

July 19, Quebec. Same to Maurer, respecting the supply of tools, &c., for the settlers. 68

July 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Thomas Dunn. Enclosing extract of a letter from Secretary of the Treasury, that the casual and territorial revenues are to be applied to the payment of the Civil Establishment. Desires him to transfer the amount in his hands, £3,044 19s. 11d., for this purpose, as only the deficiency is to be drawn for. Lieut. Col. Caldwell will make arrangements for this transfer. 89

July 19, Quebec. Mathews to Ross. Calling attention to the delay in forwarding implements, &c., to the settlers. Stating what arrangements have been made for the supply of seed wheat, and for issuing a full ration to loyalists. He (Ross) and Maclean appointed Justices of the Peace. Desires him to take charge of the Engineer accounts, &c., in absence

1784. of Tinling. Certain artillery to be brought from Oswegatchie to the north side of the St Lawrence. The application of some officers of the 84th to build houses on the Gore between the 1st Township, the bay and the mill, is to be granted. Page 69

July 20, Quebec. Circular (in French) to Officers of Militia of the north and south parts of the District of Montreal, and to islands on the north and south side of the St. Lawrence, to assist in taking the census. 76

July 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Dunn. Stating that he has granted a warrant for £1,596 8s. 8d. to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General. 72

July 21, Quebec. Same to Thomas Ainslie, Collector of Customs. Ordering him to pay into the hands of Henry Caldwell, appointed to act as Deputy Receiver General, all the moneys collected for Provincial duties. 73

July 22, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Governor Hay. Recommending to his protection Mr. Elliott, late a Captain in the Western Indian Department. Sir John Johnson and others have represented strongly his zeal and the losses he experienced. 74

July 22, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. In the prohibition of trade with the United States over Lake Champlain, His Excellency does not wish to prevent the reception of cattle, sheep or provisions that might be useful to the inhabitants of his quarter. 75

July 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre. Instructing him to take the census with Col. Duprè. 77

July 22, Quebec. Mathews to Lenny. Has received his letter enclosing his appointment as Coroner. Desires him to apply for the additional grant of land at Cataraqui in addition to that he holds at Sorel. 79

July 22, Quebec. Same to St. Leger. Transferring to him a letter from Mr. Scott, which relates to the internal economy of the 34th Regiment. 80

July 22, Quebec. Same to John Burke. That a fine imposed on Samuel White may be remitted. 81

July 22, Quebec. Same to Rev. Mr. Stewart (the name is properly Stuart; he was the first Anglican minister in Upper Canada). That His Excellency will delay recommending him to be appointed Chaplain at Cataraqui until the success of the new settlement can be reported on with certainty, a delay which will probably be favourable to the recommendation. 82

July 22, Quebec. Same to Capt. Robertson. Acknowledging the receipt of his letters; a Commission of the Peace will be forwarded to him in a few days. Bills for the Indian Department to be addressed to Sir John Johnson. 83

July 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Directing him to transmit accurate information as to the losses sustained by his two battalions as well as by the loyalists generally, in accordance with Lord Sydney's desire. Mr. Delancey has received orders to the same effect, and he (Johnson) is to afford Delancey assistance in the preparation of these lists, so that no time may be lost in transmitting them to the Minister. 84

July 22, Quebec. Mathews to Maurer. All the hospital stores, &c., at Three Rivers, are to be sent to Quebec. Directing him to make an agreement with the vessels going to Montreal, with Indian presents, to call on their way down to take the stores on board. 86

July 26, Quebec. Same to Stephen Delancey. Desiring him to prepare lists of the loyalists, their former condition, &c. Sir John Johnson will assist him. 87

July 26, Quebec. Same to Captain Wood. Giving him instructions as to the care to be taken to have a sufficient supply of provisions sent for the settlers at the Bay of Chaleurs. 88

1784. July 26, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. French. His Excellency regrets that there is so poor a prospect of getting seed wheat from Vermont, for the settlers; he is to employ a person in whom he has confidence, to make inquiry concerning the quantity that may be procured, with all the necessary information as to transport, &c. From 3,000 to 5,000 bushels will be wanted. Part will be got from the Mohawk Valley. To ascertain particulars of the death of one Harris, a ranger, said to have been killed whilst making his escape from the Colonies. (The date is written June, apparently an error.) Page 91

July 26, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency is pleased to find that the arrival of tools has quieted the apprehensions of the loyalists at Cataraqui, and that the augmentation of the ration has been attended with such good consequences. He regrets the indifference of the loyalists to the consequences of his having taken that step. A review of the provisions shows the absolute necessity of economy. Orders have been sent to the upper posts to reduce the allowance to the Indians and Indian Department. The continuance of the heavy expenditure to the Indians much surprises His Excellency, as he had understood they had cultivated grounds at the new settlement sufficient, or nearly so, to support themselves. To send off every man from the upper posts who can be dispensed with; De Peyster has orders to send down all loyalists who do not immediately settle. The difficulty of obtaining seed wheat. He (Johnson) is to send off a person immediately to make inquiry concerning a supply. 93

July 26, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. His Excellency is astonished at the number of Indians, of the Indian Department and of loyalists drawing provisions at Niagara, as the former have long since been settled on their lands and require little or no assistance, except those going with Joseph to head of the lake. He cannot understand how 66 persons can be employed in the Indian Department. Orders have been sent to Sir John Johnson to dismiss all who can be dispensed with. Detailed instructions given as to the measures to be taken to reduce the issue of provisions, so as to prevent any misfortune from a want of them during the winter. 96

July 26, Quebec. Certificate by Haldimand, that he had given permission to Messrs. Elliott and Baby, late captains in the Western Indian Department, to take two bateaux loads of merchandise to Detroit. They are to be assisted and their goods taken, freight free, in the King's vessels. 98

July 29, Quebec. Mathews to St. Leger. His Excellency gives him permission to transmit to Lord Fred. Cavendish the evidence of the presumption and unworthy conduct of Scott in this Province (see p. 80); other evidence will be forthcoming if necessary. 99

July 29, Quebec. Same to Claus. His Excellency has no objection to his going to England to support his claim for losses, and will do anything in his power to promote his interest and welfare. 100

July 29, Quebec. Same to French. Directing him to proceed to obtain a supply of seed-wheat in accordance with the terms of the last letter written to him. 101

July 29, Quebec. Same to Arthur McDonell. Informing him that a warrant will be issued for £20 being a half year's payment. 102

July 29, Quebec. Same to Barnes. His Excellency has ordered a full ration for the loyalists notwithstanding the order of the Treasury to reduce it. The inconvenience this may cause to the people themselves, unless the utmost economy be observed, as a large proportion of the provisions has been sent to Halifax. 103

1784.

July 29, Quebec. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. The account of Lieut. Krysler cannot be paid here, as it comes under the head of losses and must be settled by the commission on claims. Page 104

July 31 Quebec. Instructions to William Miller, master of the "Cæsar," transport, carrying troops to Portsmouth. 105

July 31, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Hamilton. Instructions on his taking charge of the troops on board the "Cæsar," transport, consisting of detachments of the 8th, 29th and 53rd Regiments, with wives and children, bound for Portsmouth. 106

August 1, Quebec. Same to the Commissioners of the Navy, Portsmouth. Owing to the disobliging conduct of Miller, master of the "Cæsar," Captain Hamilton has taken charge of the provisions for the troops on board. Asks them to take charge of the provisions remaining on board on the arrival of the vessel. 108

August 1, Quebec. Same to Sir Charles Douglas. Encloses an extract of a letter from Mr. Cox, Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, respecting the right which American vessels claim to land men and erect stages at Point St. Peter's, Bonaventure Island, and on Bonaventure, in the Bay of Chaleurs. Has ordered them off, as these places being settled do not come within the description of places privileged by the treaty. The extract from Cox merely states that the vessels are there, and asks for orders. 109

A letter from Felix O'Hara to Lt. Governor Cox, dated 22nd May, follows, stating the fact of the claim being made, and asking for orders. 111

August 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Cox. Giving him instructions to order off the American fishing vessels and to communicate with Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, it being a material part of the marine duty to watch over every part of the fishery. Approves of his choice of Little Paspebiac for a fishing town, and of his laying out a town for artificers upon the River St. John, in Gaspé Bay. The claim of Robin is too vague to be of material inconvenience to the immediate settlement of the loyalists. His (Cox's) instructions to O'Hara are indulgent enough to Robin. The difficulty of governing the motley society he has. Cox may appoint a sheriff; a commission of the peace will be sent for Capt. Law. A supply of arms and tools sent for the settlement, to be distributed judiciously; a further supply of clothing will be sent next trip. Provisions being the chief necessity, has made that the chief object of the present trip. 112

August 1, Quebec. Same to O'Hara. Thanking him for the trouble he has taken in settling matters with Mr. Geddes. Has no doubt that the business he (O'Hara) is engaged in has its difficulties, but the object is a laudable one, and will produce happiness to the unfortunate. Cannot account for his not receiving the authority and instructions that were to be sent by Holland, as they were prepared. 115

August 2, Quebec. Mathews to Holland. His Excellency approves of his remaining at Cataraqui, which he is not to leave till the loyalists have made such progress in the settlement of their lands as not to admit of disputes; or whilst he thinks his presence necessary. To press forward the work, he is to employ every surveyor and person that may be useful in it. He regrets to find that notwithstanding all he has done for the happiness of the settlers, there are persons who, for their own interests, are impeding those employed in laying out the lands. His Excellency desires that the instructions sent may be strictly followed, and "should any of these people discover

1784. themselves in the course of your business, you will immediately report them to His Excellency, that they may be sent off the ground without hesitation." Page 116

August 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. Informing him that the ship "Montreal" and brig "Fame" had sailed two days before, and the snow "Lady Johnson" was to follow next day, with provisions for Halifax, the whole amounting to 2,396 tierces of flour and 50 barrels of pork. 118

August 5, Quebec. Mathews to Constant Freeman. Enclosing Haldimand's answer to a memorial. 120

The answer, of the same date follows. Refusing a special commission for the trial of Indians accused of the murder of McNeal and his guide. They are in custody and will be brought to trial in due course of law. 121

August 5, Quebec. Mathews to Sherwood. His Excellency is much pleased at favourable reports of the new settlement sent by him and Jessup. Notwithstanding the increase of rations to the loyalists, only rendered possible by the supply of small species, many of those who reap the benefit are still discontented. His Excellency has taken every step possible to obtain seed wheat both in and out of the Province, proper persons having been sent to Vermont and the Mohawk River for that purpose. He will advance payment till he shall be able to represent the expediency of it to the King's Ministers. Sends passports to Mr. Bolton and Mr. Best, that they may proceed from St. John's to procure wheat wherever they can at a reasonable rate. So soon as they have made their agreements they are to report in order that immediate arrangements may be made for transport. His (Sherwood's) requisition for tools has been sent to Sir John Johnson. Is afraid it is too large to be completed, but what can be will be done. 122

August 5, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Has received a letter from Joseph. His Excellency has received no orders about the off-reckonings. He (Mathews) has made an abstract of them. A party of Indians has lately arrived from the River St. John, with a young Indian from near Penobscot, who murdered McNeal of Quebec and his guide, 12 leagues below Kamouraska on their way to Halifax. Kelly a trader, and an Indian are witnesses. The chiefs have behaved well in bringing the murderer and leaving the Indians of their own tribe until the trial, which will take place at the next assizes. The chiefs complain of the abuse of rum in their quarter. It would be seen from their representation that the St. Francis Indians have a share in the pernicious traffic. It is to be prohibited. 124

August 5, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Enclosing two letters for Messrs. Best and Bolton, who have arrived at St. John's from the upper settlements to pass into Vermont and the Mohawk for the purchase of seed wheat. 126

August 5, Quebec. Same to Connor. As transports have been specially provided for the passages of officers and their families to England, he cannot have money advanced to him to pay for passages in a private vessel. 127

August 9, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Lieut. Colonel Morris, of the Jersey Blues, has made application for a farm and town lot at Sorel. From his good character, &c., His Excellency is desirous to gratify him, but is afraid all the best lots are bespoke. A report whether a good one is left is to be made. Colonel Morris goes in the meantime to Three Rivers. 128

1784.

August 9, Quebec. Mathews to Robertson. Desiring him to give Lieut. Colonel Morris arrived with other loyalists from New York last autumn, lodgings in the General Hospital, together with the use of the garden and any field belonging to it. Page 129

August 9, Quebec. Same to N Day. Directing him to supply rations for Col. Morris and family up till 1st May, 1785, at one time, to be delivered to him at Three Rivers. 130

August 9, Quebec. Haldimand to the merchants trading to the upper posts. To prevent the inconvenience to trade caused by the reduction in the King's vessels, orders have been given to employ a third vessel on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Calls attention to the reports that Charles Patterson and Mr. Ellice had sent furs by Lake Champlain to the States of America. Hopes that in future they will neither send nor countenance the sending of furs into the States. The question of navigating Lake Erie with private vessels cannot be entertained at present. 131

August 9, Quebec. Mathews to the merchants. Has received their memorial and laid it before His Excellency, whose answer is transmitted. His Excellency is obliged to reflect on the backwardness of the merchants in paying the freight due for the passage of their goods over the lakes. In return for the indulgences and advantages they have received from Government, His Excellency expects in return some attention to the interests of Government, to prevent the necessity of other means of redress. 132

August 9, Quebec. Same to Dr. Foot. Acquainting him that Col. Morris is to be accommodated with lodging in the General Hospital, at Three Rivers, now vacant. As the hospital may again be required, he is desired to leave 50 complete sets of bedding carefully put up in one of the rooms, and two stoves, under the charge of Col. Morris. Sends the agreement made with the master of the sloop which is bringing the hospital stores. 134

August 9, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Informing him that a third vessel has been ordered for each of the lakes, Ontario and Erie, for the accommodation of the trade. He is to consult with Captains Schank and Betton. Has given orders to employ seamen to relieve those serving on the lakes who wish to be discharged. 135

August 10, Quebec. Mathews to Kelly. Sends letter by two Indian messengers going to Penobscot on the business of the late murder. He is to explain to the chiefs the necessity for the messengers to fulfil their engagements and to be back in time for the trial. 136

August 10, Quebec. Same to Cox. Recommending to him Mr. Bordage for the indulgence ordered to be shown to old settlers. Mr. Bordage has, besides, suffered from the depredations of the American coasters. 137

August 11, Quebec, Circular (in French) to the Officers of Militia of the Parishes of the Côte de Beaupré to assist in taking the census. 138

August 11, Quebec. Mathews to Rudyerd. Enclosing requisition for timber to be sent to England and Gibraltar. 139

August 11, Quebec. Same to Chandler. With copies of requisitions for timber for England and Gibraltar, to be shipped by transports sent for that purpose. 140

August 12, Quebec. Instructions to Beatson, Master of the "Limnade," transport, engaged to embark troops for Portsmouth or Gravesend, as may be most convenient for landing. 141

August 12, Quebec. Instructions to Capt. Hope, 31th Regiment, in command of troops to be embarked in the " Limnade " transport. 142

August 12, Quebec. Genevay to Decouagne (in French). In consequence of the report that he has refused to give exact returns of the number of loyalists

1784. victualled, he is ordered to make these and to give any other information required of him respecting the loyalists in his department. Page 143

August 12, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. That the memorial of the loyalists settled on Caldwell's Manor, asking for provisions cannot be granted, no authority being given to furnish any, except to loyalists settled on Crown lands. 144

August 12, Quebec. Same to Robertson. That his various letters and his journal to Thessalon have been received. The upper country will not be given up so soon as was expected, nor until the Americans manifest a stronger inclination than they have yet done to fulfil, on their part, the articles of the definitive treaty. Nothing will be done at Thessalon, until he receives orders; anything of value must be transferred to Michillimakinak. Has not yet heard from Frobisher. His Excellency does not approve of converting the vast tract of country he (Robertson) mentions, "nor of making encroachments upon the interests of the Indians in their lands, so much the practice of Americans, and so alarming to the Indians, that it is with reluctance His Excellency has made some unavoidable purchases of lands from them to settle the loyalists, and some of the Six Nation Indians, who are driven from their settlements in the American territories." 145

August 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received and presented the letters and bills drawn by him for expenses in the Indian and Engineer's Departments. His Excellency is astonished that he should be continuing to incur expenses in the Engineer's Department, or to carry on public work, after the positive order given on the 26th of April, 1783. The expenses for exploring the country at Point au Pin and Thessalon will be allowed, but cannot now be paid, as they are intermixed with others incurred contrary to orders. All public works are to be at once discontinued. All accounts relating to the Indian Department, except at Michillimakinak, are to be addressed to Sir John Johnson. 147

August 12, Quebec. Same to Douglas. The order to the officer at Carleton Island, to furnish him with a passage for goods for the garrison at Niagara, having apparently failed to reach him, he (Mathews) certifies that it was issued, and calls attention to the reports that Douglas is selling his goods at a higher price than other traders in Niagara, as well as partially, contrary to the intention of his appointment. 149

August 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. Acknowledging letter, with despatches from the Secretary of State. Will try to get him a horse, but those here are only remarkable for draught, it being uncommon to get one suitable for the saddle, being thick shouldered and apt to trip, but will do the best possible. The "Limnade" carries more provisions and discharged troops on their way to England. Asks him to procure a further supply of water casks. 151

August 13, Quebec. Mathews to Gray. Transmitting letter from DePeyster, to be included with papers on the same subject now before the Committee. 152

August 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Major General Campbell. Informing him that he has sent some officers and men by the "Limnade" for England, and asking him to assist Capt. Hope, of the 34th, in getting off from Halifax as quickly as possible. 153

August 13, Quebec. Mathews to Capt. Hope. That Lieut. Governor Sinclair has leave to go in the "Limnade," and asking that every accommodation possible be afforded him, as his voyage may prove, in many respects, beneficial. 160

1784.
August 14, Quebec. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. This letter is sent by Capt. Caldwell, who, with McKee and other reduced officers, wishes to be confirmed in the possession of a tract of land given them by the Indians, for the purpose of settling with as many of the rangers as wish to reside with them. His Excellency approves of forming this settlement; but refers to the practice at Detroit of obtaining Indian lands contrary to the regulations, till, except the Hurons, not a nation in that neighbourhood has any property remaining. Caldwell and his associates to be furnished with tools necessary for clearing land and building. The settlement to be regarded as a military one, so that little traders and interested persons are not to be allowed to creep in. Page 154

August 14, Quebec. Same to Maurer. A supply of bateaux to be sent to Niagara, DePeyster representing the delay and expense arising from the deficient number there. 156

August 14, Quebec. Same to officer commanding at Carleton Island. Directing him to pass without delay two bateaux of stores belonging to Capt. Caldwell, and that the stores are to be carried free over the lakes. 157

August 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Hay. Giving instructions relative to the settlement among the Indians proposed by Caldwell, McKee and others. (p. 154.) 158

August 16, Quebec. Mathews to St. Leger. That Latham cannot be granted leave of absence this year, owing to the pressure from others having prior claims, &c. Besides, four captains and four subalterns who were expected to join, are to remain in Europe, a circumstance unpardonable and cruel to their brother officers. 161

August 16, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. Regrets to hear the unfavourable report, made by Holland, of the settlers of the 2nd Battalion at Cataraqui, and that some of the officers, instead of conciliating, are rather encouraging the discontented. Has ordered Holland to make a report, that notice may be taken of persons whose conduct has been reprehensible. Collins is to receive orders to allot the fourth township as proposed by Major Holland, leaving the proportions of the officers and non commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion, Rogers' detachment and VanAlstine's party that cannot be settled on Townships 3 and 4, to be laid out for them as soon as possible in the most convenient place. If refractory persons do not immediately acquiesce, they are to be sent down and deprived of all the bounty to which proper conduct would entitle them. 162

August 18, Quebec. Mathews to Forde. That he and his family will be accommodated in the "Madonna," a very fine ship, that will sail in ten or twelve days. 164

August 19, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Asking for a report on the accoutrements of the 29th Regiment, in accordance with the request of General Tryon. 165

August 19, Quebec. Genevay to Maurer. Asking him to send certain portions of the barrack bedding to be used on board the transports. 166

August 19, Quebec. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. Explaining the meaning of the Treasury ration and the quantity to which each settler is entitled by Haldimand's last order. Robertson has again drawn bills on His Excellency for Indian expenses. These with accounts are referred to him (Johnson) and Robertson is instructed to forward direct to Johnson all accounts, &c., relating to Indian affairs. 167

August 19, Quebec. Mathews to Munro. Is not accustomed to give certificates for messages he delivers from the Commander-in-Chief or for other business done through him (Mathews). (A sharp note.) 169

1784.
August 22, Quebec. Mathews to Dobie. His Excellency's astonishment at the attempt to take advantage of a partial payment of bills, which was made at his own (Dobie's) special request, &c. The position of these and other bills explained. Page 170

August 22, Quebec. Same to Ellice and Dobie. That the whole question of the bills drawn by Sinclair is before the Treasury for decision. 172

August 22, Quebec. Same to Dobie and Forsyth. Transmitting His Excellency's answer to memorial. (p. 172.) 173

August 23, Quebec. Same to W. Grant. Mr. Pownall must account for all public moneys to Henry Caldwell, acting Receiver General. 174

August 23, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of the report of the death of Lieut. Hill, and the recommendation of Ensign McCumming for the succession. Certain persons with DeLancey's passes to be permitted to go to the Colonies. 175

August 23, Quebec. Same to DeLancey. He is to retain the balance (£80 9s) lodged with him by Mr. French, as any division now would only excite jealousy. Has sent to Major Campbell the names of those to be permitted to go to the Colonies. 176

August 23, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. The disagreements that exist among the settlers at Cataraqui might have been avoided by his being with them. He is, therefore, to repair to Cataraqui without loss of time to settle the disputes about the settlement of part of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Regiment of New York, of the King's Rangers and of Van Alstine's party. 179

August 23, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. Pointing out the steps he is to take to support Major Holland in the execution of his duty in laying out the Township No. 4, with details. DeLancey has been directed to repair to Cataraqui to settle the distribution of the township with Mr. Collins. They are to receive instructions from Sir John Johnson. The more the business of the settlement is conducted under the sanction of the Civil Power, the better it will be relished by the people. He will, therefore, send up Commissions of the Peace to Van Alstine and Sherwood, which he believes will be a sufficient number. 181

August 23, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Substantially the same as the letter to Ross (p. 181.) 183

August 24, Quebec. Mathews to Captain Baird. Respecting leave of absence for officers. 192

August 26, Quebec. Same to Taylor. Acknowledging receipt of memorial from Pollard and Mason, but the request to use private craft in the navigation of the lakes cannot be complied with. 185

August 26, Quebec. Same to French. His Excellency is satisfied with Wilson's report on the wheat in Vermont, except the price, which he considers exorbitant. He is in hopes that some will be obtained in the Mohawk and in the Province, to render that from Vermont unnecessary, or at least to diminish the quantity. Orders will be sent to all parts of the Province where winter wheat can be procured. The plan of the seigniory to be sent down. 186

August , 26 Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Stating the results of the search for wheat in Vermont, and desiring him in consequence of the exorbitant price, to make inquiries elsewhere. Desires him to consult with Major Ross as to what should be done with Allen. Has not been able to lay the account for off-reckonings before the General. 187

August 28, Quebec. Same to Ross. His Excellency is concerned to find that a sufficient supply of hoes has not been received for the new settlement, but hopes that the application to Sir John Johnson has been suc-

1784. cessful. His Excellency is aware of the difficulties he has to experience with such a medley of people, but applauds his having used moderation rather than rigorous measures, which will influence the deserving, but if necessary to make an example of the refractory, whose conduct is to be examined with the Commissioners of the Peace, in the presence of some of the principal people, sending the delinquents down the country, if necessary, reporting the same to His Excellency. The General is satisfied with what has been done about the boards and building. Seed wheat will be supplied as promised, but it will be at a very high price. Allen to be released if Sir John Johnson so decide. Specie cannot be sent up at present. Page 189

August 30, Quebec. Haldimand to Day. Desiring him to send in all his vouchers; he has permission to go to England to settle his public accounts. Craigie to take charge of the stores and provisions belonging to the commissariat. 194

August 30, Quebec. Same to Johnson, Claus, Campbell and Brehm. Separate circular to each, desiring them to have their accounts ready for transmission. 195

August 30, Quebec. Mathews to Dr. Smyth. The son of Col. Peters, the former emissary of the loyalists, has received a passport to go to the States. It is desirable to ascertain who are his friends there, as there is reason for suspicion. 196

August 30, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of report on the accoutrements of the 29th His Excellency will write to General Tryon respecting the application on behalf of Major Monsell's son for the vacant ensigncy, but has little hope of success. 197

August 30, Quebec. Same to Mrs. Cuyler. No instructions have yet been received relative to the conveyance to Cape Breton of loyalists desirous to settle there. 198

August 30, Quebec. Same to Mrs. Murray. Instructing her as executrix of Mr. Murray, Deputy Barrack Master and Commissary of Prisoners, to have all the vouchers and accounts ready to be sent to England. 212

August 31, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Governor Hay. Williams has permission to resign his office. A warrant from Henry Caldwell is sent to be filled up with the name of a suitable person to collect the arrears of *lods et ventes* and other dues. Lieut. Smith has been sent up to bring the records of Detroit to Quebec, to be forthcoming when a Committee shall be appointed to examine the grants from Indians or Commanding Officers. An additional vessel having been placed on Lakes Erie and Ontario for the accommodation of the merchants, no further permission is to be granted to private vessels. 199

September 1, Quebec. Instructions to Captain Richard Brown, 31st Regiment, in command of a detachment of disbanded soldiers, ordered to embark for Britain. 201

September 1, Quebec. Mathews to Hay, Detroit. Desiring him to send to headquarters the Naval Storekeeper at Detroit, with his accounts, &c., and to appoint an officer to do duty in his absence. 202

September 1, Quebec. Same to Officer Commanding at Carleton Island. Directing to send the Naval Storekeeper there to headquarters with his accounts, &c. 214

September 2, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. Bolton, employed by Capt. Sherwood, has secured 500 bushels of wheat at East Bay, near Castletown, which are to be sent for; 2,000 bushels may be procured in the neighbourhood of Montreal. If it can be sent to the settlements in time for this fall, he (Johnson) is to arrange with St. George and Jaffrey about the best means of sending it. This and the quantity

1784. secured on the Mohawk will be sufficient, but if too late the settlers must content themselves with sowing in spring. Page 207

September 2, Quebec. Mathews to Dobie. Stating that his claims respecting the Makinak bills had been sent to Mr. Dunn for examination. Respecting the course His Excellency proposes to follow in reference to giving copies of instructions, &c. 209

September 2, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Sending instructions to dispatch a vessel for the wheat purchased by Bolton. If more than 300 bushels can be procured, it must be taken. 210

September 3, Quebec. Haldimand to Hay, Detroit. Directing him to insert the name of Monforton in the deputation, owing to his good character. All public works prohibited. All persons who wish to leave Detroit or the States may do so, if they wish. Is surprised to see provisions issued to *prisoners of war*; if they are so, they must be sent home at once; if they are remaining by choice, they should not be called prisoners, nor receive provisions. All who have business to do in Detroit, coming there occasionally, are to be permitted to do so if they behave properly; if otherwise they are to be dismissed. As to his criticisms on the regulations on Indian affairs at the posts, they were not framed to gratify the vanity of the commanders, but for the benefit of the service. He (Hay) is warned of the effect of his starting difficulties in the way of carrying them out. There will be no difficulty in granting deeds to McKee and Lamotte, owing to their fidelity and services. All the grants of which he sends a list, will be investigated on the arrival of the records. 258

September 4, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Repeating the order for the Naval Storekeeper at Detroit to be sent to headquarters with his accounts, &c. 213

September 4, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Desiring him to draw for the cost of the grist and saw mill built by Brass, the work being satisfactory and the cost within the estimate. Approves of the restricted repairs to Fort Erie. Six new bateaux sent there. Will settle with Butler on his arrival at Quebec, for the payment of the detachment of rangers under Caldwell. Has received the deed obtained by Scheiffelin from the Indians and will reverse it. Has honoured his (De Peyster's) draughts, and desires him to avoid every expense on account of public works. Hopes that the settlers at Niagara are in possession of their lots. Asks for an explanation of the orders he (De Peyster) had given to remove the pickets from the front and rear of Detroit, as stated in Hay's letter, and also respecting the conveyance of lots of land belonging to the King within the fort at Detroit. 215

September 4, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Col. Hoyes. The necessity of detaining the King's Regiment in the upper country for another winter, and the state of DePeyster's health, prevent His Excellency from granting leave of absence to him (Hoyes), unless DePeyster relinquish the conditional promise of leave made to him and for which he had applied for four years in succession. 218

September 4, Quebec. Same to Robertson. Acknowledges receipt of report that a detachment of the 34th had arrived to relieve that of the 8th Regiment. His Excellency under present circumstances (which are set forth) is not apprehensive on account of the weakness of the garrison. His (Robertson) sending a careful man and three Canadians to Tessalon is approved. His Excellency believes that it will become a place of infinite consequence to the fur trade of the Province, but for this and other things it will be necessary to know

1784. the intentions of the Government with respect to the upper country. Page 219

September 4, Quebec. Mathews to DePeyster. Should his health and private affairs absolutely require that he should leave Niagara this fall, he may come down, but if he is better in health and that his affairs do not demand his absence he is to remain and allow Hoyes to obtain leave. 221

September 4, Quebec. Same to the same. His Excellency is surprised that Captain Bird, of the King's Regiment, has drawn for pay as acting Engineer, notwithstanding that all public works were ordered to be stopped. The expenses having been continued in contradiction of orders payment of the bill has been refused. The Naval Storekeepers are ordered to come to headquarters with their accounts. Smith, Lieut. of the 31st, has been sent to bring down the records of Detroit to be laid before the Council. 222

September 4, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. For reasons stated, the 8th or King's Regiment cannot be recalled this year from the upper country. 224

September 6, Quebec. Same to Judge Southouse. Cannot grant leave of absence, he (Southouse) having so lately had that indulgence. "Situated as we still are with the Americans, it is with great reluctance I permit any officers to pass through their country, but I cannot allow that any of them should go into the States for the purpose of remaining there upon a visit." 225

September 7, Quebec. Circular notifying the appointment of John Craigie to be Commissary General *vice* Nathaniel Day, going to England. 226

September 7, Quebec. Haldimand to John Craigie, notifying him of his appointment to be Commissary General, in succession to Nathaniel Day. 227

September 7, Quebec. Same to Governor Parr. The "William and Mary" will sail this day with further provisions for Nova Scotia, namely 2,101 tierces of flour and 825 barrels of pork. The rest will follow in a few days with the rangers. 229

September 7, Quebec. Mathews to Robertson. There is no need to remove the medicines from the room in which they have been. All the upper rooms (of the Hospital at Three Rivers) are at the service of Colonel Morris. 230

September 9, Quebec. Same to Glenn. An express has arrived with a despatch announcing that the King has granted a tract of land on Cape Breton, to the loyalists who applied for it in conjunction with Cuyler. As soon as His Excellency can make arrangements for the conveyance of the loyalists to the island he will communicate. Mrs. Cuyler is to hold herself in readiness. 231

September 9, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Respecting the supply of seed-wheat. 232

September 9, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. The arrangements respecting the supply of seed-wheat. A warrant for £3,000, required for the use of the Indian Department, shall be forwarded. The off-reckonings for his two battalions cannot be settled here. Communication to be made to all loyalists who wish to go to Cape Breton, that means will be taken to forward them as soon as possible. 233

September 9, Quebec. Circular to the Commissaries and Issuers of provisions to loyalists at the different posts to furnish to Capt. Barnes correct returns of the rations issued, he having been directed to muster the loyalists. 235

September 9, Quebec. Mathews to Barnes. Notifying him of his appointment to muster the loyalists, so that measures may be adopted to check the abuses in the issues of provisions. 236

September 10, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Cox. Three seamen, Primer, Cannon and Clarke, are desirous to settle at the Bay of Chaleurs. They are to

1784. be placed with the seamen already settled there. The land applied for by Sherwood cannot be granted, but if the like quantity in the vicinity can be reserved for him, as His Excellency is desirous to reward his services, he wishes it to be done. Page 238

September 10, Quebec. Mathews to Richard Bulkely. His Excellency desires to thank him for forwanding despatches. 239

September 10, Quebec. Same to Major Studholme. His Excellency thanks him for taking charge of and forwarding despatches. 240

September 10, Quebec. Same to Philip Wade. Acknowledging receipt of despatches, &c. 241

September 10, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Col. Campbell. Stating that he cannot grant warrant for £1,000 to settle the Indian accounts with the Treasury, as those incurred before Sir John Johnson was appointed, should have been long since closed. 271

Soptember 11, Quebec. Mathews to Officers Commanding at Carleton Island. Desiring that Lieut. Ford, of the Naval Department, may be permitted to carry with him, in the first vessel sailing to Niagara, a certain quantity of stores for the use of Mrs. Andrews and others. The order for Douglas to have permission to pass eight bateaux loads of stores, &c., for the garrison at Niagara appearing to have miscarried, the order is here repeated. 242

September 11, Quebec. Same to Peters. Desiring him to forward a list of the fifty families for whom he subscribed the memorial of Cuyler for a grant of land in Cape Breton. 244

September 11, Quebec. Same to Dr. Foot. Giving directions as to the disposal of certain medicines under his charge. 245

September 12, Quebec. Same to Rudyerd. Directing him to put Major General Christie in possession of the mills, houses, &c., at Lacolle, used for the King's service, together with the timber, fodder, &c., collected by Government, except such parts as are to be reserved for Isle aux Noix. Inventories to be made and receipts taken for all delivered. 247

September 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Barnes. Giving him detailed instructions for conducting the muster of the loyalists. 251

September 13, Quebec. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. In answer to inquiries respecting provisions for Indians who had come to Montreal to get their children inoculated, His Excellency desires him to understand that he is responsible for all expenditures in the Indian Department. All such issues must cease; the Indians of Canada were never accustomed to anything of the kind during peace, and the continuance of such expenses so long after the close of the war must disgust the nation and terminate all connection with the Indians. The proposals of Ferguson and Campbell are inadmissible; they may, however, bring in cattle for sale. 256

September 15, Quebec. Same to Decouagne. Informing him that His Excellency is well satisfied with his conduct as Commissary of the loyalists. Directing him to have correct returns in readiness for Capt. Barnes, appointed to muster the loyalists, and to assist in every way to obtain and furnish information on the subject. Is not to issue provisions to servants, unless they are entitled to them as loyalists; no back returns are to be issued. His Excellency is surprised that rations are drawn for persons settled within the American lines; those issued to settlers on private seigniories are to be immediately discontinued. 248

September 15, Quebec. Instructions to Boyd, master of the "Ranger," transport, chartered to carry discharged soldiers to Portsmouth. 55

September 16, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. Directing him to make arrangements for bringing in the wheat bought by Bolton. Proceedings

1784. will be enforced at law against those engaged in the illicit trade in furs. Page 263

September 16, Quebec. Mathews to Day. Directing him to send a trusty man to receive and pay for the seed-wheat for the loyalists. 265

September 16, Quebec. Same to White. Stating that His Excellency will try to procure him a passage by one of the vessels. 267

September 18, Quebec. Haldimand to Governor Parr. Will do all in his power to do honour to his recommendation of Capt. Foly, &c. The "Ranger" has on board 1,021 barrels of pork for Halifax, and a detachment of discharged troops for England. 269

September 18, Quebec. Same to Major General Campbell. Asking him to give Ensign St. Germain, of the King's or 8th Regiment, any assistance he may require, whilst the vessel with the discharged troops of whom he is in command, is at Halifax. 270

September 20, Quebec. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. In reference to the complaint that he cannot reduce entirely the expenses of the Indian Department so long as the commanders of posts are allowed to incur expenses on that account, His Excellency has issued positive orders to forbid commanders from doing so, except at Michillimakinak, where the officer was selected for his knowledge and integrity. If either there or at any other post Sir John has any suggestions to make for the interposition of His Excellency, his (Johnson's) wishes shall be complied with. The difficulty of obtaining berths in the ship going out. The "Speedy," a fine vessel, has arrived, and steps have been taken to secure a passage by her. 272

September 20, Quebec. Same to the same. It will be necessary to make arrangements for the management of the branches of his (Johnson's) department during his absence. Strict economy must be observed; all presents and provisions to the Canadian Indians must cease; powder may be issued occasionally. Ammunition much wanted at Niagara; a supply to be sent. Returns to be prepared and reduction made in the Department before he (Johnson) sails. 275

September 23, Quebec. Same to Southcuse. Repeating the refusal to grant him leave of absence. 279

September 23, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. The loyalists desiring to go to Cape Breton are to be advertised that they are to be in Quebec by the 30th inst., to sail on the 2nd October. Returns to be made up of the names, &c., of those going. The arrangements for conveying them to Quebec are given. 280

September 23, Quebec. Same to Day. Signifying His Excellency's approval of the steps he has taken for the safe conveyance of the seed-wheat. Orders a survey to be held on provisions at St. John's; those totally unfit for use to be destroyed. 282

September 23, Quebec. Same to Maurer. With orders respecting the conveyance to Quebec of loyalists for Cape Breton. 283

September 23, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Ordering that provisions at St. John's found to be unfit for use are to be destroyed. 284

September 23, Quebec. Same to James Cuthbert. Stating that His Excellency will defer taking steps regarding the subject of his (Cuthbert's) letter till the King's commands are received. 285

September 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Judge Panet (in French). Requesting him to have the census taken of the town, suburbs and outskirts of Quebec. Mr. Stephen has offered to assist. 286

September 26, Quebec. Mathews to Major Campbell. The question respecting the seizure of goods, stopped at the Isle aux Noix, and that respecting the fur trade, are to be referred to Mr. Ainsley, Collector of Customs, who is going to St. John's. Regimental changes. 277

1784.
September 27, Quebec. Mathews to Major Ross. His Excellency approves of his proceedings in affording Messrs. Clinch and Howard assistance in lieu of the houses they are to relinquish for the use of Government. The officer in command at Carleton Island, is to be relieved, in consequence of disobedience of orders to forward Lieut. Smyth to Detroit without delay. His Excellency is astonished that bateaux belonging to private persons have been allowed to pass Carleton Island for Niagara, in spite of positive orders to the contrary. These orders are still in force and must be complied with. Goods for the upper country can only be conveyed in King's vessels. He is convinced that nothing will be wanting on his (Ross') part to co-operate with Delancey in arranging the disputes among the settlers. The complement of hoes will be completed immediately; seed wheat is now on the way from Vermont, and clothing will be sent for the relief of settlers on the west side of the Bay of Quinté. The clothing in store at Carleton Island to be sent for and applied to the relief of settlers from the British and Hessian troops on the Peninsula.
Page 287

September 27, Quebec. Same to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency will consider certain proposals respecting Michillimakinak, and the abolition of purchasing provisions at all the posts. His Excellency's earnest wish being to make the poor settlers as comfortable as he can venture to do, desires that he (Johnson) would take steps to supply, without loss of time, the tools, clothing and other articles required. The clothing at Carleton Island is to be applied to the present relief of settlers on the Peninsula. As many arms as may be necessary are to be sent to the different settlements, and an order for the necessary proportion of ammunition will be honoured. 291

September 27, Quebec. Same to Capt. Grant. His Excellency wishes him to return to his duty at Detroit as speedily as possible, but that will depend upon the necessity of his being present at the settlement of the accounts of the Naval Storekeeper with Captain Schank; he being responsible to the General for their accuracy will expect the same from the officers under his orders. Captain Schank will, therefore, instruct him as to when he can leave for Detroit. His Excellency regrets his (Grant's) disappointment about the land, but until the Indian deeds at Detroit are considered by the Council, nothing can be done. 294

September 27, Quebec. Same to Ira Allen. His Excellency has no objection to his sending from the Province articles for his building and supplies for his workmen. His Excellency will do all in his power to prevent misunderstanding between the frontier settlers. 299

September 28, Quebec. Same to Dunn. Instructing him to make out a list of warrants drawn to meet bills drawn by Lieut. Governors, Commanding Officers of posts and others, from 1775 to the 1st September, instant, the bills for the Marine Department not to be included. 296

September 29, Quebec. Same to Alexander Gray. Instructing him to pay to the Deputy Paymaster General £576 9s.2d. received from John Pagan on account of the Hon. John Cochrane. 297

September 29, Quebec. Same to Winslow. Ordering him to receive the amount mentioned in the preceding letter. 297

September 30, Quebec. Same to Maurer. Notifying him that he may return to England on account of his health. Genevay is to succeed as Inspector of bateaux, but as he cannot leave at present, Mr Hughes will act during his absence. 300

1784.
September 30, Quebec. Mathews to St. Leger. Informing him that Maurer is to be succeeded by Genevay, as Inspector of bateaux. Major Hughes to act during the absence of the latter. Page 301

September 30, Quebec. Same to Day. Acknowledging receipt of information of the delivery of 170 bushels of wheat; that quantity, with what further can be procured will be forwarded by Maurer. A warrant will issue for £1,000 to complete the amount necessary for disbursements. 302

September 30, Quebec. Same to Rev. John Doty. Informing him that provisions to servants, not actually loyalists, were never issued by proper authority. 303

September 30. Quebec. Same to Cleusenberg. That he cannot be allowed to sell his lot, as that would begin a scene of land jobbing. His Excellency will try to do something that will be more to his advantage. 304

October 1, Quebec. Warrant to Alexander Gray, Clerk of the Council, to insert the name of Mrs. Fraser, widow of Simon Fraser, for a pension of £15 half yearly, in accordance with letter from one of the Secretaries of State, dated 2nd September, 1778. 305

October 1, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Governor Hay. Lieut. McDougall is to be put in possession of Hog Island, reserving certain rights to the Crown. 307

October 1, Quebec. Haldimand to François Cugnet, père (in French). Desiring him to make a land register (*papier terrier*) for the collection of the demesnial and seigniorial rights due to the King. 357

October 2, Quebec. Mathews to Mr. Gill. Informing him that the matter of which he wrote cannot be settled without investigation. 306

October 4, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Condemned provisions at Montreal to be destroyed. 308

October 4, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. Requesting certain explanations respecting a memorial from the Paymaster General to the Treasury. 309

October 7, Quebec. Same to Major Campbell. Informing him that he has been reappointed Deputy Muster Master of the troops, at the reduced salary paid in a time of peace. 310

October 7, Quebec. Same to Barnes. Desiring him, on his return to Montreal, to make an investigation as to the conduct of Captain Anderson and to report. 312

October 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Campbell. That a Canadian must fill the present vacancy in the Council. 313

October 7, Quebec. Mathews to A. Campbell. Desiring an explanation of his reasons for sending nearly thirty British and German discharged soldiers in the vessels intended for the loyalists to Cape Breton, and asking by whose authority he acted. He is not to interfere in any manner with the Commissaries in the discharge of their duties. Sir John Johnson denies having given any directions that could have induced the conduct complained of. 314

October 7, Quebec. Same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. On the subject of his accounts with Captain Fraser. His Excellency is surprised they should have remained so long unsettled, and hopes that the vouchers will be transmitted in accordance with the orders of the Treasury. 316

October 8, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Enclosing a warrant for a board to examine the civil accounts for the last six months. The account of the rents, &c., at Detroit are also to be examined. 317

October 10, Quebec. Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Desbarres. Informing him of the sailing of three vessels, with 124 Loyalists for Cape Breton. The gross misrepresentation that has been made, and the means taken to swell the number, by sending persons not answering the description of those who were to be benefited. Asking that Desbarres

1784. would render assistance towards the discharging of the vessels, &c. Page 318

October 10, Quebec. Mathews to A. Cuyler. Giving an account of the unworthy manner in which those whom he left in charge of the Cape Breton settlement have behaved. The efforts made to render the transit of Mrs. Cuyler to the Island as comfortable as possible. 321

October 10, Quebec. Instructions to George Andrews, commanding the armed brig "Liberty," proceeding with loyalist settlers to Cape Breton. 324

October 10, Quebec. Haldimand to F. Corbin (in French). Notifying of his appointment to manage the affairs of the Seigniory of Sorel, under the direction of Lt. Colonel Caldwell, Receiver General, and giving him instructions as to the collection of the rents, *lods et ventes, &c.* He is desired to collect the inhabitants at a suitable time and place, to pay the Martinmas rents due on the 11th November next, and to remit the amount to the Receiver General; for this he is to receive a salary according to his own proposition. Instructing what steps are to be taken when repairs, &c., are to be made. 403

October 11, Quebec. Mathews to Major LeMoine. Desiring him to send an intelligent non-commissioned officer to Yamaska to report on the state of the block houses there; what loyalists inhabit that quarter; if any stores have been left there, &c. 325

October 11, Quebec. Haldimand to Colonel Hope and Thomas Dunn. Directing them to meet and report on the civil accounts and on certain accounts, specified in detail. 325

October 11, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Desiring him to examine into the disputes between the Indians of the St. Francis and Ira Allen's settlers. 327

October 11, Quebec, Mathews to Cotton. Giving Ira Allen's account of the disputes between him and the Indians. 328

October 11, Quebec. Same to Ira Allen. Acknowledging receipt of his letter. Orders have been given to investigate the cause of the disputes on the spot, and to report. 329

October 11, Quebec. Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre (in French). Expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which he has executed the census of the district and city of Montreal. Knowing his worth, he would gladly have given him a permanent office, but it is, at present, impossible to do so. 330

October 11, Quebec. Mathews to Benjamin Frobisher. He has laid the memorial from the North-West Company before His Excellency, who cannot give a grant of the passage if discovered, or an exclusive right to trade. He will, however, give permission to build a vessel at Detroit to be taken up to St. Mary's to be used on Lake Superior. The other parts of the letter cannot be complied with, but instructions will be given to afford every assistance possible in forwarding provisions, &c., to Michillimakinak. 331

October 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Ross. Stating that he has appointed Sparham to be Barrack Master at Cataraqui, in room of Ferguson, who has resigned. 414

October 12, Quebec. Same to Hope. Intimating the appointment of Sparham *vice* Ferguson. 415

October 13, Quebec. Mathews to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Containing an abstract of Jean Marie Calvé's claim; his services, &c., and offering him £500 N.Y. Currency as a reward for these. 332

October 14, Quebec. Same to Jacob Jordan. His Excellency cannot grant the warrant for contingent expenses, as requested, for reasons given. 335

October 14, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Acknowledging receipt of requisition for a warrant for £1,200, and representation as to the

1784. reduction of Capt. Fraser; with reference to the latter, the reduction must take place and the expenses of the Indian Department be still further cut down. The warrant asked for will be issued.
Page 336

October 14, Quebec. Mathews to Major LeMoine. Informing him that he has leave to come to Quebec. He is to examine and report on the repairs required for the provision store at Sorel. 337

October 14, Quebec. Same to Mr. Sutherland, explaining fully the reason why the bills drawn by Capt. Robertson had been refused. 338

October 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Ross. Captain McDonell having apologized for his conduct to Major Holland, is to be restored to his former situation and put in possession of the lot of land at Cataraqui. 340

October 15, Quebec. Mathews to Dunn. Authorizing him to charge certains sums in his accounts, the vouchers for which he is to have ready to lay before the Auditors. 348

October 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Ross. Introducing Lieut. Tinling on his way to Niagara to settle the loyalists, &c. The posts are not to be given up until orders are received for giving them up. He (Haldimand) has ordered DePeyster to defend the posts to the last and to send a sufficient force to Oswego on the first intimation that the Americans are moving against it. Lest the movement occur suddenly he (Ross) is to proceed at once to Oswego with reinforcements, taking Tinling as Assistant Engineer. 463

October 17, Quebec. Mathews to Major Ross. With permission for him to go to Europe either by Quebec, or New York, as he wishes the latter, but he is desired to consider the chances of insult to which may be exposed by that route, &c. 341

October 17, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Has given leave to Major Ross, who is to leave the command of Cataraqui with the senior officer, till the arrival of Major Potts of the 8th Regiment, who with his Company is to be sent to Cataraqui, but if the company cannot be sent Major Potts is himself to go to take the command. 343

October 18, Quebec. Mathews to Benjamin Frobisher. His Excellency is pleased to find that his efforts to promote the fur trade are so acceptable. The latter part of the letter should have been more explicit, as it only served to render the General uneasy, without affording him means to remedy the evil, whatever it might be. 349

October 18, Quebec. Same to Captain Robertson. Informing him of the determination of His Excellency as to the non-payment of bills drawn until satisfactory explanations are given. 352

October 19, Quebec. Haldimand to E. W. Gray, Sheriff of Montreal. Ordering him to suspend the execution of Louis Mondoux, *alias* Ant. la Vallée, for twelve days, in the course of which a pardon will be transmitted. 344

October 20, Quebec. Mathews to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton. Stating that the account of the Attorney-General had been transmitted to the Treasury for a decision, as to whether the £300 a year was to be considered a compensation for business done by him in the criminal courts. 345

October 20, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. Captain Willoc has been ordered to Niagara in room of Major Potts. The plan of Detroit has been received and the proposed alterations to the works approved of. The limits of Govérnor Hay's command are defined. The misfortune to Mr. Teller is very distressing; he (DePeyster) is to try to get the matter accommodated and to point out to the Indians the miseries into which it may plunge their nation, when every effort is being made to establish peace. 346

October 20, Quebec. Mathews to Hay. Asking for an explanation why letters to His Excellency are not signed by him. 347

1784.
October 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Rudyerd. Directing him to restore all ground, houses, barns &c., not actually within the fort, to the proprietors at St. John's, they being no longer required for His Majesty's service. Page 351

October 21, Quebec. Same to James Monk. Stating the steps taken to determine on his claim for fees. The reports shall be sent him (Monk) on the subject, which was considered settled. 349

October 22, Quebec. Mathews to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton. Stating that he (Mathews) and Genevay are busy preparing the papers necessary for his (Hamilton's) guidance and that of St. Leger. 369

October 23, Quebec. Same to Major Williams. Desiring him to send 100 pounds of gunpowder and 400 pounds of ball to Mr. Schmidt, to be distributed to officers of Militia at Yamaska and St. Francis. 356

October 24, Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. All expenses at the upper posts to be paid by warrant and not by bills drawn. Instructions are sent as to the best means of avoiding delay. 386

October 24, Quebec. Mathews to Hugh Finlay. No lots shall be given to individuals until a complete report of the distribution of lands to the loyalists and disbanded soldiers has been received. 358

October 25, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Ross. Enclosing speech to Capt. John (p. 364) to be delivered; should he and his party resolve to join the rest of their nation, every assistance is to be given them. 372

October 25, Quebec. Mathews to Dr. Foote. Desiring him to pay the Receiver General the amount received for the sale of medicines. 359

October 25, Quebec. Same to Mr. Bédard. Sending the fifty pounds which His Excellency subscribed for the relief of the poor. It is unnecessary to remind His Excellency of the subscription by laying before him the very insolent letter from him (Bédard). 359

October 25, Quebec. Warrant to Winslow, Receiver General. To receive from Dr. Foote the amount in his hands from the sale of medicines. 360

October 25, Quebec. Warrant to Winslow, Receiver General. To receive from David Lynd, £9,267 16s. Cy., received from the estate of Shaw & Fraser. 360

October 28, Quebec. Mathews to Officer Commanding at Cataraqui. Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Garnet of the 34th Regiment. 361

October 28, Quebec. General pass to Lieut. Garnet follows. 361

October 28, Quebec. Mathews to E. W. Gray. Ordering him to suspend the execution of Mondoux; the pardon will be sent by the first private conveyance. 362

October 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Rudyerd. On the command devolving on St. Leger on his (Haldimand's) departure, repeats the orders that no works are to be undertaken at the upper posts, without special orders from His Majesty. 363

October 29, Quebec. Same to Captain John and the Mohawks at Cataraqui. Stating his efforts to settle them, when they were unable, by the terms of peace, to return to their ancient settlement. His desire to settle them at Cataraqui, but finding that the greatest part of the Mohawks as well as Senecas, Cayugas and others of the Six Nations desire to settle on the Grand River, for reasons given, he had purchased a large tract of land there, and recommends Captain John and the families with him to join the others, by which their strength and interest would be equally supported. His only view is for their interest and happiness, and a sufficient quantity of land will be marked out for them at Cataraqui, in case they shall return to it, when a similar grant to that at the Grand River will be made to

1784. them. A church, saw and grist mill will be built at the Grand River and a schoolmaster allowed for their children. Page 364

October 30, Quebec. Haldimand to Lt. Colonel Campbell. The absolute necessity of stopping the supply of presents to the Indians, on account of the enormous expense, which is out of all proportion to what it was before the war. The difficulty of stopping it, owing to the bountiful way in which the Indians have been supplied during the war, but it must be done. This is not to affect widows and orphans, or other objects of compassion, men maimed in the war, &c., nor to prevent occasional presents being given to deserving persons. This must be left to his (Campbell's) judgment, but the latitude must be used with circumspection. The greatest object is to discourage the Indians from resorting to town, and for this purpose to refuse everything when the visits are frivolous. A place to meet the Indians on business may be hired, but idle Indians are not to be allowed to take up their quarters there. 366

October 30, Quebec. Mathews to Rev. J. Stuart. His Excellency desires him to use his influence with Capt. John and the handful of people with him at Cataraqui, to join the rest of the Six Nations at the Grand River. As he (Stuart) will probably be settled at Cataraqui, he may have an opportunity once or twice a year, to visit the Grand River, and to watch over the progress in morals and education of the Indian youth there. 370

October 31, Quebec. Same to Hamilton, desiring him to attend a meeting to examine the bills of exchange accepted and paid since last November. 372

November 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Felix O'Hara. Acknowledging receipt of his report respecting the laying out of lands for the loyalists and of the town of Paspebiac. Approves of his having made a reserve on the great beach of Paspebiac for the use of the fishery. His representation respecting his deed of land on the bank of the Gaspé River will be laid before Council for redress. A grant of 200 acres will be made to him and his sons on the Basin of Gaspé, where he has resided so many years and improved at so much expense. 377

November 1, Quebec. Same to DePeyster. Latham, formerly surgeon of the 8th Regiment, is to have permission to bring in provisions for the use of the loyalists at Detroit, but is not to be allowed to take any furs out of the Province. 378

November 1, Quebec. Same to Officer Commanding at Oswego. Intimating the leave given to Mr. Latham, surgeon, to bring in provisions, as by preceding letter. 379

November 1, Quebec. Standing order that the houses to be built at Cataraqui for Joseph Brant and Mrs. Mary Brant are to be considered entirely their property, not to be used for any other purpose. 382

November 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Cox. Acknowledging receipt of letters and papers delivered by Captain Law. Answers sent to the different questions submitted, and with these and Cox's judgment and discretion, he (Haldimand) has little doubt the settlement will soon become flourishing and useful. From the progress made by Mr. Robin in the fisheries, he deserves encouragement, but every stretch towards a monopoly of lands must be guarded against. Regrets to hear of the turbulence of some of the settlers, and especially of the officers; nothing can more enforce good behaviour than discontinuing provisions for a time. Has appointed Capt. Law to distribute provisions, &c., to the loyalists under his (Cox's) direction. Has not yet decided as to the sale or settlement of Pasbo (Pabos), and

1784. would be sorry to disappoint the Acadians by settling them there at present; should he settle it he would prefer them to any other people. As he is sailing for England in a few days, future reports are to be made to Hamilton for civil and to St. Leger for military affairs. Page 373

November 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Captain Law. Intimating to him his appointment to distribute provisions, &c., under the direction of Lt. Governor Cox, to the loyalists at the Bay of Chaleurs. 375

November 2, Quebec. Instructions to Mr. Longmore, surgeon's mate, to go to the settlement of Paspebiac, in the Bay of Chaleurs, to act as surgeon. 376

November 2, Quebec. Mathews to Lt. Col. Caldwell. Intimating the appointment of Captain Law to superintend the issue of provisions, &c., to the loyalists at Bay of Chaleurs, and directing him to send Captain Law the amount of his allowance for six months from the 1st of July previous. Thomas Mann, appointed sheriff at £20 per annum is to have six months' salary sent to him from the same date. 379

November 2, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. Campbell. Stating that his requisition for £1,000 to settle Capt. Fraser's outstanding account, cannot be complied with; Fraser's account will be settled with his (Campbell's). 381

November 4, Quebec. Haldimand to Craigie. Directing him to give credit for the overplus of provisions remaining in store at Quebec. 383

November 4, Quebec. Same to Capt. Folie, of H. M. Ship "Atalanta." Requesting him to receive and grant receipts for the accounts and vouchers of the different departments sent home for examination. 383

November 4, Quebec. Mathews to Conrad Gugy. Desiring him to send twelve sets of plough irons for the use of the Mohawks. 384

November 4, Quebec. Same to Lt. Genl. Christie. Acknowledging receipt of Mr. Foucher's commission. His Excellency cannot comply with it in full, as he had determined that the employment of advocate and notary should not be united in the same person, as it gives a field for abuses in creating unnecessary law suits. 385

No date. Quebec. Circular, intimating that many barrack masters having neglected to settle their accounts, as ordered, all moneys due them are to be stopped till they settle with Major Brehm, late Barrack Master General. 391

November — Quebec. Haldimand to DePeyster. The letter respecting the murder of the Indians has been acknowledged. He (Haldimand) cannot himself decide on the question of the allowance annexed to the command at Detroit. Brant, David and a Cayuga Chief are proceeding to the upper country. A promise has been made that every assistance will be given to the new settlement at Grand River; a saw and grist mill, also a church and school are to be built, and £25 to be allowed for a schoolmaster whom they are to choose for themselves. Lieut. Tinling is to accompany Brant in spring, and lay out a town and divide the farms; Tinling is not to control, but only to advise the Indians in these matters. A proper person should be sent to undertake the construction of the mills, church and school, and he (DePeyster) is to make the best possible terms with him. 392

November 4, Quebec. Same to Holland. Instructing him to lay out 1,000 acres for Philip Rocheblave, on the Grand Isle, near Cataraqui, or other part in that neighbourhood which is ungranted. 407

November 5, Quebec. Same to Mgr. Briant, Bishop of Quebec (in French). Informing him that a census was made of the Province up to September last, and as he (Haldimand) had resolved to restore the old usage of the parish priests sending each year to the Clerk of the

1784. Province a list of the baptisms, marriages and deaths, requests His Lordship to give the necessary orders for this purpose in the Diocese of Quebec. Page 398

November — Quebec. Haldimand to Colonel Hope. The management of the Marine Department is to revert to the Quarter master General, as before the war. He is, therefore, to take charge of the freights and accounts on the 31st December. He is also to collect the tolls for the bateaux passing the lock at the Coteau du Lac; these, with the freights paid to the Marine Department, are to be used for the repairs and improvement of the canals, now become of great consequence on account of the new settlements. 387

November 6, Quebec. Same to Dunn. Instructing him to collect freights due for the transport of merchandise to the 31st December, and then to transfer them and the accounts to Colonel Hope, Q.M.G. 388

November 6, Quebec. Mathews to Clark, Naval Storekeeper at Carleton Island, and a similar letter to Laughton, Storekeeper at Detroit, signifying His Excellency's highest displeasure that they did not bring down, as ordered, all the books, papers, &c., necessary for passing their accounts. They are to report in writing the cause of the disobedience of orders, and send a list of the papers necessary to pass the accounts. 389

November 7, Quebec. Same to Major Cotton. Introducing Mr. Smyth, appointed naval officer to reside at St. John's. 394

November 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Hay. Acknowledging receipt of the records, vouchers and papers belonging to Detroit, which have been put in a place of safety till examined. 390

November 8, Quebec. Mathews to Clark (a similar letter written to Laughton). Ordering him to return to his station, to re-enter into charge of the naval stores, and to prepare, without loss of time, all accounts, &c., and be ready to deliver up the stores, and proceed to England, should it be necessary, by the 10th of May. All accounts to be made up to 31st December. 395

November 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Hay (a similar letter respecting Clark, written to the officer at Carleton Island). Directing him to put Laughton in charge of the naval stores at Detroit. 397

November 9, Quebec. Mathews to Chandler. Informing him that he is permitted to charge his pay as barrack master in his account, as the other barrack masters do. 397

November 9, Quebec, Haldimand to Hope. Directing him, as Q.M.G., to take charge, not only of the transport of stores, &c., formerly under his direction, but also that of provisions formerly transacted in Commissary General's department. 399

November 9, Quebec, Same to Craigie. Containining instructions in accordance with the preceding letter. 400

November 9, Quebec, Same to Capt. Schank. Informing him of the steps taken with regard to the settlement of the accounts of Clark and Laughton, Naval Storekeepers. 401

November 10, Quebec, Same to Hay. Stating that, in compliance with the request of the North-West merchants, liberty has been given them to build a vessel to be taken to St. Mary's, to be drawn above the falls and employed on Lake Superior. He is directed to give every assistance in forwarding provisions for the use of the North West trade. 405

November 10, Quebec, Same to DePeyster. Of similar tenour to the preceding letter addressed to Hay. 406

November 11, Quebec, Same to Captain Grant. Stating that no warrant for the salary of the Receiver General of the Province will be issued until the decision of the Lords of the Treasury is known. 407

1784.
November 12, Quebec, Mathews to Hugh Finlay. Desires to have an explanation of the charge made by Bliss for conveying a mail from Halifax, for which Mercure, the guide, has already been paid $100. Page 408

November 12, Quebec, Haldimand to Dunn. Directing him to pay to the widow of the late Captain Andrews £25 currency per annum, calculated from the date of her husband's death to the 31st December next; also to Mrs. McNeil, whose husband was murdered on his way to Halifax, the gift of £50. In the case of Allan McDonell, a very aged and meritorious Loyalist, the sum of £40 is to be paid as an annual allowance. 412

November 14, Quebec, Mathews to Colonel Hope. Directing him to continue provisions to distressed loyalists about Quebec, who have been unable to reach their settlements, upon the same footing as other loyalists, and to make such additions to their number as may be occasionally found necessary. 410

November 14, Quebec, Haldimand to Rudyerd (copies sent to Hamilton and St. Léger). The Seigniory of Sorel was purchased for a military post, and the Commander of Royal Engineers has always had the direction of it, under the Officer commanding the Forces. This is to remain in force, but the rents are to be paid to the Receiver General by Mr. Corbin, who has been appointed agent for that purpose. 418

November 15, Quebec, Mathews to H. Caldwell. Transmitting order from Lt. Governor Abbott to the Deputy Receiver General, to stop the sum of £289 10s. 3d. currency, out of his (Abbot's) salary as Lieut. Governor of Vincennes. 411

November 15, Quebec, Haldimand to Hope. Directing him to continue the payment of the pension of Mrs. Andrews and of Allan McDonell out of the funds arising from the freights on the upper lakes, so long as that fund shall exist. 413

November 15, Quebec. Same to Hamilton. Desiring him to take measures to redress the disappointment of O'Hara respecting his land on the bank of the River Gaspé, and to grant him and his son 200 acres on the Basin of Gaspé. 415

November 15, Quebec. Same to Hope. Leaving the appointment of an additional clerk to his own judgment. 416

November 15, Quebec. Mathews to Captain Wood. Directing him to pay into the hands of Colonel Hope the amount of the sale of the brig "Polly." 417

November 15, Quebec. Warrant to Colonel Hope, authorizing him to receive the amount of the sale of the brig "Polly" from Captain Wood. 417

November 15, Quebec. Mathews to Hamilton. With a schedule of papers left for his information. 417

November 16, Quebec. Haldimand to Ainslie, Collector of Customs. Directing him that if any money is coming to him (Haldimand) from seizures of furs, &c., as Governor of the Province, it is to be given as follows: One half to Mrs. McNeil, widow of McNeil, murdered by an Indian near Kamouraska; one fourth to the widow of the Canadian guide murdered at the same time, the other fourth to the widow of Lieutenant Corruther, of the Royal Regiment of New York. 418

1785.
January 14, London. Same to Shettle, Dyer, Allen & Co. Acknowledging receipt of their letter on the subject of the memorial of the North-West Company given to him at Quebec. So soon as his papers arrive he will bring the subject before the Ministry and give all the assistance or information required. 419

January 14, London. Mathews to Sir John Dick and W. Mollison. The state of the accounts with the public will be laid before them as soon as possible after the arrival of General Haldimand's papers, which are now on their way from Portsmouth. 420

1785.
January 14, London. Mathews to Lt. Colonel Johnston. Stating that he will this evening communicate to General Haldimand the contents of the letter addressed to him (Mathews). Page 421

January 15, London. Same to Hon. Thomas Erskine. Requesting him to act as counsel for General Haldimand in the case of some prosecutions which are to take place against him. If not engaged, asks him to regard this letter as a retainer. 422

January 15, London. Same to Mr. Covell. Stating that whilst General Haldimand will be happy to do every justice to him and other parties in his predicament, he cannot see him or them till he (Haldimand) is a little more disengaged from public concerns. 423

January 28, London. Same to Ellice and Strahan. General Haldimand will be glad to see them any morning about ten o'clock. 424

January 29, London. Same to Coore. Enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Lee's clerk, that he (Lee) will be glad to attend to Haldimand's case if there is a senior counsel engaged. 425

February 5, London. Same to Gill. Stating that orders would be sent to Quebec to pay the rent of his store occupied by the Quartermaster General's Department, if no reason were given in Quebec to prevent the order from being complied with. 426

February 19, London. Haldimand to Hope, Q.M.G. Ordering him to pay the rent of Mr. Gill's storehouse at Quebec, occupied since 1778 by the Q. M. G. Department, unless reasons for refusal exist. 427

February 25, London, Mathews to Sir John Johnson. Explaining the answer he had made to Cullen respecting the off-reckonings. As a mistake was committed in the answer, he had recalled it. 428

February 28 London. Haldimand to Major Sinclair. Asking him to call. 430

February 28, London. Mathews to — Fiott. Informing him that the papers respecting the beach at Paspébiac must have been left at Quebec for the consideration of the Council. General Haldimand had desired Lieut. Governor Cox to afford Mr. Robin all the encouragement possible. 430

March 3, London, Haldimand to Captain Worth. Informing him that, if the young gentleman who accompanied Mr. Callander to town, when he took care of the despatches, was sent by him (Worth) for that purpose, the account of his expenses would be certified, but he (Haldimand) could not pay Mr. Callander, or any person in the character of a gentleman, so bad a compliment, as to offer him, from the public or his own purse, the expenses of a journey which must have been inevitably performed, whether or not he (Callander) had taken care of the despatches. 432

March 8, London. Mathews to Mayne. His Excellency has nothing to communicate relative to the deceased Mr. Ally; if he has left any papers respecting the office of Barrack Master, which he held at Detroit, the General requests that they be sent. 433

March 10, London. Haldimand to Captain Hope, 34th Regiment. Informing him that the objection to his promotion had been removed by the King, with the additional advantage that it was to date previous to the reduction of 24th June, 1783. 434

March 12, London. Same to Sir John Johnson. Asking him to furnish a list of the Officers of the Indian Department, who, he believes are entitled to half pay. 435

March 18, London. Same to Lieut. Governor Sinclair. Declining any further intervention in relation to the bills drawn from Michillimakinak that were protested. 436

1785.
March 19, London. Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Sinclair. Has not expressed any wish that he (Sinclair) should apply for a Court Martial, nor does he see what good end it would answer. Has no objection to his leaving at the War Office copies of any of the letters written by Haldimand to him (Sinclair). Page 437

April 7, ondon. Same to Robert Hunter. Is always ready to assist towards the safety and prosperity of the Quebec trade, and shall cheerfully recommend the wishes of the merchants. 438

April 7, London. Mathews to Sir John Johnson. His Excellency cannot comply with Colonel (Guy) Johnson's wishes respecting the accounts. He shall be furnished with a statement of the several sums advanced him, if that would be in the least satisfactory. 439

April 8, London. Same to the same. The return of Indian officers has been received, but the officers of the Six Nations of Canada are not included. As they are as much entitled as the others, the General desires to have them included, or else entered on a separate list. 440

April 8, London. Same to H. Callander. His and Captain Worth's letters having thrown new light on the subject of the despatches (p. 432), the General has directed a letter to be written to Mr. Nepean, which will secure immediate payment of the expenses incurred. 441

June 15, London. Haldimand to Major Ross. Expressing concern at the treatment received by him (Ross) from Tinling. Will write Colonel Hope on the subject. 442

July 8, London. Same to Hope. Respecting the case of Major Ross. 461

July 26, London. Same to F. Elwin. Respecting the conditional resignatio of Lieut. Buckley of the 29th Regiment, which may be ruinous t the young gentleman, if not prevented by his friends. 444

July 26, London. Mathews to Capt Gummersall, informing him that the General cannot recommend for payment on account of distress, what he was obliged to refuse whilst in command in Quebec. His (Gummersall's) claim for command money at Oswego is untenable. 445

August 3, London, Haldimand to Hope. Recommending the case of Major Ross, who will deliver this letter, and requesting him to have the complaint attended to (p. 442). 447

August 8, London. Same to St. Leger. Regrets to learn that the state of his health had determined him to retire from the service. Returns thanks to him for the manner in which he conducted the command during his (Haldimand's) absence, which had been duly represented to Lord Sydney for the King's information. 448

August 19, London. Same to Hope. Respecting the question of command money at the posts. 450

August 25, London. Mathews to Major Lord. Desires information respecting the conduct of Rocheblave in the Illinois, as his conduct since Haldimand left has been such as to justify suspicion of his ostensible character, having been very active, both secretly and openly, in stirring up discontent among the Canadians. 452

October 3, London. Same to Major Potts. That his claim for pay as Assistant Engineer cannot be granted, for reasons given in detail. 454

October 12, London. Haldimand to Peters. Is sorry that his conduct in Canada, renders it impossible to comply with his request. The only testimony that can be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, consists of his own (Peters') letters and papers, which have been put together for that purpose. 456

October 18, London. Mathews to Adhemar. His Excellency regrets that he (Adhemar) should have suffered as an individual for so ill-conceived a scheme

1786. as that for which he was the agent. He (Haldimand) cannot, with any degree of propriety, show countenance to its abettors, but will never say or do anything to the prejudice of Mr. Adhemar. Page 457

January 12, London. Haldimand to Mrs. McAlpin. Stating that he cannot interfere further in her interests. She has now double the pension of any other Major's widow, and a very good prospect of being indemnified for her losses; she ought to be content. 458

February 14. London. Same to Francis Arnold. The claim of Peter Arnold arose before he (Haldimand) took command at Quebec. A report on the subject was made by Sir Guy Carleton, Livius, Chief Justice, and Owen, Judge of Common Pleas. Reference might be made to them, as they are probably all in town. 460

March 15, London. Mathews to Captain Armstrong. Respecting command money of Captain Clowes, at Michillimakinak. 465

Private Letters, 1784.

B. 65. **B.M. 21,725.**

1784.

January 22, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Jessup. That the greatest pains are to be taken to distribute judiciously the loyalists who are to be settled. Page 1

March 4, Quebec. The same to Captain Sherwood. Seed-wheat, corn, potatoes, &c, and cows and oxen to be procured for the loyalist settlers. To inquire what supplies can be obtained from Vermont. The preparations to embark the loyalists for their places of settlement. 2

April 1, Quebec. General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. The application of the Chevalier de Luzerne to have leave to visit Niagara. The suspicion that his motive is to influence the Indians, and the delicacy of the situation make it doubtful whether to consent to or refuse the application. 6

April 12, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Captain Joseph Brant. The interview of his messengers with General Schuyler; he may always rely on the General's protection of his (Brant's) wife and friends. Help cannot be extended to the Indians within the American lines as that would involve renewed war; every help will be given to those who settle in Canada. The underhand means used by Schuyler to disunite the Indians so as to subdue them; what the Indian messengers ought to have told him, and the present duty of the Six Nations to preserve their rights. If unsuccessful they should retire to the Bay of Quinté to give time for deliberation. Apprehensions as to the fate of the Indians who trust to the Americans. A church and clergyman will be provided for the Indians wherever they settle. 8

May 2, Quebec. Same to A. Gray. Authorising him to appear for the Crown in the causes against the Hon. John Cochrane. 19

May 3, Quebec. Same to Lt. Governor Hay. Explanation asked of a passage in his letter insinuating that some one had made money at the expense of the country. 15

May 6, Quebec. The same to David Gordon. In consequence of ill-treatment in the United States of officers and others, a pass has been refused for a messenger to go to New York. 16

May 7, Quebec. The same to the same. The intemperate tone of his letter (which will be sent to Messrs. Harley & Drummond) requires that all ap-

1784. plications be addressed in future to him (Mathews). The refusal to grant a pass to messenger to New York. Page 16

May 10, Quebec. Robert Mathews to David Gordon. Despatches, or a messenger, may be sent with a United States officer returning to New York. 18

May 10, Quebec. The same to Sir John Johnson. That Lt. Colonel Fish of the U. S. army would be a suitable person to undertake his private business in the Colonies. Urges the completion of the returns of officers asked for. 18

May 13, Quebec. The same to Major Jessup. The discontent amongst the loyalists. The distribution of land to them in the Bay of Chaleurs; monopoly of fisheries cannot be allowed. Land to be settled from Sir John Johnson's last township to Cataraqui. Loyalists to repair to Quebec and Sorel. 20

May 17, Quebec. General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. That he proposes to recommend him (Johnson) to be made Governor and Commandant of the district and Superintendent General of the refugee loyalists. 29

May 20, Quebec. The same to the same. The anxiety of the officers and men of his battalion to settle at Cataraqui. Hopes the 84th will make up their minds to settle. The land opposite Niagara not enough for the rangers; part to go to Grand River. Seeds and tools sent by Germans going to settle at Cataraqui. Arms also sent. How lots are to be drawn for; no islands to be granted. The surveys of townships; to be numbered, not named. The supply of cows. Planks, &c., to be supplied to the settlers, gratis. 30

May 27, Quebec. The same to the same. Further respecting the proposal of a Lieutenant Governorship. (See letter 17th May, pp. 29, 30.) 35

June 7, Québec. Robert Mathews to Hugh Finlay. That he has misapprehended the answer as to a grant of land, which will be given on the same terms as to the loyalists, but that their necessities are more urgent and must be first attended to. 37

June 17, Quebec. Same to Joseph Brant. The interruptions to his settlement. Indians called to a council fire at Albany. The danger of going there. The place of meeting should be Niagara. The necessity of coming to strict terms with the Americans in treaties. 38

July 17, Quebec General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson. His anxiety for the comfortable settlement of the loyalists; is unable to see to it personally; asks Sir John Johnson to undertake the duty. The arrangements for their settlement; for supplies of seed, tools and arms. The attempts to create discontent, and the evil effects on the loyalists themselves. The efforts of Mr. Moseley and Colonel Peters towards this end. How the lands are to be selected. Authority granted to administer oaths, &c. 22

August 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Ross. Respecting the leave of absence granted to Mr. Rolland, surgeon's mate, and his subsequent conduct. 41

August 5, Quebec. Same to Ensign Bottrim. Instructions as to purchase of seed wheat for the loyalist settlers. 44

August 30, Quebec. General Haldimand to Thos. Dunn. Respecting his accounts and vouchers, and the settlement of these by him going to England. 46

September 2, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Thos. Dunn. Respecting claims of Mr. Dobie. 47

September 13, Quebec. Same to Captain Barns. The abuses in the management of the loyalist settlements, issues of provisions, &c. An investigation ordered. 49

1784
September 26, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Hamilton. Is intending to take advantage of leave of absence; before his departure will give every instruction, &c., as to government of the country. Page 52

October 15, Quebec. Same to Col. DePeyster. No orders to evacuate posts yet received. Should Americans attempt to take Oswego by force, they are to be repelled. 52

October 15, Quebec. Same to Major Ross. Respecting the evacuation of posts. 55

LETTERS FROM [GENERAL HALDIMAND DURING HIS COMMAND AT FLORIDA, THREE RIVERS, NEW YORK AND QUEBEC, AND AFTER HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND—1762-1791.

Vol. I.

B. 66. B. M. 21,726.

1762.
July 10, Three Rivers. Haldimand to Sir Thomas Mills (in French). Thanks for news, so acceptable in such a solitary place; will send them also to McLeod. Doubts if his nephew can fulfil his commission exactly, so that his remarks can accompany the large plans. Gage having sent to Amherst details of his government, which he has communicated to no one, his (Haldimand's) nephew must go through all the parishes at the risk of being daily deceived, and as Burton sent the details of Three Rivers, he (Haldimand) would not be justified in communicating them. Would be mortified if it was a thing essential to Murray, but he is too equitable to take it in bad part. Hopes for good news soon from Pocock's fleet, which is no doubt, intended for the Havana. Page 1

1765.
January 12, Same to Dunn (in French). Respecting the attempt of Gilbert Barclay to have him arrested, for the settlement of a pretended claim, by an order sent to Hugh Wallace, who advised sending the papers to him (Dunn), asking him to arrange the matter. The books of the Secretariat of Three Rivers are at Quebec, containing notice previous to the seizure of Barclay's effects (or rather one La-Rose's) forbidding him to trade with the Indians on pain of confiscation. All acts of this nature had been sanctioned formally, so that Barclay has no recourse, but it is necessary to have the matter put on a proper footing. His journey and the appearance of the country, &c. (Evidently written from New York). 3

July 25, Quebec. Same to Burton (in French). Respecting the disposal of unsold iron and stoves. 6

1766.
November 29, New York. Same to Dunn (in French). Proceedings in the case of Barclay. Thanks for advances on account of the settlement at Pabos, &c. Arrangement for repayment. Will leave in eight or ten days for Pensacola. 7

November 30 New York. Same to Mills (in French). Has arranged with Hutchison to take the duties of Brigade Major during his (Mills) absence. Counts on starting next week for Pensacola. Is desirous of parting with Pabos which he had intended for his nephew. Holland has promised to look after it. 9

1767.
April 18, Pensacola. Haldimand to Durrell (in French). Thanks for the attention paid by him, his officers and crew during the passage; will inform the Admiral of what the public owes him in this respect, &c. Page 13

August 6, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Ross, 31st Regiment. Has heard with pleasure of his arrival in England. Detailed description of the miserable state of Pensacola. The improvements effected in two months' time, of which details are given. Sickness daily diminishing in consequence. The General-in-Chief refuses rum to the troops, &c. 15

October 20, Pensacola. Same to Adam Hoops. Respecting affairs on the property of Shipody. Hassenclaver's transactions in connection with that property. Clark's intention to settle on the Mississippi has been changed by his nomination to the office of Deputy Secretary of the Province. The climate not so bad as represented. 18

December 21, Pensacola. Same to Admiral Parry. Is sorry to hear of his illness; invites him to come to Pensacola for change. Friendly messages. The exorbitant price of everything. Wants stuff for oakum to save expense to the public. 22

1768.
February 1, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Marsh. A friendly letter. 25

April 20, Pensacola. Same to Thomas Willing. The extremes of heat and cold here, but the place not so unhealthy as represented since procuring a free circulation of air to the garrison. The expensive living. In anticipation of a Spanish trade the town is increasing; is afraid many will suffer before the trade is worth while. 26

June 3, Pensacola. Same to Durrell (in French). A friendly letter. Refers to the loss of the Cygnet. 29

July 26, Pensacola. Same to M. Marquis (in French). His pleasure at making the acquaintance of de Bienville and de Mazan; regrets their short stay. Thanks for civilities to Messrs. Boucher and Green. 31

August 10, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Ross. Arrival of Mr. Blackwell. His wife is a pleasant addition to the small society. Is happy that Gen. Oughton is pleased at the attention paid to the 31st. No orders yet for building barracks. It was lucky that provision was made as the garrison is now as healthy as any on the continent. Regimental and other gossip. 32

August 12, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Marsh. Acknowledging letters, &c. His anxiety about his situation and of what is thought of his services. Hopes he has consulted with Baron Munster how he (Haldimand) may be rid of his disagreeable situation, &c., &c. 35

August 15, Same to Lieut. Fraser (in French). Orders for the withdrawal of the garrisons from Natchez and Iberville; arrangements for their transfer to Pensacola. The bateaux to be sold, but sails, anchors, &c., may be reserved. Has offered d'Ulloa the provisions at the two posts at the price paid by the King, but the offer has been refused. 37

December 14, Pensacola. Same to Gage (?) (in French.) The delay in the arrival of the sloops owing to stress of weather. The ordnance vessel for the two companies of Artillery daily expected; doubts from her size whether she can approach St. Augustine; possibly orders have been given to land the artillery at Charleston. Chisholm ordered to take winter quarters in the barracks at Charleston. At Governor Grant's request, a corporal and a few men will be left in charge of Fort Marc. The revolution at New Orleans; sends the decree of the Superior Council respecting Ulloa and the Spaniards; the latter have conformed. Ulloa's obstinacy; but he has left without complaint. Aubry's protest; he has sent a person to his court and the inhabitants have sent two to plead their case. The illness of the nephew

1770. for whom an ensigncy was asked; it will be well to suspend the application. Page 39

March 28, Haldimand to Gen. Oughton (in French). Respecting the suicide of Capt. Warton on account of his debts; details of some of his liabilities, &c. He (Haldimand) is busy sending troops to Western Florida. The number of troops sent to that province is increased in consequence of orders sent to Gage. O'Reilly's expedition to Louisiana is, no doubt, the cause of the change; it is a plausible excuse for the people to have money circulated among them from

1771. the pay of the troops. 43

March 15, Pensacola. Same to Capt. Maxwell. Acknowledging report of the works at St. Augustine. The General-in-Chief will send direct orders, a war with Spain being expected. To send additional men of the Royal Artillery in a small vessel to come round the Keys. Clothing for the 31st and artillery sent. Accounts for the Mississippi expedition cannot be paid without a special order from the General. 47

September 29, Red Cliffs, Pensacola. No signature and the letter unfinished. Respecting the defensive works in progress. Battery for 24 guns finished, and 16 mounted.

1772. Details of the other works. 49

July 30, Haldimand (?) to ——— Willing. Has not yet heard from his brother, Thomas Willing, about his (———Willing's) intention to settle, but will do all he can to serve him. Dissuades him from settling on the Rivière aux Perles; he should settle in the town to be built above the Manchauk, where he could secure him 1,000 acres; the lands are sure to become valuable and the plantations more profitable than the Indian trade, in which too many are already engaged. Letter of introduction to Mr. Wilton enclosed. 51

No date. Same to Don Louis de Unzaga Amezaga (Governor of New Orleans). Enclosing letter from General Gage, acknowledging attention to those going to his Government, in which Haldimand joins. He is leaving for New York to take command in room of

1773. Gage, and wishes for an opportunity to be of service. 54

June Same apparently to settlers at Vincennes (in French). In consequence of Gage's departure he is to take command. Lord Dartmouth writes respecting the settlement; that the King wishes to maintain the new subjects in America in all the rights reserved by the late Treaty of Paris, and to interpret in their favour all reasonable claims they may make thereupon. All legally established titles to be confirmed, but it is not convenient that settlements be made at will where not thought good. Awaits answer to Gage's letter respecting the census before beginning to settle their affairs. They may remain quiet in their habitations until their claims are adjusted. They will be treated with equity and not be molested so long as they conduct themselves as faithful subjects. 55

July 1, New York. Same to Evan James Jones. Introducing Mr. Manback (Maubec in another part of the letter), from St. Domingo, who proposes to settle in West Florida with 14 servants, white and black. Has given him 200 or 300 acres of land, and intends to send some people on his (Haldimand's) own account. Is glad to see the good opinion formed of West Florida, which he has not lessened. The danger of exaggerated statements. 57

July 28, New York. Same to General Armstrong. Respecting settlement of the accounts of the second Battalion of the Royal Americans, of which Haldimand has been made Colonel in succession to Armstrong. 59

August 31, New York Same to his nephew (in French). Respecting the conduct of his (the nephew's) brother, Pierre, and the manner in which he is conducting Haldimand's affairs, &c. 60

1773. October New York. Haldimand to Sainte-Marie Racine, Commandant at Vincennes (in French). Sent by M. Maisonville, no answer having been received to previous letters respecting the census, or enumeration. How it is to be taken and the information to be embodied. Page 63

October 24, New York. Same to J. B. Huberdeau (in French). Has written to Captain Lord, Commandant on the Illinois, to examine and report on his affairs; when the necessary papers arrive, impartial justice will be rendered. 65

1774. September 14, New York. Same to Thomas Willing. Is disappointed at not being able to pay the promised visit. Have his grants in the Province been taken up? The disagreeable accounts from the rash and enthusiastic neighbours to the northward. This fine continent to be plunged into civil war by the rashness and imprudence of these people, preventing what moderation, equity and temper are more likely to obtain. 66

September 28, New York. Same to the same. The settlement of accounts, &c. The disturbed state of public affairs; little prospect of the present distracted state being soon changed. He (Willing) from his tone seems tainted with jealousy and even asperity against the mother country. In view of threatened non importation asks him to send another pipe of the good wine he spared him before. 68

1775. June 2, Same to the same. Cannot leave for England without thanks for many civilities, and the wish for happier times. Leaves private affairs in his hands. 70

July 2. New York. Same to Daniel Delancey. Thanks for his generous offices. On leaving for England leaves his money affairs in his (Delancey's) hands, &c. 71

No date. —— to Major Cane. Flying reports of the movements of troops; expresses sent from Roxbury; large bodies collecting from all quarters. Report by a gentleman from Weston of the march of the troops and the fury of the mob, who seemed about to attack the troops. The danger of an attack on the garrison, &c. 72

1777. October 9, Haldimand to General de Buda (in French). Instead of being off Labrador or Newfoundland, is only at Plymouth, owing to contrary winds. Little prospect of getting off. It is said they might as well try to get to the moon as to Quebec. However, they only wait a fair wind to try. If they fail he will return in bad humour. Friendly messages. 73

1778. January 5, Same to de Salga (in French). The state of affairs in Canada does not offer a very agreeable perspective, but he will do his duty and it would be the height of his wishes could he succeed, of which there is little appearance. 75

January 6, Baths of Iverdun. Neither signature nor address (in French). Taken up with apologies; gossip about the baths and their effects and a few remarks on American affairs; believes that Chatham is the only man to settle matters, but that there is no time to lose. 76

January 11, Baths of Iverdun. —— to M. Salga (in French). A familiar letter. 80

February 5, Baths of Iverdun. —— to M. de Salga (in French). A proposed tour. Is glad that Philadelphia is large enough to lodge Howe's whole army, instead of it being dispersed as was the case last winter. 82

June 25, Onboard the Frigate Montreal. Haldimand to Carleton (in French). Arrival at Bic after a long passage. Sends Capt. Foy off with despatches; awaits instructions. 84

July 7, Quebec. Same to Buda (in French). His arrival; things look better than he had anticipated; is overwhelmed with ceremony and business. 86

1778.
July 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Chamier (in French). With letter by the Count de St. Hilaire, who cannot be employed in military service here and returns to Europe to take service with Portugal. Page 87

July 30, Quebec. Same to Buda (in French). Introducing Carleton. Not to be repelled by his coldness; he is a perfect gentleman and one of the best officers in the King's service. He (Haldimand) does not enter into the mutual complaints of Carleton and Germaine. For himself he will do all in his power and it is the height of his wishes to recall these people to their duty and preserve the province, no easy task. Carleton will explain it, and that there is no time to lose. Has written Germaine; the necessity of His Lordship's immediate attention, otherwise the province will follow the fate of the others or be conquered by the rebels, and America lost. Hopes he may be a false prophet, and the King may count on his services so long as there are four drops of blood in his veins. Chief Justice Livius sent away; hopes that he will never return but not to mention this to Germaine who will be piqued. The kindness of Carleton. Will embark to-morrow, Lady Carleton having gone on board yesterday. 88

October 8, Sorel. Same to de Longueuil (in French). Respecting the claims of M. de Bonne. He can take no notice of promotions made by M. Bourgeau (Burgoyne) until a list is received from himself, when effect will be given to them. 91

October 24, Quebec. Same to Buda (in French). Trusts to hear of the reception of Carleton and of the accounts he gave of the province. The difficulty of being in a country filled with factions. The attempts of the concealed rebel agents to embarrass and hurt him; is anxious to be informed of the steps they take and the effects produced. His incessant labours to put the province in a state of defence; the effect of the shameful alliance between the French and Americans. The interest taken by Canadians in the arrival of a French fleet and its success; hopes to prevent them from committing follies. Has heard of the death of Lord Holderness. 92

November 20, Quebec. Same to the same (in French). Sending duplicates. Will be shut off from communication for six months. Does not believe that the rebels are in a position to attack, but in any case he has destroyed their supplies on Lake Champlain. 95

November 26, Quebec. Same to Richard Cumberland. Recommending Capt. Alison of the provincial sloop "Sorel" to his good offices. 96

1779.
January 4, Quebec. Same to Mad. du Foy (in French). Hopes to be able to be of service to her; his acknowledgment of her late husband's zeal. 97

January 21, Quebec. Same to Major Carleton. The vigilance necessary at his post from its importance. Scouts to be constantly out for intelligence. Indians may be allowed to go, but must proceed to no greater lengths than taking prisoners. They must be restrained within the bounds of humanity or not allowed to go. 98

February 1, Quebec. Same to de Lotbinière (in French). Cannot comply with his request; the right of *quint*, being the patrimony of the King, can be remitted to no one by his officers; doubts if the Treasury could do so. However he has plenty and the proclamation of 30th November should make his mind easy. Will seize every opportunity to be useful to him. 99

February 11, Quebec. Same to Chevalier Lorimer (Lorimier?) (in French). Before receiving his memorial has only waited an opportunity to be of service. Hopes his intention of leaving the service is not settled. The

1779. necessity for order and exactitude required that he should notify Capt. Fraser of the permission received from Major Carleton. Page 100

February 15, Quebec. Haldimand to Neveu Sevestre (in French). Thanks for the rolls of the militia of the district of Montreal. Deposition sent by Col. Creuzbourg of some of his Chasseurs, that the brothers Filiau are not so guilty as alleged. To release them with a reprimand, except one who is to be kept eight days longer and discharged with a warning. Has written to the officer at Verchères, who, he hopes, will conform to orders, respecting quarters. 101

February 15, Quebec. Same to Montgolfier, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal (in French). Had at first thought of having Mesplet arrested at once, but had listened to the solicitation from Montreal on his behalf. Till other measures could be taken, had expressly forbidden him to attack religion or the clergy, or to insert anything in his sheet which could shock good morals or foment discord. He (Montgolfier) is to watch the publications of this printer and to give notice if he leave the bounds prescribed for his conduct. Is persuaded that the Bishop has communicated respecting Father Wells, and the notice given to the Jesuit Fathers. Hopes that these gentlemen will, in future, give no reason for dissatisfaction with their conduct. 102

February 13, Quebec. Same to the Captains of Militia (in French). That Twiss has been ordered to select places for barracks; they are to assist him, &c. 83

February 18, Quebec. Same to Lotbinière, fils (in French). Cannot accede to his wishes, as he cannot enter into consideration of what has been done before his arrival in this country, especially at a time when the expenses are enormous. 104

March 1, Quebec. Same to de Buda (in French). Sending by way of Halifax. During their sequestration from the rest of mankind, the time is spent in enjoyment and dancing, hoping for good news in the first days of May. Besides they are easy respecting the rebels for this winter, as Lake Champlain is beginning to break up. The few resources of the place and the ignorance of the people have led him to form the idea of establishing a public library. Has convinced the Bishop and the Superior of the Seminary of the advantage which would result from it. A subscription list has been opened signed by them, several priests, almost all the English and some Canadian merchants, and not to cool the zeal of these gentlemen, he has charged the directors of the Library to prepare a catalogue of books, which is sent by this opportunity to Richard Cumberland, agent for the Province, with a credit of £500. 105

March 2, Quebec. Same to Richard Cumberland. The reason for establishing a public library, and the tendency it will have to promote a more perfect coalition of sentiment and union of interests between the new and old subjects. Asking him to purchase the books and assist the directors with his advice. &c. 107

March 2, Quebec. Same to Duncan McDougall, Highland Emigrants, Halifax. That his name was not on the list of officers sent by Maclean. Advising his return to New York, where there are greater chances of preferment. 109

March 4, Quebec. Same to Mr. St. Onge, Vicar at Three River (in French). Is charmed that he has found means to give him (St. Onge) pleasure and a little more ease. Shall be pleased to give evidence of his recognition of services, &c. 110

1779.
March 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Sevestre (in French). Has transmitted militia regulations, which he hopes will establish order. Does not see why the sergeant in charge of the establishment, if he be honest and a good subject, should not continue. Orders respecting corvées in favour of those who are absent on the King's service. 111

March 11, Quebec. Same to Rouville (in French). Is pleased that he has recalled St. Martin, with whose conduct at Bécancour and Three Rivers he is not satisfied; hopes he will be more circumspect in future. Desires to see him (Rouville) at Quebec as soon as possible. 112

March 15, Quebec. Same to Sevestre (in French). Approving of the answers made to the officers at Terrebonne, Mascouche and La Chenay. Rolls and other reports, &c., to be in future addressed to Mr. Baby, through whom answers respecting the Militia shall be returned. 113

March 18, Quebec. Same to Sills, Commissary. To issue provisions to Canadians squaring timber at Three Rivers, on the requisition of Mr. Gugy, of Machiche. 114

March 28, Quebec. Same to LeMoine, père (in French). Offering him a commission as Justice of the Peace. Is unable to comply with the request as to his son, who would do much better by continuing in business. 115

April 12, Quebec. Same to Mrs. Samuel MacKay. In consideration of her late husband's services, she has been granted a pension of £50 stg. a year. 116

April 19, Quebec. Same to Rouville (in French). That he can only approve of the liberation of La Jeunesse, since proofs of his guilt were wanting, but in the state of the province, with so many rebel prisoners escaping, which they could not do without assistance of friends without, means might have been used to detain him till further investigations had been made. 117

April —, Quebec. Same to Brehm. General instructions on his leaving for a survey of the posts from Lachine to Detroit. 118

May 6, Quebec. Same to Lieut. Abbott. Is obliged for the offer of services, but raising two or three hundred Canadians at present would be difficult. He is to proceed to Niagara to take command of the artillery there and to report to Lt. Col. Macbean. 120

May 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Countermanding the order to go to Niagara. 121

May 13, Quebec. Same to Rouville, E.W. Gray, Neveu Sevestre, Longueuil, James Stanley Goddard, Pierre Mezières, Pierre Foretier, Guy and John Corteau, Commissioners of the Peace at Montreal (in French). That means are to be taken to check the increase in the price of wheat caused by the scarcity in the midst of abundance. The bakers to be brought before them and warned that the price of bread must be in proportion to the price of flour. The bakers in Quebec have complied with the orders of the magistrate. If those in Montreal refuse their trade is to be stopped and their names transmitted to him. To ascertain the cause of the sudden rise in the price of wheat, who form the cabal and the names of those suspected to be the movers, so that means may be taken to ascertain the motives leading them to act in this manner. 122

May 20, Quebec. Same to St. Luc la Corne (in French). Thanks for his offers of service which he never doubted. Is obliged for the information respecting the canoes which went up the Grand River without a license. Hopes that Carleton and Campbell will be able to stop the sale of rum to the Indians. 124

May 24, Quebec. Same to Captain Shields. Cannot allow him to go to England at present. 125

1779.
May 29, Quebec. Haldimand to Lord North. Reporting the death of Samuel Mackay, Inspector or Ranger of the woods for the Province; asks the appointment for his nephew, Peter Haldimand. Page 126

May 29, Quebec. Same to Clinton (in French). (Secret.) Has no one among the staff under his orders whom he can trust in a separate command. Asks for capable officers to be sent. The commission of such officers as Colonel in the German Corps should be of a date previous to the 19th June, 1779, and that of Lieut. Colonel in the British troops previous to 26th August, 1769. Asks that the letter be burned; no copy has been sent to England. 127

May 30, Quebec. Same to de Budé (in French). Acknowledging letter; others of earlier dates not received. Asking for his influence to secure to Peter Haldimand (nephew) the post of Ranger of the woods, now vacant. 129

June 5, Quebec. Same to Portier (Porlier), St. Tour (St. Ours) (in French). Would have given him the mission applied for, had not a previous offer been made by Father Bereay (Berrey?). 131

June 7, Quebec. Same to Major Dunbar. A recommendation for the vacant office of Ranger has been already sent. 132

June 10, Quebec. Same to Portier (Porlier), curé St. Ours (in French). Has received through Col. St. Leger, the paper affixed to the church door, a bad place to display the standard of sedition and revolt. Thanks for sending it to the Colonel. Does not doubt he (Porlier) will impress on his parishoners their duty to their prince. 133

June 12, Quebec. Same to Captain Tyce. Ordering him to Niagara with despatches for Col. Bolton from whom he is to receive all orders. The despatches to be enclosed in lead, so as to be thrown into the water in case of meeting an enemy. 134

June 14, Quebec. Same to the Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal (in French). Is obliged for the trouble they have taken about the bakers. Feuilleteau is to be prevented forever from carrying on the trade, as he had refused to act for the public benefit and should be punished by the same public. Hopes that the price of wheat will soon lessen. A proclamation is to be issued which will open the eyes of monopolizers and the laws shall be put in full force against those who continue that infamous business. 135

June 17, Quebec. Same to Lt. Col. French. That he will not interfere with the matter referred to nor answer the letter of Captain Ross till he hears from him (French). 136

June 17, Quebec. Same to de Budé (?) (in French). The trouble caused by the death of Foy, his secretary. It will take time to put Mathews, who succeeds him, *au fait* to the work. Has been nearly a year in the Province, is surrounded with enemies, and little hope of assistance to be expected for the Province, since France has made an alliance with the rebels and is not ashamed to incite revolt by the motives most seductive to Frenchmen. Add Hamilton's unfortunate expedition to the Illinois undertaken without his orders; a second *tour de Burgoyne*, which has had the most vexatious consequences. There seems to be a fatality accompanying the enterprises. Had the two companies of the 14th which he left at the Illinois, when he commanded in New York, been left, they would have assured possession of the country and prevented subsequent consequences. Repeating the request about the vacant office for his nephew. Has given two vacant offices to Brehm and Holland as being best qualified; asks that their claims be urged. Asks that the character of a suitor for his niece's hand be ascertained. He might be attracted to this

1779. country where it is desirable to have subjects on whom the Government can rely. Page 137

June 18, Quebec. Haldimand to North. Has appointed Holland to be Muster Master General of the German troops, on the death of Foy. His qualifications; came with the Hessian General DePeyster (*sic*) owing to his knowledge of German and will be extremely useful. Asks that the appointment be confirmed. 141

July 4, Quebec. Same to Etienne Campion (in French). Is obliged to refuse his request. Has refused a similar request made by Todd and Gill. 143

August (?) Quebec. Same to Southouse. To alleviate his affliction, will certainly give him leave to go home by the October fleet. Will take the first opportunity to provide for his son, but he will have to give way to those who have been in the corps before his arrival. 144

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Not to purchase an ensigncy for his son, as he hoped to favour the young gentleman before he (Southouse) left for England. 145

September 12, Quebec. Same to General Armstrong. Ensign Armstrong, appointed by Amherst to the vacant lieutenancy by the death of Mr. Young, had been already promoted on the death of Lieut. Shourd. Proposes to give the vacant lieutenancy to Ensign Broc (*sic*). In that case, will appoint Andrew Armstrong to the ensigncy. 146

September 13, Quebec. Same to the Rt. Hon. Charles Jenkinson, on his assuming the office of Secretary at War. 147

September 13, Quebec. Same to General Oughton. Has written to Lord Amherst on the difficulties relative to the disposal of ensigncies in Canada. Encloses letter to Lord Amherst relative to Ensign Davis. Cannot refuse to allow Capt. Green to remain with him (Oughton) as his aide-de-camp. 147

September 13 Quebec. Same to Robert Hunter. Trusts that his endeavours may produce security to Canada and the commercial interests of Great Britain. A system of general defence may interfere with individual interests but British merchants will one day be convinced that every object of his Government has been the public security and their interest. Laments the great ravages among the fisheries, which he did his best to prevent, &c. 149

September 15, Quebec. Same to Germaine. As to the doubt whether the appointment of Holland as Deputy Commissary of Musters was in his power or in that of Burgoyne. 151

September 15, Quebec. Same to Burgoyne. Respecting Holland's appointment. 152

September 18, Quebec. Same to George Ross, agent, 60th Regiment. Respecting the accounts of his (Haldimand's) battalion. Will attend to his recommendation of Shaw & Fraser. 153

September 18, Quebec. Same to General Taylor. Will afford Capt. Scott advice and assistance with respect to the clothing of his (Taylor's) regiment. 154

September 18, Quebec. Same to Thomas de Grey, Jun. Will show Mr. J. Fraser every attention. 155

September 18, Quebec. Same to Lord Amherst (in French). Thanks for His Lordship's care in providing for the needs of the troops. Is sending off the bronze artillery from St. John's and Isle aux Noix; his satisfaction with Col. McBean. Despatches sent last autumn by two ships have been taken; trusts these will reach. Thanks for attention to his battalion; wants an adjutant; thinks the post might be given to a sergeant of recognized capacity. Respecting the pensions to the widows of Capt Equier (*sic*) and Capt. Monnin. Colonel Christie's desire to

1779 serve in Canada; he might be useful. The precarious state of affairs in Canada. Page 156

September 20, Quebec. Haldimand to Gray and Ogilvy. Order to pay Lieut. Rochat, of the 1-60th, a sum on his account. 159

October 11, Quebec. Same to Richard Huntly. Accepting his resignation as surgeon to the garrison of Montreal. 160

October 14, Quebec. Same to the Bishop of Quebec (in French). Valinière, curé of Ste. Anne du Sud, to be ordered to Quebec with all his baggage. He is to be informed that he must leave for Europe with the fleet sailing on 25th of the month. Stores for the passage to be provided; he is to restrain his ordinary vivacity, and take care of what he says and does before leaving. May leave an attorney, to be approved by the Government, to transact the business he leaves in the Province. The duty expected from the clergy to teach their flocks fidelity, zeal and respect towards their sovereign. 161

October 15, Quebec. Same to Major General Dalling. Introducing his nephew, Lieut. Haldimand, who, on account of his health, goes to Jamaica to join his regiment. Asks that he be appointed Quartermaster in room of Genevay, who remains with him (Haldimand). Hopes that Lord Amherst will consent to the exchange. 174

October 24, Quebec, Same to Major General Ogilvie. Had placed his son under the commanding engineer; he has met with an accident which is not mortal and he shall be cared for. 163

October 24, Quebec. Same to Robert Hunter. Warrant for the pay of Livius made out and sent to Monk who will no doubt forward it. The unsuitable time for framing new regulations for the Province. Soldiers more wanted than lawyers. When tranquillity is restored, he would rejoice to see every regulation introduced that wise lawyers could design. 164

October 24, Quebec. Same to Livius. Congratulations on the successful termination of his business in England. The warrant for his pay ordered. 166

October 24, Quebec. Same to Budé (in French.) Sends reply from M. Baby, one of the best subjects in the Province; he is uncle to Madame Rives, for whom he requests him (Budé) to render service. 167

November 1, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. Would be glad to indemnify Falconer for losses, but the admission of his claim would open a door for endless ones of the same nature; it must be deferred till a general indemnification takes place. 168

November 1, Quebec. Same to Major Hughes. To collect a body of Indians at Isle aux Noix to be sent on a scout. 169

November 3, Quebec. Same to the Officer commanding the troops on the St Laurence. Notice received of 17 transports with 2,000 troops having left New York for the Province. In view of the lateness of the season the troops to be landed and quartered in the lower parts of the Province; any belonging to regiments already in the Province to be collected and sent off to Quebec. The delay in bringing up the ships another reason for the landing of the troops. A naval officer and commissaries sent down to assist. 170

November 25, Quebec. Same to Major Harris on his late promotion. 172

December 29, Quebec. Same to Southouse respecting an ensigncy for his son. 173

1780.

January 6, Quebec. Same to Porlier, St Ours (in French.) Thanks for New Year's wishes. Places little reliance on the report by the Indians, and hopes that the moon will re-apppear many times before the rebels shall be in a position to appear on the frontiers. Will, however, be glad to know the name of the two Indians. 176

1780.
February 21, Quebec. No signature (secretary) to Mrs. F. Cooper (in French.) Enclosing a warrant for money advanced by her for the Canadian prisoners in the Colonies. Page 177

April 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Joseph Quince (in French). Far from opposing his plan of going to Quebec, wishes him much happiness in the choice. 178

April 27, Quebec. Same to Neveu Sevestre (in French). Requesting him to see that the Militia furnish every assistance to the Quarter Master General and his officers, with respect to provisions and stores now expected. No exemptions to be made unless those expressly signed by himself (Haldimand) or Cramahé. 179

May 10, Quebec. Same to Holland, Surveyor General. To examine the ground on which the Intendant's palace stood and that adjacent, the deeds and grants and by what tenure they are held, to ascertain what is legally the possessions of the Crown. The Town Major and Deputy Surveyor General to be associated with him. 180

June 13, Quebec. Same to the Bishop of Quebec (in French.) Returns petition from the inhabitants of Rivière Ouelle, whose style he disapproves. It is for the Bishop to decide on the spiritual part of the complaint against the curé. Has ordered the Captain of Militia to come immediately to render an account of his irregular and indecent conduct in warning the curé at the request of the inhabitants to leave the presbytery. He knows too well the good conduct of the clergy of Canada towards the Government to permit any insolence, and has too much confidence in the Bishop to allow any one to encroach on his rights and disobey his orders. 181

July 10, Quebec. Same to Neveu Sevestre (in French.) Hopes shortly to give evidence of satisfaction with his services. 182

July 12, Quebec. Same to Colonel Hutchison. Regrets to hear of his state of health, and that there have been no rewards for the fatigues by which it was caused. Respecting money transactions with Mr. Chamier. 183

July 12, Quebec. Same to Wallace (Hugh ?), New York. Respecting money matters in Cumberland County, and with Chamier. Approves of Delancey's refusing paper for money due in Maryland; hopes it will daily decrease in value, &c., &c. 185

August 14, Quebec. Same to Mrs. Martickle. Will endeavour to fall on some means to alleviate her situation, but it is difficult. 187

August 28, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. Respecting the appointment to succeed Mr. Jordan; as the office had been declared unnecessary, no new appointment could be made. He is to take over the business of the pay office at Montreal and environs from Mr. Jordan. 188

August 28, Quebec. Same to Southouse. Granting leave of absence. 190

September 4, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. To come to Quebec and transact certain business whilst Jordan is here. 191

September 14, Quebec. Same to Prevost (in French.) Congratulates him on his success in the South, but regrets to learn of his disappointment; urges him to go, and that his bad fortune will some day disappear. Regrets their distance; had a desire that they should be together; does not yet despair of this. May be able to give his son an ensigncy after the first are filled. His (Haldimand's) disappointment with his nephews. Is resolved to be at no more expense for them. Besides all that has been paid for Louis, he is in debt £700 sterling, which must be paid in addition; will send him back to Switzerland. His own money difficulties, and the pretexts of his agents, Messrs.

1780. Ross and Gray, for not meeting his bills. Complimentary messages follow. Page 192

September 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby. Has appointed Mr. Fraser Deputy Paymaster for Mr. Boon, at Montreal, in room of Mr. Jordan. 196

October 20, Quebec. Same to Burgoyne. Thanks for continuing Holland as Muster Master in room of Foy. The allowance to Mrs. Foy, &c. 197

October 20, Quebec. Same to Capt. Middleton. Certifying as to the faithful and punctual discharge by Lieut. Kelly of his trust as agent to the provision fleet. 198

October 22, Quebec. Same to General Armstrong. Respecting changes in his (Armstrong's) regiment. 199

October 24, Quebec. Same to Thomas de Grey. Cannot at present comply with Lord George Germaine's wishes respecting Capt. McKinnon. Hopes in a few months to give him a company, either in a Provincial corps or a corps of Rangers. In the meantime has allowed him half pay from the date of arrival. 200

October 24, Quebec. Same to J. C. Roberts. Acknowledging receipt of books for the Library. The French books not yet arrived. To prevent jealousy will not announce the English till the French come. Hopes Mr. Cumberland's voyage to Lisbon may have the desired effect. 201

October 25, Quebec. Same to Capt. Terrot. Has forwarded the letters to his son, now employed as an assistant engineer at Niagara. 202

October 25, Quebec. Same to Leonard Smelt, London. Will inquire more particularly about Simon Metcalfe. His career under Carleton; his principles suspected, &c. 203

October 25, Quebec. Same to the Duke of Montague (in French). That he will, as requested, be of service to Lieut. Cullen of the 53rd. 205

October 25, Quebec. Same to Rigby. Referring to the contents of former letters. 206

October 25, Quebec. Same to Knox. Has received Germaine's recommendation of Kehoe. Had offered to place him in the Church, which being declined, he was placed in the Commissariat, at five shillings a day. 207

October 25, Quebec. Same to the Duke of Montague. That he will make Lieut. Cullen an additional Aide-de-Camp. 208

October 25, Quebec. Same to Colonel Roy. Strongly recommending Lieut. Glennie for his abilities, but his contempt and disobedience to his superiors, whom he knows to be less learned than himself, will prevent him from shining in a military line. Asks for his (Roy's) efforts to place him where great application and great abilities are necessary but where subordination is not the first and most necessary qualification. 209

October 25, Quebec. Same to Burgoyne. Respecting the allowance to Holland as Deputy Muster Master General of Foreign troops. 211

October 25, Quebec. Same to Robert Hunter. The loss sustained by the merchants of London by the capture of so many vessels. His (Haldimand's) measures to protect the shipping; his opening of the Indian trade. New pilotage regulations between Quebec and Montreal. Hopes that exertions will be made to enable the next year's fleet to sail about the 25th of March, so as to arrive before the rebel privateers can come out. 213

October 25, Quebec. Same to General O'Hara, that he will attend to the recommendation in favour of Ensign Thompson. 215

October 25, Quebec. Same to George Ross. Has received clothing and personal accounts, on which he makes remarks and corrections. 216

1780.
October 25, Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. The character of Battersby (Knox's nephew). Asks that he be left at present; an early opportunity will be taken to give him a lieutenancy. Page 218

October 26, Quebec. Same to Holland. The money he charges against Government in 1770, was paid to Sir Thomas Mills, from whom it can be recovered. Should he refuse payment he (Haldimand) will take every step in his power to prevent an officer of Government being injured. 219

November 1, Quebec. Same to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop. Has detained the "Mercury" as every moment may bring news. 220

November 23, Quebec. Same to Lt. Cullen. Notifying him of his appointment as an additional aide-de-camp. 221

November 28, Quebec. Same to Mr. Robinson. Enclosing triplicate of a letter written last year to Lord North, to which no answer has been returned. 222

December 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the appointment of Louis Haldimand to the office of Surveyor of Woods. Death of Peter Haldimand in Nicaragua. 223

December 8, Quebec. Same to Holland. Rent to be allowed to the widow Bonfield for the shot yard, until the title be determined. 224

December 8, Quebec. Same to John Fraser. To assist Mr. Bellestre by advice, &c., in the duties of his office. 225

January 8, Quebec. Same to William Pollock. Letter sent by Sir John Johnson by way of Halifax. No year given. 226

Letters to Various Persons—1781-1791.

B. 67. B.M., 21,727.

1781.
January 11, Quebec. General Haldimand to Colonels of Militia of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec (in French). That Councillor Baby has been appointed Adjutant General of Militia. Page 1

February 5, Quebec. The same to M, de Rouville (in French). That his son may take the oaths of *foi et hommage* in his name for his fiefs. 2

February 5, Quebec. The same to John Fraser. Encloses reply to addresses from the inhabitants of Montreal. The resignations of militia officers in 1775 and 1776, excusable. 3

February 8, Quebec. The same to Madame la Véranderie (in French). Owing to her mother's age, &c., will dispense with her (Mad. la V.) coming to render *foi et hommage*, but some one must be authorised to do so in her name. 4

February 19, Quebec. The same to Judges of Common Pleas, Quebec and Montreal. To obtain returns of the number belonging to each parish who are now with the rebels, with details of their families, &c. 5

March 26, Quebec. The same to John Fraser. Acknowledging list of people absent with rebels, &c. 6

March 26, Quebec. The same to Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal. That they should assemble and decide on George Allsopp's application for license to buy wheat. 7

March 26, Quebec. The same to George Allsopp. That his application for license to buy wheat cannot be laid before the Council till the magistrates' decision is come to. 8

April 5, Quebec. The same to Judge Fraser. That he cannot appoint Mr. Farquharson Barrack Master at Oswegatchie, as orders are to lessen expenses. 9

1781.
May 28, Quebec. General Haldimand to Mr. Dixon, Halifax. Relative to proceedings connected with property in Nova Scotia. Page 10
May 29, Quebec. The same to Captain of Militia, Baie de St. Paul (in French). Pension to the widow of Joseph Potvin and the children, &c. 11
May 29, Quebec. The same to Madame Potvin (in French). That she has been awarded a pension. 12
July 8, Quebec. The same to Colonel Roy. Death of the Captain of the Quebec, merchantman. Remarks on European news. 13
July 8, Quebec. The same to General Murray. Burning of Colonel Caldwell's mill at Point Lévis. The fleets not yet arrived. European news looked for. 14
July 8, Quebec. The same to Lord G. G. (Lord George Germaine). Recommending either Col. Caldwell or Lt. Governor Hamilton to succeed Lt. Governor Cramahé in event of his not returning from Europe. 17
July 8, The same to Watson and Rashley. The violation of the law as to trade with the upper country requires the refusal of leave to Mr. Howard to trade there; will be as lenient as possible. 15 and 20.
July 8, Québec. The same to Lord North. Informing him of the death of his nephew (Peter) and asking for protection to a younger nephew. 19
July 15, Quebec. The same to James Tod. Granting permission to erect a wharf opposite his house. 22
August 6, Quebec. The same to John Fraser. To examine into the petition of the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Laurent (St. Lawrence Ward) Montreal, &c. 23
August 20, Quebec. The same to Major Harris. That he will be transferred from the 84th to an old corps when the good of the service will permit. 24
August 23, Quebec. The same to John Fraser and H. Rouville. Appointments of notaries. The steps to be taken for the security of the papers of deceased or superseded notaries. 25
September 7, Quebec, The same to Captain Aubrey. That his application for leave of absence cannot be granted at present, &c. 26
September 20, Quebec. The same to Dr. Mabane. Special hospital at Quebec discontinued, and his appointment as physician withdrawn. 28
September 30, Quebec. The same to General Robertson (in French). Personal matters. 29
September 30, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts. Demand for horses. Death of Captain Hutchison. (See B 66, p. 183). 31
October 20, Quebec. The same to Lord Barrington (in French). That he cannot at present grant Captain Scott leave of absence. 33
October 20, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne (in French). That he will do what he can for Capt. Green. 33
October 20, Quebec. The same to Lord Percy (in French). Respecting the case of Mr. Blacket. Mr. George Davison's claim. 34
October 20, Quebec. The same to J. Montrose. Acknowledging letter by General Clarke. 35
October 20, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. That he will keep Captain Green in mind. 36
October 20, Quebec. The same to Robert Hunter. The safe arrival of the convoy. Land communication with Nova Scotia. Will assist towards sending an armed vessel with despatches for Halifax. 37
October 20, Quebec. The same to Lord Dartmouth (in French). Acknowledging letter recommending Captain Green. 44
October 22, Quebec. The same to Mrs. Hughes. Cannot allow of the sale of the commission of the late Major Hughes. 38
October 23, Quebec. The same to Lord Percy. Recommending Mr. Blacket for promotion. The letter of recommendation for Mr. Davison received. 39

1781.
October 23, Quebec. General Haldimand to General Melville. Acknowledging letter of recommendation in favour of Mr. Cracque. Page 40
October 23, Quebec. The same to Lord Adam Gordon. Will pay attention to Mr. Cracque. He will shortly be employed in the commissariat. 41
October 24, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Major Dunbar. That he cannot receive leave of absence.
October 25, (London). William Pollock to Gen. Haldimand. Asking if he cannot draw part of his pay at home. 43
November 14, Quebec. General Haldimand to General Robertson (in French). The critical position of General Cornwallis. The means of communication by way of Halifax. The state of feeling in Vermont and among the Indians, &c. The advantage of gaining the Vermonters. 45
December 1, Quebec. The same to Lord North. The death of his nephew Peter Haldimand, and asks that his brother, Louis, he appointed Surveyor of woods in his room. 47
1782.
January 21, Quebec. The same to Judge Rouville (in French). Is not authorised to grant his application for remission of seigniorial dues. 48
March 1, Quebec. The same to Mr. de Lotbinière (in French). Cannot grant delay entirely in the payment of the *droits de quint*, but there may be delay till the accounts are made up in May. 49
March 21, Quebec. The same to Major Campbell. That no determination as to Light Infantry corps is yet arrived at; thanks for his offer of service. 50
March 29, Montreal. The same to ——Servier. That on his return he will attend to questions affecting trade. 51
April 1, Montreal. The same to General Clarke. Acknowledging receipt of returns of Court of Inquiry as to those favouring desertion, &c.; will give directions as to stopping that proceeding. 52
April 8, Montreal. The same to the same. Sending reports of successes arrived from New York, but still unconfirmed. 53
April 12, Montreal. The same to the same. Approving of assistance given to Captain Twiss in forwarding public works. 54
April 20, Montreal. The same to Colonel Dundas. Relative to transport for his baggage on joining the 8th Regiment. 55
April 22, Montreal. The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). That there is no intention of seizing the wood cut on the seigniory of Vaudreuil. The order has reference to wood cut on the King's land. 56
May 9, Montreal. The same to General Clarke. Men to be sent for works at Quebec. 57
May 12, Montreal. The same to the same. Prisoners for exchange to be sent to Laprairie. 58
May 27, Montreal. The same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. 59
May 27, Montreal. The same to General Robertson. That he shall be glad to hear from him on public affairs. 60
May 27, Montreal. The same to Adam Mabane. That he will pardon the Chevaliers, tried at the last session and send them on board a King's ship. 61
May 30, Montreal. The same to General Clarke. Has received returns of the troops. 62
June 22, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts and remittances. Is anxious for public news. Concerning his house at Pensacola. 63
July 1, Quebec. The same to Colonel Caldwell. Has been unable to examine into the complaint against the Captain of Militia at St. Nicholas. He (Caldwell) may, if he desires, resign his commission as Justice of the Peace. 65
July 4, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Despatches from Lord Shelburne received. 66

1782.
July 16, Quebec. Haldimand to Lord Percy (in French). Recommending Mr. George Davison, for the office of Councillor. Page 67

July 17, Quebec. The same to Watson and Rashleigh. That Mr. Howard has been favourably treated and has received a pass. 68

July 17, Quebec. The same to Messrs. Cox, Muir & Co. Relative to the death of Ensign Drummond. 69

July 17, Quebec. The same to T. Townshend. Congratulating him on his appointment. Will appoint Lt. Colonel Hope, to be Q.M.G. 70

July 17, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Will grant the additional allowance asked for. Will continue to draw his pay at home. Leave of absence received. 71

July 17, Quebec. The same to Admiral Hughes. Congratulating him on his promotion, &c. 72

July 17, Quebec. The same to Major Sumner. Leave of absence. 74

July 17, Quebec. The same to the Duke of Montague. Promotion of Captain Cutter and Lt. Colonel Dundas. 75

July 17, Quebec. The same to B. Watson. Will attend to his recommendation of Mr. Winslow. 76

July 28, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting his accounts. 77

July 29, Quebec. The same to B. Frobisher. That rum is not wanted just now. His offer sent to the Commissary General. 80

July 29, Quebec. The same to Sir Guy Carleton. That he has received letter from Lord Shelburne of the designs of the French, and that he (Carleton) is to come to Quebec with troops to defend the country. He cannot serve under a junior and, therefore, will leave for Europe. 78
Duplicate in French. 81

August 17, Quebec. The same to Lord Shelburne. The arrangements for the Military and civil services in anticipation of the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton and his (Haldimand's) departure. 83

August 26, Quebec. The same to M. Mongolfier, Grand Vicar (in French). The expected arrival of four priests, no arrangement can be made till they arrive. 85

August 26, Quebec. The same to M. Hubert, priest at Detroit (in French). Glad of his arrival, will send Mr. Payne and servant to assist him in his ministry. 86

September 12, Quebec. The same to the Chief Justice. Respiting a murderer on the ground of insanity. 87

No date, (Oct. 1782?) The same to —— (apparently to General Robertson) (in French). Sends letter by a Brunswick officer, and expects news by his return, as it is not known whether New York is still held or not. The unlikelihood of peace for reasons given. 88

October 8, Quebec. The same to Mrs. Pilot. That he has given her husband leave to retire, &c. 89

October 10, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Money matters. Has hopes that the arrival of the fleet will bring about a change, and save the loyalists from suffering. The loss of his horse. 91

October 11, Quebec. The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). A commission appointed to investigate into seigniorial titles, &c. 90

October 17, Quebec. The same to Major Harris. Cannot grant leave of absence. 92

October 18, Quebec. The same to M. Gillet de Grantmont, Burgundy (in French). Acknowledges receipt of papers, He must send a power of attorney from himself and father-in-law to get the information he wants regarding his wife's claims. 93

October 25, Quebec. The same to Robert Adair. Respecting the General Hospital and Garrison Hospital at Quebec. 94

1782.
October 26, Quebec. Haldimand to T. Townshend. That from the continuance of hostilities he will remain till spring, but desires then to leave for Europe. Page 95

October 28, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. That Major Aubrey goes to Europe by the fall fleet. Promotion of Captain Green. 96

October 28, Quebec. The same to George Ross. Will give effect, if possible, to his recommendation of Mr. Fraser. 97

October 28, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Thanks for letters and attention to his affairs. 98

October 28, Quebec. The same to Sir William Howe. That he will not return Lieutenant Gore as being absent without leave. 99

October —, Quebec. The same to M. de Lotbinière (in French). That after the fleet sails, a commission respecting the seigniories will be issued. 100

November 10, Quebec. The same to T. Townshend. Stating that Sir Guy Carleton had informed him he was not coming to Canada this year, perhaps not at all. His (Haldimand's) mortification at Lord Shelburne's appearing to expect he would serve under a junior officer after his long service. Asks that he may be allowed to leave. 101

November 13, Quebec. The same to Mr. Watts, London. With messages of remembrance, &c. 103

November 18, Quebec. The same to Captain Mure. That he cannot be appointed Brigade Major. 104

December 7, Quebec. The same to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Asking him and the Council to take Mr. Gugy's petition into consideration and report thereon. 105

December 9, Quebec. The same to John Coffin. Notifying his appointment as Inspector of Police. 106

December 10, Quebec. The same to M. Renaud. That he is appointed Grand Voyer. 107

December 18, Quebec. The same to Samuel Holland. His records of surveys, &c., to be sent to the Bishop's Palace for safe keeping. To attend at his office for public business two days a week. 108

1783.
January 6, Quebec. The same to Mr. Watts, London. Is pleased that a commission to investigate the losses of the loyalists has been appointed by Parliament. Trusts the time may be extended for sending in claims. 109

January 6, Quebec. The same to Captain Abbott. That he will appoint a Commissioner of the Peace to assist him at St. John's. 111

February 1, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel French. Pillage of Quartermaster General's stores to be investigated. 112

February 5, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Powell. Ordering him to assemble the Board to examine the accounts of the Public Departments. 113

March 17, Quebec. The same to Edward Southouse. Cannot give his son an ensigncy over the heads of others. 115

March 29, Quebec. The same to Captain Vallée. Censuring his conduct in secretly carrying off Mr. McDonnell, accused of defrauding his creditors. 114

May 15, Quebec. The same to Edward Southouse. Further respecting application for an ensigncy to his son. 116

June 9, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Officers with leave of absence not to sail till despatches arrive. 117

June 16, Quebec. The same to the same. Personal explanations as to the view taken of the conduct of Captain Tisdale, and the course he (Haldimand) takes in the discharge of public duty towards his second in command. 118

June 19, Quebec. The same to Messrs. Frobisher, Finlay and Dobson, asking their co-operation in an examination respecting Indian goods. 120

1783.
June 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Mr. Dixon. Respecting the steps necessary to be taken to prevent the loss of the estate of Shipody owing to non-fulfilment of terms of settlement. Page 121

June 24, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the estate of Shipody, N. S. (See pp. 121, 122.) 123

June 24, Quebec. The same to Harley and Drummond. Will give every assistance to Mr. Gordon to save them from the losses which may be caused by the conduct of Mr. Cochrane. 125

June 27, Quebec. The same to Sir Charles Gould. Thanks for his suggestions as to Courts Martial. 126

June 27, Quebec. The same to George Ross. Will serve Mr. Fraser, if he has the opportunity. 127

June 28, Quebec. The same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will serve Messrs. Harley and Drummond as far as he can. His disagreable position. The unsatisfactory state of the country, of the loyalists and of the Indians. 128

July 7, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the Shipody estate. 129

July 7, Quebec. The same to T. Willing. Renewing his acquaintance; asks him to look after his property in Pennsylvania. 131

July 10, Quebec. The same to George Duprè (in French). Appointing him substitute to Mr. Bellistra (Bellestre?) as Grand Voyer for the district of Montreal. 133

July 24, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Asking if the marriage of Miss Becher to Captain Paulus meets his approval. 134

August 4, Quebec. The same to Lord Keppel. Recommending Captain Inglis of the Pandora. 135

August 4, Quebec. The same to John Marsh. Arrival of victualling transports. 136

August 4, Quebec. The same to George Cherry. Arrival of victuallers. 137

August 4, Quebec. The same to Lieutenant Leaver. Asking him to take charge of a French priest and land him in Europe. 138

August 4, Quebec. The same to Lieutenant Houghton. To attend to the French priest sent out of the country. (See p. 138.) 139

August 4, Quebec. The same to Charles Middleton. Recommending Lieutenant Leaver. 140

September 10, Quebec. The same to Captain Colin Campbell. That he cannot allow him to purchase his majority over the heads of senior captains. 141

October 6, Quebec. The same to Adhemar and Delisle (in French). Does not approve of their arrogating to themselves the title of deputies of the Province, nor the steps they have taken to advocate the claims of the people, which are neither legal nor suitable. 142

October 7, Quebec. Robert Mathews to Captain Burnet. Memorandum respecting land in Nova Scotia called Shipody, of which General Haldimand is a joint proprietor. 143

October 11, Quebec. General Haldimand to Captain Scott. That Captain Mathews is to be allowed to purchase the majority of the 53rd. 145
Similar letter dated 13th. 148

October 13, Quebec. The same to Francis Cugnet. Respecting lands at Coteau du Lac, to be retained for the King's service. 146

October 20, Quebec. The same to Captain Abbott. Ordering him to embark with a detachment of Royal Artillery for Dominica, or, if that island is not restored on his arrival there, to go to Barbadoes. 149

October 20, Quebec. The same to General Mathews. That he regrets not being able to serve Colonel Ritzmas. 150

October 25, Quebec. The same to Cox, Muir & Cox. Respecting the death of Mr. Ogilvie in a drunken quarrel. 151

1783.
November 2, Quebec. Haldimand to Robert Hunter. Has received the provisional treaty. The petitions from Merchants in Canada can be productive of no good, when steps are being taken to secure their property in the upper posts. The interests of the London merchants safer in Canada than in the other colonies. Page 152

November 8, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Cannot assent to his claims for allowances without the royal authority. 154

November 8, Quebec. The same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will try to maintain good order. If the Americans treat the Indians properly there will be peace, otherwise there will be a cruel war. 156

November 17, Quebec. The same to General Powell. Reduction in the staff of the army ordered. 157

November 17, Quebec. The same to General Clarke. Reduction of the staff of the army ordered. He may return to Europe. 158

November 19, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Definitive treaty of peace he hopes is more favourable than the preliminary, &c. 159

November 20, Quebec. The same to Count Mittgenstein (in French). That owing to the reduction he cannot employ him. 160

November 20, Quebec. The same to Colonel North. Will render service to Ensign St. Germain when in his power. 161

November 26, Quebec. The same to Colonel Small. Acknowledging letters. The mission of Captain Munro was to look after lands on the St. John River, and on his way to examine the Temiscouata road, &c. The work required for the settlement of the loyalists. Concerning his lands at Shipody. 162

November 26, Quebec. The same to Sir Charles Douglas. Congratulating him on his appointment to command the fleet on the station and inviting him to visit Quebec, &c. 164

December 4, Quebec. The same to the Commissioners of the Peace, Montreal. Cannot incur the expense of appointing an Inspector of Police. 166

1784.
January 5, Quebec. The same to M. Mongolfier, Grand Vicar (in French). That he is renewing his efforts to get priests to assist him (M. Mongolfier) in his ministry. 167

January 8, Quebec. The same to Hugh Wallace. Trusts that his voyage to England will be attended with some advantage and that he, with other loyalists, will receive compensation. The unpromising prospects for Shipody. Respecting accounts. No word yet of the evacuation of New York. 168

May 17, Quebec. The same to Sir John Johnson. Appointing him to the charge of distributing lands to the loyalists, &c. 170

May 18, Quebec. The same to Sir John Johnson and Major Holland. Instructions as to settling the loyalists, &c. 171

July 1, Quebec. The same to Robert Hughes (Hunter ?). Gratified that his endeavours for the interests of the merchants, &c., have been well received. The ship "London" been ordered to Halifax, &c. 174

July 1, Quebec. The same to Capt. Twiss. Regrets the disappointment of his (Twiss') hopes; shall still exert himself for his benefit. His accounts to be closed. He (Haldimand) will take advantage of his leave of absence but not till matters concerning the loyalists are settled. Has built a room over the guard house. 175

July 1, Quebec. Tha same to Lord Amherst (in French). Will leave shortly. The effect of DuCalvet's attack may be strengthened by this step, as it may appear he left in consequence. Is proposing to publish the correspondence, &c. 178

July 2, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Concerning DuCalvet's pamphlet. Has sent papers in justification to be published. 177

1784.
August 1, Quebec. Haldimand to General Tryon. Recommending officers for promotion. Page 180
August 1, Quebec. The same to the same. Congratulating him on his appointment. Respecting the absence of the two field officers of the regiment. 181
August 1, Quebec. The same to Capt. Twiss. The requisitions for timber, &c., for Gibraltar, cannot be complied with for want of shipping, and the low rate of freight offered. Accounts and vouchers of the Engineer Department to be sent home. 185
August 15, Quebec. The same to Sir Charles Douglas. Regrets that he is not to see him. Will write fully by Captain Stone; asks that he may have a passage by the "Atalanta," if he leaves at a suitable time. 183
August 27, Quebec. The same to the same. The new settlements will delay his sailing. Leaves the arrangement of vessels to Sir Charles. 184
September 1, Quebec. The same to General Tryon. Accounts of his regiment sent home. Recommendations of officers. Reported that Major Holland is to be deprived of his office of Surveyor General. 186
September 1, Quebec. The same to General Rainsford. Will do what he can for the 44th. Is pleased at the return of officers to their duty. 188
September 1, Quebec. The same to General Melville. Will do honour to his recommendation of Ensign Forbes. 188
September 1, Quebec. The same to W. Pollock. Acknowledging letters, &c. 189
September 1, Quebec. The same to General Houston. Acknowledging letters of introduction. 189
September 1, Quebec. The same to C. F. Greville. Acknowledging letters of introduction. 190
September 13, Quebec. The same to Dr. Mabane (in French). That the Seminary, which cannot have priests from the Seminary of Paris, will have the choice of four priests; any priests who are not satisfied may return to France. The east wind will soon clear the river of the vessels, but he depends more on news by New York than by these. Expected arrival of Mr. Wallace. 191
October 6, Quebec. The same to Lord Amherst (in French). The delays he has met with in leaving. Will sail in the "Atalanta" about the end of the month. The attacks of DuCalvet the work of a faction of which he is the dirty organ. 193
November 5, The same to M. Brienne (in French). An enumeration of the population taken up to last September. He is renewing the old practice that the curés shall send a list of the baptisms, marriages and deaths to the Provincial Secretary. 194
1785.
March 24, London. The same to Evan Nepean, Secretary of the Treasury. Respecting the grants of land in the Bay of Chaleurs to Messrs. Shoolbred and Fiot. The danger of doing prejudice to the settlements of loyalists there if the claims of these two are granted without full investigation. 195
May 10, London. The same to Sir George Yonge. Respecting the allowances to commandants of posts after the evacuation of those now held in the upper country. The formation of Cataraqui as a post in lieu of Oswego; Cataraqui and Carleton Island to be thrown together and Major Ross appointed. Respecting claims from Fort Erie and other posts. 198
1786.
May 20, London. The same to H. Chandler. Respecting the care taken by him of his (Haldimand's) furniture and affairs. Major Mathews sailing for Quebec. 201
May 20, London. The same to Dr. Mabane (in French). Major Mathews gone to Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to go out with full powers. Has stated to him his (Mabane's) services, &c. 202
October 4, London. The same to Philip Livingston. Respecting the rent of his house at Pensacola, &c. 205

1787, January 27, London. Haldimand to D. Delancey. That he cannot accept his offer to be one of his esquires at the installation, that situation having been long promised. Page 204

March 28, London. The same to George Hardinge. That he will recommend him for Counsel in Quebec cases should opportunity offer and in the meantime retains him as Counsel in all law proceedings of his own (Haldimand's) from Canada. 206

April 27, London. Philip Dean to General Haldimand. Inquiring as to the authority for paying a bill drawn by Lt. Governor Abbott. 208

May — London. Haldimand to P. Dean. That the bill for £289 10s. paid on account of Lt. Governor Abbott, was for the public service and paid on judgment being obtained. 207

September 22, London. The same to Lieutenant George Young (in French). Concerning the raising of recruits in Germany. Suggests that the Province of Holland might agree to let troops engage in the King's service. 209

December 5, London. The same to Major Prevost (in French). Colonel Wood's name to be added to his in the power of attorney to manage his (Haldimand's) lands, &c. 210

1789. June 30, London. The same to Lord Dorchester, (in French). Recommending his nephew, Lieutenant Devos. 211

June 30 London. The same to Lt. Colonel Harris. Leaves to him the arrangements of the battalion at Niagara. Recommends his (Haldimand's) nephew, Lieutenant Devos. 212

1790. March 1, London, The same to Lieutenant Devos (in French). Complains of his expenses in spite of his solemn promises. Will, however, pay the bills he has drawn. 213

1791. February 3, London. The same, no address (probably Captain Freeman) (in French). The extravagance of Lieutenant Devos, &c. 215

June 5, London. The same to Captain Genevay (in French). Thanks for his attention to Lieutenant Devos. If he does not improve will allow him to vegetate as a subaltern. 214

Letters from Various Persons, 1757-1768.

Volume I.

B. 68. **B.M. 21,728.**

1757. November 23, New York. Major Cunningham to Colonel Haldimand. Congratulations on his appointment to the 2nd battalion. The dismissal of a person recommended to Lord Loudon. Page 1

1758. February 11, New York. Colonel Young to the same (partly English and French). His wound still continues to trouble him, &c. 2

March 6, New York, The same to the same. Recall of Lord Loudon and appointment of Abercromby to the command in chief in North America; other regimental changes. 3

March 25, New York. The same to the same. Resigns the Paymastership of the troops; asks that Lieutenant John Browne be recommended for the post. 4

April 23, New York. Lieutenant Browne to the same. Respecting bills to be drawn for settlement of accounts. 5

April 23. Colonel Young to the same (in French). Respecting the difficulty of obtaining bills of exchange (see p. 5.) 6

April 30. Captain Browne to the same. Settlement of regimental accounts, &c. 7

1758. May 21, Halifax. R. Ross to Haldimand. Arrival of the fleets and troops. Louisbourg looked upon as gained; wishes him a successful campaign. Recommends a young man whose faults are all of the genteel kind. Page 8

June 8, Fort Edward. Lord Howe to the same. Captain Burbank's return after a fruitless expedition. Work doing on the Saratoga road. 10

October 7, Lake George, J. Appy to the same (in French). Nothing serious expected from the North. Threatening news from the West and reinforcements ordered. Return of General Amherst. Desires the return of Haldimand and to hear from him, &c. 11

October 21, Lake George, The same to the same (in French). No news yet from the south. Asks him to get a saddle which was left behind. 13

October 24, Lake George. The same to the same. Saddle not arrived. Carpenter sent as asked for, &c. 14

October 27, Fort Edward. Brigade Major Spittel to the same. All the waggon horses sent to Half-way Brook; they are almost worn out and no forage. Bad roads. 15

November 1, Albany. J. Appy to the same (in French). Offers his services. Action at Loyal Harmon; slight loss of the enemy; 58 killed and wounded of the Royal troops. The proposed attack on the fort prevented by the rain and bad roads. Provisions for Fort Edward. 16

November 7, Albany. The same to the same (in French). Sending papers with account of battle with the Russians. Nothing new from Forbes. Progress of the Fort at Oneida. Delay in arrival of Amherst. Despatches from the Ministry sent straight to Halifax. No word of peace; draughts of troops sent out. Thanks of the King to be published to the troops for the attack on Carillon. 19

November 23, New York. The same to the same. He may come to New York. The rear guard of Forbes' army marched from Loyal Harmon to Fort Du Quesne. 22

1759. March 10, Albany. Colonel Bradstreet to the same. Has received return of ration money due the 4th Battalion, which cannot be paid for want of money, &c. 24

March 26, New York. J. Appy to the same (in French). Busy getting replies as to the contingents from the Provinces for the campaign; list of those known. The troops to attack Quebec under Wolfe. Monckton gone to Louisbourg to accompany him; Stanwix to Philadelphia; Forbes dead, &c. Reports of successes in the West Indies and capture of the French fleet. Gossip. Congratulates him on his efforts at Carillon, &c. 25

June 30, Oswego. Brigadier Prideaux to the same. That he (Haldimand) is to build a fort at Oswego. 30

July 14, Niagara. Captain Rutherford to the same. Congratulations on his victory. The attack on Niagara delayed by the incapacity of the Engineers; the progress of the siege. The number of casualties, &c. 34

July 15, Niagara. Captain Maclean to the same (in French). Congratulations on his victory at Oswego. The inefficiency of the works at Niagara; the enemy go in and out of the fort at pleasure. The engineer wounded; the attack on the trenches, &c. 36

July 18, Niagara. Brigadier Prideaux to the same. Hopes to be in possession of Niagara in a few days. The strength of the fort. His batteries will be ready to play next day. The voracity of the Indians. 32

July 21, Niagara. Captain Maclean to the same. Death of the General (Prideaux) and Colonel Johnstone. Deplorable condition of the troops if Haldimand does not come, Sir W. Johnson in command. The inefficiency of the Engineers. The absolute necessity of Haldimand's coming. 38

1759.
July 26, Niagara. Brigade Major Hervey to Haldimand. Escort with French prisoners to be sent to Albany. Colonel Massey to remain at Oswego. Page 39

July 29 Oswego. Colonel LeRoux to the same. Has received orders to send escorts. Remonstrates against the additional fatigue duty thrown on his men. Capt. Torrington to assist in fitting out the ship at Niagara. 40

July 29, Oswego. Major Munster to the same (in French). Fresh provisions sent off. Arrangements for escorting the prisoners. Regrets that the stroke of fortune of taking Niagara should have fallen on Johnson who so little deserves it, instead of on Haldimand. 42

July — Oswego. The same to the same (in French). Arrival of despatch to countermand his (Haldimand's) going. Has sent it after him. 44

August 1, Oswego. The same to the same (in French). The taking of Niagara a stroke of good fortune. Has a strong desire to see it and asks leave for this purpose. Good treatment of the French prisoners. The arrangements for sending them forward. The anarchy at Oswego, nobody knowing who commands. The 46th in disorder. 45

No date. The same to the same (in French). The General's compliments on the victories. Crown Point taken. Indians to be collected to act with the troops, &c. 48

1760.
January 21, War office. Lord Barrington to the same. Returns of officers in his regiment who have purchased, &c. 50

February 9, London. James Meyrick to the same. To send certain returns. 49

February 20, Albany. Commissary Leake to the same. Has sent for garden seeds for Hudson and the Mohawk. Everything sent that could be procured for the health of the troops. 51

1762.
February 25, War office. C. Townshend to the same. Informing him of his promotion to be colonel by brevet. 53

March 17, Paris. Abbe de l'Isle Dieu to Grand Vicar Perrault (in French). Trusts that his packets have been delivered. The lively interest he feels and the esteem he has for those priests who remained with their flocks. The proposals for their relief made to the Duc de Choiseul. They may draw for money to relieve their necessities. Urges them not to come to France. 54

June 9, Quebec. Thomas Mills to Colonel Haldimand. Asks help for the owners of a vessel wrecked at Champlain, to enable them to save their goods, &c. Mr. Haldimand surveying and intends coming to Three Rivers. 57

June 18, John Brown to the same. Sending some articles, watch, &c. 58

June 23, Montreal. Frederick Haldimand to the same (in French). That he is trying to get all the information possible as to the questions entrusted to him. 59

July 3, Quebec. Richard Maitland, D.A.G., to the same. That Captain McDonnel has been ordered to remain with his company at Three Rivers. 61

July 5, Quebec. Thomas Mills to the same. Sending papers. Death of Madame Lanaudière. Asks him to send his nephew to Quebec. 62

July 14, Quebec. Same to the same. Acknowledges letter, stating that his (Haldimand's) nephew could not get the information he was sent for. Sending tools. Intends to sail for Europe. 63

July 20, Beaumont. L. S. Gounon, Jesuit, to the same (in French). Has read the letter to the Indians. The good order produced by giving four of them a slight lesson. 65

July 24, Quebec. Thomas Mills to the same. Arrival of Brown; hopes to see Frederick (Haldimand). Leaves for England and offers his services. Arrival of the Cork fleet. 66

1762. August 5, Quebec. Ensign Bruyère to Haldimand (in French). Sending on despatches. All quiet. The precautions as to mounting guns on the Lower Town batteries lead the Canadians to believe the Spanish fleet is at hand. The exaggerated reports. Page 67

September 21, Quebec. Amiod to the same (in French). Introducing his builder who goes to Maska (Yamaska) to build a vessel of about 100 tons. 69

September 23, Quebec. Father Emmanuel Crespel to the same, (in French). Sends, as Commissioner of the Recollets, Father Isidore, to Montreal, and Father Bernadin, to Three Rivers. 70

September 29, Three Rivers. LaRose to the same. List of Indian goods delivered to Sergeant Major Stein for Colonel Haldimand. 71

November 19, Quebec. De Glapion, Superintendent of the Jesuits, to the same (in French). Arrival of Father Roubaud, without leave. Had invited him to come for his health, but on the supposition of his obtaining leave, which not being granted he had sent coats, linen, &c., to him. Intercedes for his pardon. 72

(1763?) February 12, Three Rivers. Ensign Bruyère to the same. Fire at Three Rivers. 74

1763. May 31, The same to the same (in French). That he has settled certain claims. 76

March 12, Quebec. Thomas Dunn to the same. That draughts for the expenses of Government, at Three Rivers, will be honoured. 77

1765. May 21, Montreal. Robert Bayard to the same. Great fire at Montreal. The three companies of the battalion for Crown Point ordered to La Prairie. 78

July 5, Quebec. Gilbert Barkly to the same. Demanding a settlement for goods seized and sold. 79

August 10, Quebec. The same to the same. Is taking steps to recover payment of goods seized and sold. 80

November 18, Machiche. C. Gugy to the same (in French). Respecting the lands at Pabos and Machiche. The resources of Pabos in spite of the ruin of the fisheries. Concerning Haldimand's nephew. His (Gugy's) own pleasant situation. The disputes between Murray and Burton, with details. Reports as to Haldimand's absence in England. Claims on the St. Maurice Forges and disputes concerning them. The proposed departure of Major General Burton. Gugy's opinion of the Irish and Scotch. His desire to obtain land in New York. Captain Morris' company to winter at Montreal, to thwart Governor Murray. Movements of friends. 81

November 29. Sergeant Grant to the same. Statement of Gilbert Barkley's case and opinion of Council thereon. 89

1766. February 10, Halifax. M. Francklin to the same. Concerning the Shipody and other properties in Nova Scotia. Urges him to bring the claims of the Province for settlement before the people of Britain and the Government: 91

February 16, Quebec. Lieutenant McCulloch to the same. Sends in his resignation, as he intends to farm. Congratulations on Haldimand's appointment to command the Northern District. General Burton leaves Montreal. Prospect of prosperity for the Province. 95

April 8, Halifax. J. J. W. Desbarres to the same (in French). Respecting the land at Shipody. Congratulations on his appointment as Commander of the troops at Quebec. Efforts to settle the Pabos lands. Priests to be got for the Acadians. Survey of Sable Island. Movements of friends. 98

April 28, Quebec. Lieutenant McCulloch to the same. Concerning his resignation. 100

1766.
May 22, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Hutchins to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending balance he owes to the estate of Brigadier Bouquet. Page 101
June 9, Boston. Benjamin Faneuil to Adam Hoops. Sending invoice of cattle shipped to Shipody, &c. 102
August 21, Halifax. J. J. W. Desbarres to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). M. Terroux, after settling his affairs in Quebec, will sit down on his lands in Cumberland. Best and Bunbridge have given up the Shipody lands. Complaints of settlers on these lands arranged for the time. The conduct of Acadians from St. John's Island, &c. 103
August 28, Halifax. The same to the same (in French). Summarizing contents of his last letter. Death of Admiral Darrell. Mr. Francklin proclaimed Governor. Arrival of the 14th. Lord Colville to leave for Europe. 106
September 1, Philadelphia. Thomas Barnsley to the same. Thanks for leave of absence, &c. 110
September 3, Hopewell. Thomas Colhoon to Adam Hoops. Details of the conduct of the settlers at Hopewell. 129
October 4, Quebec. Thomas Mills to Brigadier Haldimand. That he has been appointed Brigade Major to go south with him (Haldimand). Asks for leave of absence for the winter. 111
October 13, Machiche. C. Gugy to the same (in French). Has shipped his baggage for Charleston. Claim on Levesque. Provisions sent to Pabos, and business connected with it. The suit instituted by Barkley for goods seized. His regret at Haldimand going south. Further about Pabos and Captain Prevost's visit to it, other business matters and the affairs of Barkly in postscript, dated the 26th. The new Governor. Cramahé acting as his Secretary and doing the work, &c. 114
November 2, Halifax. William Nesbitt to Adam Hoops. The disturbances of the settlers at Hopewell and the means taken to pacify them. 123
December 9, Philadelphia. Adam Hoops to Brigadier Haldimand. Is about to visit Cumberland County and see the lands. The proceedings at Hopewell are, he fears, encouraged, &c. 127
December 15, New York. G. Maturin to the same. Enclosing bills and despatches, &c., for Pensacola, with memorandum as to drawing bills appended. 132
1767.
January 3, Quebec. Thomas Mills to the same. Has arranged for the pay of the Acting Brigade Major. Barkly's affair need not trouble him. The settlement of Poback (Pabos ?) will be looked after. The Province still in hot water, Walker's ear contributing. The severe climate. The friendship between him and Sheriff. Recommends Ensign Featherstone. 134
January 21, Montreal. Sergeant Orr to the same. Applying on behalf of a slave, Mary Lewie, for her freedom, as she is hunted by St. Luc la Corne. 139
February 5, Philadelphia. Adam Hoops to the same. Has been visiting the lands in Cumberland. Nothing done about surveying the lands at Bedford. Affairs of the Shipody lands referred to Mr. Wallace. 142
February 6, Halifax. J. J. W. Desbarres to the same. That money has been advanced to Terroux on notes protested. Asks Haldimand to refund and take the lands, as it was on his recommendation the money was advanced. 145
February 7, Halifax. The same to the same (in French). The state of affairs at Shipody. Pierre Sunette and his family are fishing at a small harbour near Halifax. Difficulty of settling Pabos. The Germans want experience and must be supported. Suggests the settlement of Acadians with certain advances on terms given. The conduct of Terroux. Plan of Isle Royale sent to England. Lord William Campbell the Governor. Friendly remembrances, &c. 147

1767.
March 10, Fort Panmure — Captain Rea to Haldimand. Is building cabins for the Indians; settlers coming in. Not more than 500 acres should be granted to one settler; land good. Choctaws at the Fort; they demand food every day; are going, with the Chicasaws, to war against the Creeks. Sending for provisions. Sends accounts, &c. Page 154

March 19, New-York. — Alexander Fraser to the same. Position of Lord Chatham. East Indian victories; General Amherst has received a hint to be in readiness to go out there. Murray's cold reception till taken notice of by Pitt. Affairs in Canada not improved by the arrival of Carleton. Arrival of Colonel Prevost, &c. The quarrels among the ladies. State of society. Officers ordered to join their regiments in Ireland or resign, &c. 157

March 24, London, — John Ross to the same. Trusting that Governor Johnstone has left. No determination yet come to as to the barracks at Pensacola. The contract for rum for the troops; not to be charged to the men during the summer. 162

April 17, Pensacola. — Captain Durell to the same. Thanks for a present, &c. 165

April 21, Pensacola. — Lieutenant Pittman to the same. Report on the forts at Natchez and Iberville. 166

April 29, Quebec. — Thomas Mills to the same. Unable to get to New York from Lake Champlain not taking and from the badness of the winter roads. Asks to be exempted from coming to Pensacola. Will try to settle (or sell) the Poback (Pabos ?) property. 169

April 29, Pensacola. — Dr. Lorimer to Major Hutchison. Respecting pay to the medical officers. 172

May 1, Philadelphia. — Adam Hoops to Brigadier Haldimand. Provisions sent to Shipody. Wood has been paid half for the survey of the lands; to be paid the rest when the work is done. 143

May 6, Fort Bute. — Captain Home to the same. The Spaniards are building a fort on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Iberville near Fort Bute, and have laid down guns for arming it. 2,000 troops expected and another fort to be built opposite Natchez. Recommends the employment of a pilot. Agreement to deliver up deserters from each side. Prospects of the Mississippi overflowing. Cannot clear the Iberville. 173

May 7, Kingston. (Jamaica.) — Francklyn and Younger to the same. Sending various articles to him and two turtles to General Gage and Mr. Wallace. 177

May 19, Kingston. — The same to the same. Sending supplies, &c. 179

June 2, Fort Panmure — Captain Rea to Major Chissolm, Mobile. Arrival of Spanish troops on the Natchez. Sending requisitions for clothing, provisions, &c. 180

June 2, Fort Panmure — The same to Brigadier Taylor. Arrival of Spanish troops and plans for erecting and arming a post. Agreement as to deserters. Choctaws demanding powder, &c. Spaniards giving large presents to the Indians. Arrival of Arkansas chief for presents. Garrison healthy, want utensils, &c. 182

June 14, Fort Bute. — Captain Disney to Brigadier Haldimand. Respecting bad state of the Indian presents. 186

July 11, London. — Thomas Bollard to the same. Sending articles ordered. 187

July 27, Charleston, (S.C.) — Captain Durell to the same. Acknowledgments. The great heat. The fertility of the country, and cheapness of everything. The hostile conduct of the Spaniards at Havana. The fertility of St. Augustine. Suicide of the carpenter. 188

1767.

August 14, Fort St. Marks. Lieutenant Wright to Brigadier Haldimand. State of the gardens. Heat of the weather. Plenty of fish, &c. Indians bringing venison and turkeys but these do not save the supplies as they receive as much provisions, at least, as they tring. Bad state of the roofs of the barracks, &c. Roadmaking. Sending returns; troops healthy. Page 196

August 23, Summersett. Adam Hoops to the same. Getting Shipody lands surveyed. Plaster of Paris discovered; has sent sample to England. Banking the marshes. Cattle doing well. Is surprised at Clarke settling to farm in West Florida. 198

August 31, Jamaica. Admiral Parry to the same. His duties prevent him from calling at Pensacola. Changes among the officers in Jamaica. Kingston sickly, &c. 200

September 14, New Orleans. Marquis to the same (in French). Offering his services. 202

September 18, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to the same. Provisions for the posts received and will be forwarded. Damaged provisions in store, repairs to bateaux, &c. Asks for an advance of money to be accounted for. 203

September 20, Fort Panmure Surgeon Taylor to Brigadier Taylor. Asks to be relieved. 206

September 23, Mobile. La Gauterais to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Death of Mr. Henderson, Indian Commissary; waits orders. 207

October 8, New Orleans. François Caminad to the same, (in French). Intends to return to Pensacola; delayed by settlement of his affairs. The revolutions in the Colony have set his affairs in disorder. 208

October 26, Philadelphia. Thomas Willing to the same. Apprehensions of the healthiness of the station at Florida. General Gage at Philadelphia, &c. 209

November 14, Pensacola. Captain Disney to the same. Reports the miserable state of Fort Bute. The Spaniards preparing to build a fort 800 yards distant from it. Survey by Lt. Home appended. 213

November 16, New York. Captain Shirreff to the same. Major Mills gone to England. The New York Assembly will probably be obstinate not to provide for the troops according to Act of Parliament, &c. 216

November 20, Pensacola. Captain Marsh to the same. Returning answer to inquiries: 1. As to state of the boats at the posts. 2. As to the evidences for Major Farmer. 3. The reason of the desertion from the 34th. 4. The British trade in New Orleans. 5. The disposition of the French and Acadians to the Spanish. 6. The treatment of the Indians by the Spaniards. 7. The nature of the soil and productions. 8. The imports and exports of New Orleans for 1763. 9. The Spanish Governor's treatment of the French. The answers are given in detail. The answer as to the imports and exports shows the amounts during 1763 and 1765. 217

November 21, Confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. Lieutenant Phyn to Captain Rea. Is so far on his way with 90 volunteers from the 42nd to join the 21st. His route to Fort Chartres, the Iberville, Lake Maurepas, &c., to Mobile. Asks Captain Rea to facilitate his movements. The length of time since he has left the inhabited parts of the country. 228

November 24, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to General Haldimand. Sending accounts of disbursements. 230

November 26, Nachiche. Conrad Gugy to the same (in French). The affairs of his lands at Pabos as stated by Mr. Stilson. Failure to build the saw mill. Fishing schooner built, and one on the stocks. The difficulties of settling the lands for want of instructions. The necessity for power of attorney to Stilson. Advances by Mr. Dunn, &c. 232

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December 30, Fort Panmure. Lieutenant Lovell to Haldimand. Arrival of Spanish deserters from the Illinois. Arrival of Indian presents. The Arkansas Indians expected. Sending off rice to Fort Bute. Page 239

No date. Dec. 1767? Surgeon Lorimer to the same. The best means of keeping the troops in good health during the hot weather. 242

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Jannary 11, Jamaica. Admiral Parry to Captain Hodgson. That H. M. S. "Adventure" has been sent to take on board the troops shipwrecked at the Grand Cayman. How they are to be subsisted, &c. 247

January 12, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending Court Martial proceedings and other returns, &c. 249

January 17, Jamaica. Admiral Parry to the same. Thanks for seeds, &c.; will probably see him in April. Death of Captain Roche. The shipwrecked troops at the Grand Cayman to be brought on. 250

January 20, Quebec. Samuel Holland to the same. Hopes he may return to Quebec owing to the resignation of Murray or Carleton. The opposition of Colonel Irvin and Dr. Mabane. Respecting the Pabos settlement; how it can best be disposed of. Death of Haldimand's nephew. Monument over the ruins of Louisbourg. Proposed monument to Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. Monument should be erected at Pensacola to Bouquet. Tired of surveying. Anticosti and Chaleurs Bay surveyed last winter, and the coast to Gaspé, &c. Murder of young Schlesser's servant and himself missing near Lachine. The Three Rivers Iron Works let. Drawing of lots for the land on St. John's Island (P.E.I.). His money matters and family, &c. 252

January 22, New York. J. Marsh to the same. His arrival in New York; representations to the General (Gage) of the expense to Haldimand of the post at Pensacola. The impossibility of getting the Ministry to attend to anything in America. Relative to barrack affairs. Dismissal of Mills as Brigade Major, &c. 263

January 23, New York. The same to the same. Regarding promotion for Mr. Hutchison. 269

January 29, Fort Panmure. Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Delivery of deserters to the Spaniards. Arrival of Indians to receive presents from the Spaniards. 271

February 9, Repairs at the Natchez, and amounts. 279

February 6, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. Has allowed Mr. Collins, surgeon, to leave for Natchez, and Mr. Taylor for Pensacola. 273

February 7, Jamaica. Basil Keith to the same. His arrival. Oakum, &c., sent to the garrison at Pensacola. Sickness on the Island. Official appointments. Indifference of Government to the interests of the colony, &c. 274

February 8, Jamaica. Admiral Parry to the same. Sending oakum, &c. Trusts the ship-wrecked troops have arrived. Home political news and changes in the Administration. 277

February 10, New Orleans. Francis Caminade to the same (in French.) That owing to the extent of the colony, the time allowed for deserters to surrender is too short. 280

February 11, Summerseat. Adam Hoops to the same. Has received grindstones, &c., from Shipody. Accounts of the settlement. Prospects of an Indian war on the Monongahela. Punishment for settling on Indian lands. Irritation of the Pennsylvanians. Murder of Indians by settlers, &c. 282

February 11, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. Provisions to Lieutenant Phyn and his recruits. Accounts of stores remaining. 285

February 20, Virgina. Colonel Byrd to the same. Introducing three gentlemen going to look for land in West Florida. 286

1768.
February 22, Edinburgh. General Oughton to Haldimand. Thanks for care of his regiment; and congratulations on the success of his works at the post. Sketch of political affairs in Europe. Page 287

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March 2, Fort Panmure Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Arrival of Dr. Collins with medicines. Repairs to the fort which is rotten. People arriving to look at the lands. 296

March 4, German Town Thomas Colhoon to the same. People at the settlement proposing to move to Shipody; their idleness during the winter; their destitution. Preparing to build a saw mill and dyke the marshes. French people offering as tenants on shares. The uselessness of the present settlers. The good conduct of the blacksmith. 298

March 12, London. J. Marsh to the same. Interviews with the Ministry. How he (Haldimand) is to expect promotion. Has made up his mind still to remain in the army. The uproar caused by the general elections; political gossip. Urges Hutchison's appointment to be Brigade Major. Elliott's appointment as Governor was only to give him the salary. The confused state of the accounts of the 31st, &c. 303

March 14, Fort St. Mark. Lieutenant Wright to the same. Refusal of the men to work at the garrison garden. Their submission. Returns of provisions sent. Return of Indians from Havana well dressed by the Spaniards. 310

March 14, Fort St. Mark. P. A. Sinnott to the same. Intrigues of the Spaniards with the Indians. The superstitions of the Indians, &c. 313

March 19, Machiche. Conrad Gugy to the same (in French.) The affairs of Pabos. Death of Metral, his extravagance. Reports as to the appointment of Carleton or Murray to the Governorship. The views of the adherents of each. The indifference of the Government. The progress that might be made by the Province if care were bestowed on it. 315

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March 28, Charleston. Lieutenant Boucher to the same. Is detained to await a court-martial on a deserter. His ill-treatment by Captain Gosling; asks for an opportunity to present his case. 324

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April 13, Pensacola. Lieutenant Thomas to the same. Has been pillaged by Indians without compensation. Asks for leave of absence, or to be employed as an Engineer. 327

April 16, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to Major Chissolm. Asks for command pay, owing to the expense of entertaining French and Spanish visitors at the fort. 329

April 21, Pensacola. Alexander Fraser to Brigadier Haldimand. Narrative of the disputes between the Governors of East and West Florida and Brigadier Taylor in reference to the command of the troops, &c. 331

April 29, Brieg. Colonel Zaremba to the same. Application in German. 346

May 6, Fort Panmure Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Has received Governor Brown with suitable honours. Acadian families settling near the Spanish fort. Repairs to the barracks. 352

May 14, New Orleans. DeGriertz to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness received. His return to Europe delayed. 353

May 15, Kingston, Peter Francklyn to the same. Introducing Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell. 354

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May 21, New Orleans. DeGriertz to the same (in French). Stating his position and the help he has received. 356

May 30, London. Colonel Roquin to ———— (in French). To ask Brigadier Haldimand the cause of his long silence. Asking that Brigadier Bouquet's portrait, seal, &c., be sent. 359

May 30, Tatmegushe, (Tatamagouche.) J. J. W. DesBarres to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). The embarrassment brought on him by advances, &c., to M. Terroux. Affairs at Shipody. Arrangements for settling 80,000 acres of land by Messrs. Francklyn and Gerrish, in the township of Hillsborough. Surveying for a post to protect the communication to St. John's Island. Division of lands in the Island; Charlottetown, Georgetown and Princetown to be laid out. Appointment of Civil Officers. Road laid out from the head of Halifax Harbour to Cobequid and on to Tatamagouche. Captain Holland expected. 360

June 10, Philadelphia. Adam Hoops to the same. Has paid for surveying. Alleged claims against Bouquet's estate. Grindstones from Shipody. 371

June 18, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. Has engaged a Spanish surgeon for the sickly season. 373

June 22. New Orleans. DeGriertz to the same (in French). Is leaving for Havana and has borrowed money from Mr. Fitzpatrick. 374

June 29, New Orleans. Alexander Fraser to the same. Arrival of schooner after a bad passage. Bad conduct of the carpenters. Civilities of Ulloa and Aubry. Is inquiring about the country. Will get the provisions safe to Fort Bute. Visit of Governor Brown; his search for land, his want of veracity. Poverty of the Spaniards at New Orleans. 376

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July 2, New Orleans. The same to the same (in French). Sending several articles. Asks him to pay Mr. Fitzpatrick $15.00. Gossip. 383

July 2, New Orleans. F. Caminade to the same (in French). Congratulations on his arrival at Pensacola. Money for the Government of New Orleans has been sent from Havana. 386

July 4, New Orleans. P. Marquis to the same (in French). Introducing Messrs. Noyau and Mazan, &c. 387

July 12, Fort Bute. Alexander Fraser to the same. Account of the trip by water by Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas to Iberville. Encounter with Indians; difficulties of the route. Lowness of water in the Mississippi prevented the vessels getting through. Governor Brown's refusal to allow two rich Louisianians to remain at Tangihapas; his reckless conduct in giving away land, &c. Favourable reports of Baton Rouge. 389

July 18, Fort Bute. L. Perrault to the same (in French). His return from the Illinois to which he intends to go back. Sending bill of exchange, &c. 396

July 18, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to the same. The delay in the arrival of the vessels under Lieutenant Fraser will prevent them reaching the Mississippi by the Iberville. The extraordinary work of the men should be allowed for. Articles for the Indians. Scarcity of gunpowder. Spanish deserter. Spanish doctor for troops dismissed on arrival of a surgeon. 398

July 21, Fort Bute. David Waugh to the same. Has nearly concluded a contract for fresh beef for the garrison (of Fort Bute). Illness of Lieut. Fraser, &c. 400

July 22, New Orleans. C. J. Maiton to the same (in French). Applying as a countryman of his for employment. 401

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July 23, Fort Bute. Lieutenant Kirkman to Haldimand. Sending a gunner with Mr. Waugh to Pensacola. Doubts if Mr. Fraser's vessels can reach the Mississippi. Sends proceedings of Court Martial. Page 403

July 23, New Orleans. B. Macnamara to the same. Sending letters. News of the vessels for the Iberville fort. 404

July 24, Jamaica. Admiral Parry to the same. Arrival of the "Adventure". Has not been able to visit Pensacola. Will give orders to take recruits to Grenada. Friendly messages, &c. 405

July 25, St. Augustine. Major Whitmore to the same. Has taken command in absence of Colonel Taylor. Preparing barracks for troops from West Florida. Presumes he (Haldimand) will come to live at Ste. Augustine. 407

July 26, Jamaica. Lieutenant Boucher to the same. Arrival at Kingston with troops. The Governor willing to take them to fill up the regiments on the island. The expense of sending them to the Grenades. 409

August 2, St. Augustine. The same to the same. His reasons for leaving the troops for the Grenades at Jamaica. The obstruction on the part of the Lieutenant Governor, &c. 411

August 4, Fort Bute. Alexander Fraser to the same. Statement of the difficulties of getting up to Fort Bute and forwarding the provisions. Has delivered the money for the garrison, &c. 414

August 4, Fort Panmure Lieutenant Lovell to the same. Respecting the delivery of Spanish deserters. Has sent boats for repair in order to go to New Orleans for supplies. Visit of Indians to whom presents have been given. Threats of Choctaw Indians. It is desirable to fix the site of a town near the Fort. Sickliness of the place. 421

August 8, Mobile. Surgeon Gray to Major Chissolm. Want of medicine for the sick of the 21st Regiment. No proper hospital accommodation. Increasing sickness among the troops. Danger of putrid fever breaking out. Has not money for medicines. 425

August 10, Pensacola. V. M. to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). The pitiable state of the garrison. The necessity for providing for the soldiers, and that they be gradually inured to fatigue in that climate. The continued drunkenness of Captain Vignolles. The country not improving nor the commerce, as New Orleans is too near. Difficulties of the Mississippi navigation and want of a port are unfavourable. The condition of Louisiana the same, the people averse to the change to Spanish rule. Governor Ulloa and the people not friendly. Has given every assistance to get back deserters. Thanks for offer of services to advance him. His situation and doubts of promotion as a foreigner, that being only possible in the Royal American Regiment. 428

August 13, New Orleans. Francis Caminade to the same (in French). Thanks for his kindness to M. Mazan and M. Noyau. Esteem in which the British are held. The deterioration of value of property since the arrival of the Spaniards. The little money arriving from Havana. Duel between two French officers. Good land but not cultivated. Natchez a terrestrial paradise. 434

August 18, Louisiana. Chevalier Noyau to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness, and offers of services. The change of the Governorship at New Orleans. European news. Anticipation of Haldimand's coming to New Orleans, and the reception he may expect. 437

August 25, St. Augustine. Governor Grant to General Gage. Will provide accommodation for the troops, who, he hopes, will remain in East Florida. No communication with West Florida. Hopes Fort St. Mark will not be demolished; proposal to establish a trading post there. Its use against the Creeks and Spaniards. 446

1768.
August 25, Fort Bute. Alexander Fraser to Major Hutchison. Has drawn on him. Carts busy bringing up provisions. Page 448

September 10, Jamaica. Captain Gardner to Brigadier Haldimand. Sending cigars. Disappointed at not getting to West Florida by change of plan on the part of Admiral Parry, &c. 449

September 11, Jamaica. Lieutenant Boucher to the same. The troops waiting the arrival of the "Jason" to go to the Grenades. Their conduct; desertion; their provisions. Earthquake and damage from it. 451

September 13, New Orleans. Jeremiah Terry to the same. Asking for possession of Fort Bute when troops are withdrawn. 454

September 14, New Orleans. Evan Jones to Major Hutchison. Only two English vessels in the river. Will not be able to sell any quantity of provisions from the Natchez. 455

September 26. St. Augustine. Major Whitmore to Brigadier Haldimand. Arrival of a detachment of the 21st. Respecting sites for barracks. Colonel Taylor sailed for New York. Frames for barracks. 457

October 1, St. Augustine. William Jenkin to the same. Thirteen days off the harbour; thence he had gone to South Carolina and back by pilot boat. Respecting sites for barracks. Woodlands secured. 459

October 1, New Orleans. L. Perrault to the same (in French). Thanks for bill of exchange and recommendations. He leaves for the Illinois in January. 461

October 3, St. Augustine. Governor Grant to the same. Arrival of Mr. Currie and his detachment. Asks that Fort St. Mark be not dismantled, as it will be of use. Proposes to establish a trading post there. Glad that the troops are coming to St. Augustine; they will arrive at a good season to a place free from factious feelings. 462

October 4, St. Augustine. Lieutenant Currie to the same. Arrival of the detachment and encampment. 464

October 8, New York, General Gage to Lord Charles G. Montague. Not accommodation at St. Augustine for all the troops; asks that they may be quartered in the barracks at Charleston, during the winter. 465

October 13; New York. Thomas Gamble to Haldimand. Sending materials for the barracks at St. Augustine. Plan of the barracks at South Carolina sent, where troops will probably be quartered. Disturbances at Boston. Gage going there. News of officers. 468

October 20, New Orleans. Jacques Durade to the same (in French). Account of goods sent. Scarcity of money. 412

October 24, St. Augustine. Governor Grant to the same. Arrival of officers. Cheapness of transport service. Delay in Haldimand's arrival. Change in the Governor of Virginia, on Sir Jeffery Amherst refusing to come out. 470

October 25, St. Augustine. Major Chissolm to the same. Sufferings by the hurricane which damaged the troop ship "Lydia." The other safe, but a mere hulk. Assistance sent her to bring up the sick, &c. The want of good camping ground. Slow progress of barracks. 473

October — New Orleans. DeGriertz to the same (in French). Is desirous to load a vessel for Campeachy, and asks an advance. Sending goods, &c. 489

November 12, St. Augustine. Major Chissolm to the same. The failure to keep the men on board the transport; her arrival in port; sufferings of the troops on board. The progress of the barracks. Respecting troops for South Carolina. Difficulty of getting materials; no firewood in store; getting it cut. Page 477

November 22, Edinburgh. General Oughton to the same. Approves of his method of training troops. Has stopped proceedings as to sale of Captain Vignolle's commission. European news. Parliament determined to reduce the disobedient colonists to obedience. Correspondence

1768. with the malcontents found among Wilkes' papers. The steps he should take to obtain naturalization. 482

December 3, New Orleans. F. Caminade to ——— (in French.) Revolution and departure of M. d'Ulloa. French flag raised. The court of France informed. 487

No date. Engineer Flowers to Capt. Haigh, Great Falls. Plan of works, ditch, &c. 497

No date. Colonel Taylor. Remarks on the ground suitable for an addition to the barracks at St. Augustine. 498

October 9. J. Appy to Brigadier Haldimand (in French). Discovery of the enemy marching from Oneida Lake, half of regulars, the rest of Canadians and Indians. Militia ordered to assemble at Fort Hendricks; other measures taken. Men will be sent to Haldimand. 492

October 10. Same to the same (in French). Orders have been given for men to complete the work wanted, &c. 466

December 11. Same to the same (in French.) Hopes that he (Haldimand) will not quit his post on the arrival of Colonel Prevost. Amherst left for Boston. Report that Fort du Quesne is abandoned and burned. Brigadier Gage gone to Brunswick, &c. 495

(There is no year given for Appy's letters. They are evidently wrongly placed.)

LETTERS FROM VARIOUS PERSONS. 1769-1772. Vol. 2.

B. 69. B. M., 21,729.

1769. January Pensacola. Major Farmer to Haldimand. Respecting the house claimed by M. Socie, as attorney for his mother. His suspicions as to validity of title. Page 1

February 14, New York. Robert Leake, commissary, to the same. Respecting the terms with the contractors for supplying bread or flour in Florida, as required. 2

February 25, Charlestown. Major Chisholm to the same. The embarkation and arrival of the 21st Regiment. The barracks ordered to be repaired; deficiencies to be made good when the Assembly meets. The people civil and polite. Nine men escaped by desertion. Proposes to make an example of those recaptured. What is to be done with the money from stoppages of provisions? Asks for leave of absence. 3

March 28, Charlestown. Same to the same. Arrival of Captain Goslin of the Royal Artillery. Movements of the detachments. Asks leave to discharge the unserviceable men of the Fusiliers. Are recruiting parties to be sent out? Has been applied to for a detachment to bring in Regulators from the back country; being accomplices of the rest of the inhabitants, a rescue is feared. Their arrival, having been brought through the woods and by bye ways. Desires to know if he is to comply with future applications of this kind. 6

March 28, Charlestown. Lieut. Charles Williams to the same. Applying for leave of absence. 8

April 7, Charlestown. Chissolm to the same. Formation of court martial for the trial of deserters. 9

May 3, St. Augustine. Luciano de Herrera. Agreement to sell a lot in St. Augustine for the use of the Crown. 10

May 4, St. Augustine. William Jenkins. Agreement to sell a lot of land for the use of the Crown. 11

May 30, Mobile. Dr. Lorimer to Haldimand. The blow to Mr. Pemberton (his reduction). He (Lorimer) will continue here while in health, but

1769. that cannot be long, as the fevers have already set in. Thinks that Mr. Brown, his mate, might be allowed to make one trial of his constitution. Has examined the town of Mobile, and given up his own room for the benefit of the sick, but all in vain, if no money is to be allowed for what is necessary for their recovery. The death of Governor Elliott; his plans for examining the settlements as ordered. The expenses. Page 12

May 30, Mobile. Pemberton, Hospital Mate, to Lorimer. Remonstrating against his summary dismissal. 14

June 9, Pensacola. John Cambel, Engineer, to Haldimand. The anarchy in West Florida; hopes of better times on the arrival of Governor Elliott have been blasted by his suicide. The misunderstanding between him (Cambel) and Capt. Innis, respecting a house. 15

June 30, New York. Gage. Instructions to Major Whitmore, of the 9th Regiment, ordered to embark from St. Augustine for Cork. 17

July 22. Innis to Haldimand. Respecting the complaint of Cambel. The danger of having a man of Cambel's disposition in a community scarcely able to support itself, even if all agreed, much more so, when they are tearing each other like mastiffs. The good conduct of the troops. 20

July 22, Charlestown. Captain Hodgson to the same. Asks for leave of absence on his private business. 22

July 22, Pensacola. Neither signature nor address (apparently from Capt. Innis to Haldimand). Thanks for being confirmed as Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master. The detatchment at Mobile very sickly. The evil results of the death of Governor Elliott. Complaint against Cambel, Engineer. 23

July 24, St. Augustine. Representation by the officers stationed here, that they cannot obtain pay for the repairs made by them to their huts, or for the firewood. 25

July 30, Charlestown. Lieut. Thomas Gamble to Haldimand. The difficulty of obtaining transport for the troops for St. Augustine. 27

August 8, Charlestown. Chissolm to the same. His (Haldimand's) nephew sailing for New York. The resignation of Captain Stewart. It is believed he intends to turn planter. Gamble has taken up three transports. Respecting his leave of absence. 28

August 9, St. Augustine. Lieut. Sandford to the same. Refusing the offer to succeed Lieut. Smith, 9th Regiment, in the office he holds. 30

August 11, Port Royal, Jamaica. Captain Fitzherbert to the same. With letters and cases of wine, sent by the packet established lately between Carolina, Jamaica and Pensacola. Personal gossip. Corsicans reported to have gained a great victory over the French; that the latter are formidable in the East Indies, and making a settlement in Madagascar. 31

August 11, Charlestown. Gamble to the same. The progress made in getting transports and in fitting them up. The delays for water casks, &c. 33

August 17, St. Augustine. H. Sampson, Paymaster 31st, to the same. Details of the state of accounts of the regiment with Mr. Blackwell, agent for the contractors. 35

August 20, Pensacola. Ensign Robert Dalrymple to the same. For leave of absence. 37

August 25, Charlestown. Gamble to the same. The difficulties in the transport service. The arrangements, &c., are minutely detailed. 38

August 25, Charlestown. Lt. Col. Maxwell to the same. The arrangements for transport. The delay caused by waiting for biscuits for the 9th Regiment. Capt. Goslin allowed to proceed, so that the small vessel he had chartered might be ready to assist in landing the other troops on arrival. Has allowed Major Chissolm to return home on leave of absence. 42

1769.
September 5, Charlestown. Gamble to Haldimand. Details as to the biscuits ordered for the troops; why he does not go to St. Augustine; the difficulty of getting boards and planks. This is the worst place to take up transports he ever was in. Returns sent. The 21st regiment embarked, but the wind not fair. Page 44

September 6, Charlestown. Same to the same. The delay of the transports from a foul wind. Being paid for by the month, the masters will make every delay possible, but must be protested. 48

September 11, Pensacola. Innes to the same. Arrival of General O'Reilly at the Belize with Spanish troops, two frigates and a great quantity of ammunition, it is believed to take possession of the Mississippi. Cambel sent up the Lakes by Lieut. Governor Browne and Council. Enclosing a letter from Lieut. Nugent, asking for leave of absence. 50

September 15, Charlestown. Gamble to the same. Has bargained with Forbes for a supply of boards, &c., as none can be got in Charleston. The rate of freight, &c. Is unhappy since the transports left, on account of the very bad weather. He goes to New York by the General's orders, but will return to his duty as soon as possible. Has made all arrangements to supply the transports with water should they require it on their return. 52

October 5, Charlestown. Same to the same. Return of transports after having made St. Augustine three times from which they were driven off. The letter gives details. 54

October 6, Charlestown. Gamble. Memorandum of the dates of his leaving New York, engaging the transports, their sailing and return, on account of the gales. 58

October 6, Charlestown. Lt. Col. Maxwell to Haldimand. Account of the unsuccessful attempt to convey troops to St. Augustine owing to the bad weather. How transport might be managed. 62

October 9, Charlestown. Order (unsigned) that Thomas McKenzie is to be attached to the Grenadier Company of the 31st as a Cadet Volunteer. 59

October 11, Pensacola. Innis to Haldimand. The French inhabitants of the Lakes and River Pearl complain of the ravages committed by the Indians. General O'Reilly is settling a form of Government at New Orleans, not very agreeable to the French; has sent no troops up the Mississippi; apparently, the Spaniards have no intention of fortifying their posts on that river. They have 3,000 troops, a number necessary to subdue Louisiana. Ensign Cambel has returned from New Orleans, where he went without acquainting him (Innis) and has not called since his return. Desires instructions, Cambel's conduct being very singular. The Indians have destroyed a house and shed built for the wood cutters, besides destroying wood. List of the Council sent. 60

October 17, Charlestown. Certificates from Captains Howe and Disney of the N. B. Fusiliers to the masters of the "Harriet" and "Sally," that they did their utmost to carry out their charter parties but were unable to do so from stress of weather 65

The same of the same date from Lieut. Col Maxwell, to the Master of the "Mary". 66

October 22, Charlestown. Maxwell to Haldimand. The snow arrived on the 12th, after suffering from bad weather like the rest. The transports refitting; hopes that they will be ready in eight days. 67

October 23, Charlestown. Gamble to the same. The return of the snow "Sally" after being out five weeks and two days. Part of the bread condemned. Has had a survey on the transports, on a requisition to Captain Phillips of H. M. S. "Trial," who will have the repairs made. The danger to large vessels from the bar at St. Augustine. Besides the transports,

1769. eleven topsail vessels have put in dismasted. Hopes the boards from Forbes arrived; not a good board to be got at Charleston, as they are bought up for the houses that are building. The damage by the gale all along the coast to New York; in Virginia it has been prodigious. Page 68

October 28, Sunburry Georgia. John Forbes to Haldimand. Respecting boards supplied. The vessel with the first load has been wrecked. Will undertake to send a cargo every month. The vessel carrying only goods for the Government should be exempted from Custom House or other port charges. 71

November 1, Charlestown.. Gamble to the same. The difficulty of obtaining transports; the extravagant rates asked. How the troops may be carried at least expense. List of vessels engaged, and terms. Details of arrangements. How the stores are distributed. 73

November 1, Pensacola. Report of survey, signed William Aird and William Marshall, on timber and boats. 76

November 7, Pensacola. Gamble to Haldimand. The "Margaret" with the remainder of the 21st to get to the roads to-day. How stores are distributed on board the vessels. The transports ready for receiving the troops. The difficulties made about the transportation of the articles for the Crown. 77

November 8, St. Augustine. Strength of the 9th Regiment with the number of women, as they are to embark for Charleston. 79

Embarkation return follows. 80

November 8, St. Augustine. Return of invalids of the 21st R. N. B. Fusiliers. 82

November 11, St. Augustine. Certificate by Lieut. Bethune and George Petrie, of the loss of the Schooner "Hawke" off St. Augustine with troops on board; no lives lost. 81

November 23, Charlestown. Whitmore to ———. The 9th Regiment now on board the transports, preparing to sail for Cork. Is sending this and other despatches by Clark, of the Royal Artillery. Receiving all sorts of civilities from the hospitable inhabitants of this pretty town. 83

November 25, Charlestown.. Forbes to Haldimand. Receipt for the lumber received. Is glad that its quality gave satisfaction. 84

November 28, Charlestown.. Gamble to the same. The 9th arrived and embarked on board the transports. Delay for want of stock; the bread rejected after survey and proper quality provided. Has received despatches from the Commander-in-Chief, which he is forwarding. The taking up of small vessels approved of. Asks if an arrangement could not be made for exchanging into a regiment serving in America, he having been disappointed about purchasing. 85

December 4, Pensacola. Innes to the same. Has been notified that three companies are coming to Pensacola; has fitted up the barracks; has received barrack bedding, &c. Enclosing statement of the Spanish armament and all their proceedings since leaving old Spain. 88

December 7, Boston. Edward Marriot to the same. Asking that Mr. Cotton, Chaplain at Pensacola, be compelled to refund him £25 borrowed. 49

December 13, Charlestown. Dr. Cotton to the same. Is leaving with Mr. McGillvray, to go over land to Pensacola to rejoin the garrison, his leave of absence having been extended by General Gage. 89

November 23, New York. Gamble to the same. Approval by General Gage of the means of transport adopted. Application for indemnity by the owners of the "Hawke" is referred to him (Haldimand). Repeating his request for exchange into another regiment serving in America. 90

December — Pensacola. Dr. Lorimer to the same. His attack of fever and recovery. Desires to have arrangements made for the return of hospital

1770. blankets borrowed for the barracks. Sending account of his expenses to Mobile. Pags 91
Account follows. 92

March 2, St. Augustine. Lieut. H. Skynner. Memorial respecting rations to the men of the Royal Artillery whilst on board transport for St. Augustine, for which no stoppages were made. 94

March 12, Pensacola. N. to Haldimand. The disagreeable voyage through the Keys; the ship nearly wrecked. The wonderful improvement in the infant colony. Provisions plentiful and cheap. Society increased and it looks like the golden age renewed. The different opinions respecting the proceedings of Governor Durnford. Governor Browne has left, after a duel with Evan Jones, and after calling out Hodge and Godley who apologized. He intended calling out some more, but was bound over to keep the peace. A new road to be cut through the woods to Mobile. Nothing but feasting and drinking since the regiment returned. 96

March 12, Pensacola. W. Clifton to the same. Arrival of the 31st Regiment; regrets that he (Haldimand) was not coming. The favourable prospects of the new Lieut. Governor putting the place in a state of increase. Society notes. Introducing his step-son, Lieut. James Winter. The harmony between the civil and military promoted by Captain Innes. 98

March 12, Pensacola. James Jones to the same. The gratification at the reinforcement of troops. It leads him not to despair of seeing West Florida again the headquarters for the Southern district; confidence in the good effects of Lt. Governor Durnford's arrival. His (Haldimand's) house put in good order. The chances of sale not good, unless the planters of East Florida transfer their operations to the more fertile lands of West Florida. The loss by the conduct of his (Haldimand's) agent. The wretched state of the people of Louisiana under Spanish rule; their proposals to take sanctuary under the British Government, but have been amused with promises till it is too late. Had there been an establishment (military) on the Mississippi more than half of the inhabitants of Louisiana would have taken shelter. The trade circumscribed by the Spaniards; plan in contemplation by him (Jones) and his brothers for a lucrative trade on the river. He will keep in mind the suggested attempt towards the Florida Keys. Wishes him (Haldimand) a safe voyage to New York. Would have sent a hogshead of claret but there is none fit to drink. 100

March 14, Pensacola. Captain Crofton to the same. Regrets previous irregularities on the provision returns; shall be punctual in future. The casualty returns. 104

April 16, St. Augustine. W. Penn to the same. Respecting musters in East and West Florida. Applies for Mr. Stewart's office should it be vacant. 105

April 20, Williamsburgh. Col. Byrd to the same. Introducing his son Tom. 106

May 9, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Sending despatches received, some of which did not appear to be for his perusal. The return of two companies of the 31st expected. Arrival of bedding for the Artillery; its distribution, and survey ordered. The destruction by moths amongst the woollens in store. List of materials, &c., for the barracks sent. The indefinite rules as to barrack accommodation for the officers; desires to have precise instructions. The rules as to barrack accommodation at Gibraltar, &c. Sends returns of the provisions received; all care possible will be taken of

1770. them. Respecting the non-arrival of shingles, and the purchase on the spot, unless the work on the barracks is to stand still. Page 107

May 25, St. Augustine. Maxwell to Haldimand. Arrival of Major Mackenzie and four companies of the 31st from Pensacola. Spare blankets have been delivered to them; bedding still deficient, being intended for 500 men and there are 641 of the two corps. The want of iron pots. Has given leave for Lt. Nugent to go to New York, on account of ill health. 113

Returns (2) of the state, &c., of the 31st Regiment at Pensacola, dated 18th January, 1770, follow 115

State of the Royal North British Fusiliers at St. Augustine, dated 7th February, 1770, also follow 116-117

May 26, Pensacola. Crofton to Haldimand. Storehouse and guardhouse nearly completed. Tools and nails wanted. 117

June 1. Pensacola. Capt. Carkett to the same. Respecting Miller, a private in the 16th, a deserter from the Marines. Does not see how he should be pardoned. Will be under the necessity of reporting the matter to the Admiralty. 118

June 11, Pensacola. Haldimand to Edward Codrington. Is surprised at his remarks to Garron about his contract; the many favours shown him. The inconvenience suffered by the troops from the want of provisions in store, and the men put on rice, when flour was so high. Details of complaints made respecting the quality of the provisions and of Mr. Garron's not carrying out his contract. The injustice of his complaints. 119

June 13, New York. Gamble to Lieut. Kirkman, 21st. His claim to be laid before Haldimand for approbation previous to settlement. 121

June 28, New York. Col. Robertson to Captain Rainsford. Would be glad of his appointment to be Barrack Master at Pensacola; the confusion in the accounts there. 122

July 3, Silesia. General Zaremba to Haldimand (in German). Announces his promotion and his earnest desire to see Haldimand in Europe. His longing for letters. The visit of the Emperor to the King, his master. The Poles massacring each other. (The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia met this year on more than one occasion, negotiations being then conducted relative to the affairs of Poland). 123

July 10, St. Augustine. James Grant to the same. Social and political gossip. Arrival of samples of indigo; the dry season till the King's birthday, then rain and most abundant crops, which will make them independent of the North. Has been pestered, tormented and ruined by grasshoppers and a bad overseer, but has got rid of both. News of friends. 125

July 12, Pensacola. Arthur Strother to N. Green. Has ordered 20,000 pounds weight of biscuit from New York, but will supply what is wanted till its arrival. 129

July 13, St. Augustine. Maxwell to Haldimand. No arrivals from England or New York for a long time. A similar account of the crops to that given in the preceding letter from Grant. Has nothing new to add about the barracks. 128

July 27, New Orleans. Winter Fargie to the same. Defending himself against charges of having incited the Indians to attack Point Cope, and of other misdeeds. Asks him to speak to Governor Chester on his behalf. 130

August 2, London. Capt. Vullijamorz to the same (in French). Had written in 1768; his subsequent employment; is anxious to enter the King's service. 224

1770.

August 6, Crofton to (Haldimand?) Representing the miserable state of the garrison at Fort Charlotte from sickness. Page 132

August 11, Return of the sick of the detachment of the 31st at Mobile and Croftown. 133

August 12, Crofton to Haldimand. Arrival of Surgeons Lorimer and Brown. Is relieving Fort Charlotte. Will provide with a barrack the men from there who are recovering. 134

August 16, Same to the same. Thanks for approbation. Tools arrived. Wants molasses to make spruce beer. Men recovering. 135

August 29, Captain Archibald Hamilton to the same. Asks that his company may be sent to Bermuda, where Mrs. Hamilton is related to, and acquainted with, some of the first people of that island. 136

September 5, L. Perrault to the same (in French). Asking assistance to obtain possession of a negro slave bought from Fairchild, but claimed by the wife of the latter as hers by her marriage contract. 137

September 19, General Oughton to the same. Respecting the death of Captain Varlo. The motives of the people of West Florida in asking for troops. The removal of O'Reilly from New Orleans has deprived them of that pretext. The prospects of war in Europe, the incredible success of the Russian arms, both by sea and land. The Turks seem in a fair way to lose all their European territories. The wretched situation of Poland. Fleet fitting out probably for Lisbon. The violence of party and faction at home subsided; the Boston mutineers will probably see themselves left by their English coadjutors and exposed to deserved chastisement, whilst New York, by a timely retreat, will meet with reward instead of punishment. 139

October 10, Maxwell to the same. Sowers has informed him of the loss of the vessel with all the stores to furnish the officers' barracks. Orders received for two regiments to be stationed in East Florida. Materials and artificers arrived for building new barracks. A detachment ordered to be sent to Providence by the first ship of war, to be under the orders of General Shirley on arrival. Details of the detachment to be sent according to orders. The fusiliers to be kept entire. Farmer gone to New York. P. S. dated the 15th, respecting regimental affairs. 142

October 12, James Grant to the same. The difficulty of communicating with Pensacola. Has been successful in getting two regiments; only a detachment to go to New Providence. The progress and cost of the barracks. Is fond of seeing military money circulated in the Province, though a little of it should go in rum. So long as he (Haldimand) lives in an exotic country, thinks this the best place for him. Tis' true they had made no laws, but Dr. Turnbull had raised provisions for his settlement and would send 5,000 weight of indigo to market. The good quality of this year's crop of indigo; will clear 15 per cent. net for his investments. Advises Haldimand to sell out his property in the North and invest in negroes and a plantation in East Florida. Respecting DeBrahm, the Provincial Land Surveyor, and his dismissal. Further about indigo and his (Grant's) resolution to remain in the country till its reputation be established, though he has been left an estate in the Highlands of Scotland by the death of a nephew. 145

October 19, Lieut. W. Sandford. Respecting his leave of absence. 149

October 20, Lieut. F. G. Mulcaster to Haldimand (in French). The painful situation of Rainsford; hopes that his creditors will relent; pleads for his employment with the Barrack Master. Works on the barracks begun; the indigo, it is said, had made the change. The suspension of DeBrahm by the Secretary of State, the causes, &c. 150

1770.
October 21, St. Augustine. A. Rainsford to Haldimand. Prays for the position of Barrack Master in West Florida being kept open, until he can pacify his creditors. Page 152

October 22, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Landing of recruits; one with small pox. They have all been sent to the island on the other side of the harbour. The man is better and the infection has not spread. 153

November 5, Pensacola. Lorimer to the same. Recommends Sommers, Surgeon's Mate, to go to Mobile; proposes to leave Mr. Brown in medical charge, whilst he (Lorimer) goes north for the benefit of his health. 154

November 21, Pensacola Harbour. Capt. Cornwallis, of H.M.S. "Guadaloupe." The "Tryal" will carry the detachment to St. Augustine, according to request. 155

November 24, Mobile. Thomas Strother to the same. The ruinous state of the provision stores. 156

November 26, Fort Charlotte. Connor to the same. Will facilitate Crofton's expedition. Returns of this garrison and that at Red Cliffs, &c. 157

November 29, Mobile. Widow Lemarqu to the same (in French). Complaining that certain officers have left without paying their board, &c. 158

December 11, Pensacola Harbour. Captain Cornwallis to the same. Cannot take troops to St. Augustine by H. M. S. "Earl of Northampton" for reasons given. 159

December 13, Pensacola. Maxwell to the same. Sergeant's detachment of the 31st arrived. Will look out for that by the "Tryal." Detachments have sailed for New Providence. Progress of the barracks impeded for want of lime. The dispute with Major Moultrie, who has the only available lime kiln, and how settled. The difficulty of getting wood. Two negroes run away, but caught; proposes to sell them. Deserters taken. 161

December 25, Off Charlestown. Crofton to the same. Heavy gale has prevented landing at St. Augustine. Will land here and obtain the Governor's help to get to their destination. 164

1771.
January 5, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same Arrival of Hamilton with a few of the men who landed on the beach and crossed the island. The transport not able to cross the bar. The "Tryal" not yet signalled; is afraid she has already passed the port. 165

January 16, Mobile. Strothers to the same. Complains of the conduct of the contractors for supplying flour, &c., and asks that steps be taken to remedy it. 166

February 7, Pensacola Harbour. Cornwallis to the same. Has no boats fit to land cannon for the batteries at the mouth of the harbour, but will be of any service he has means for. 167

February 9, Fort Charlotte. Connor to the same. Has had a survey held on flour for the garrison. 168

February 13, Pensacola. Nath. Green to Strothers. His course respecting the supply of flour, &c., should the contractor fail to carry out the agreement. 169

February 19, Fort Charlotte. Connor to Haldimand. The house at Red Cliffs not ready. Contract for wood. Survey on flour. 171

February 26, Rivière aux Chiens. P. Rochon to the same (in French). The work he has undertaken delayed by bad weather; will use every exertion to push it forward. Sends account for sundries. The progress of building, &c. 172

February 26, Pensacola. A. McPherson to the same. Two soldiers of the 16th, charged with stealing a leopard's skin from Rochon's tanyard; asks that they be delivered up. 174

March 12, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Arrival of Captain Crofton and the detachment of the 31st from Charleston, and of Captain Hamilton from New York. Hospital changes. Major General Mackay is now

1771. Colonel of the Fusiliers. Regimental changes and prospective purchasers of the vacant commissions. Gaieties in the town. Page 175

March 13, Pensacola. Sowers to Governor Chester. List of works building for the Province. The material and soil cause much expense. The guns to be mounted are of too small calibre. Haldimand has applied to Gage for heavier artillery. Nothing going on at Mobile except repairing the barracks and stockading the communication, in case of an Indian war. 178

March 22, Red Cliffs. ——— to Haldimand. That Capt. Burnaby will consent to give the men for rafting if they can be covered in from the rain or housed at night. How this can be done. Thinks rum should be allowed, seeing how many hours the men are up to their necks in water. List of tackle wanted. 180

March 26, Pensacola. Jacob Blackwell to the same. Will transmit certificate about the sloop "Dolphin" to Mr. Codrington, who had no idea of the manner in which the contract was carried on, except from his agent Garron; the neglect of the latter. 182

March 30, New York. James Robinson to Lieut. Pilot. Observations on the accounts for cutting wood; for the hire of lodgings, which latter is disallowed. How lodging money should be paid. 183

April 1, Fort Charlotte. Connor to Haldimand. With monthly return and state of the garrison. The house at Croftown finished. Lieut. Litchfield and party brought over, a corporal's party left there. Rochon is carrying on the repairs with expedition. 186

April 3, Pensacola. Blackwell to F. Hutchison. The quantity of bread ordered for the troops. Part of that in store was allowed to be removed on account of its perishing condition; hence the deficiency. 187

April 3, Mobile. Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Has finished the house at Croftown; details of work done. Will send full details to the engineer. Is satisfied at his schooner being taken for carrying guns. His wife's illness compels them to remain at Mobile. 188

April 5, St. Augustine. Maxwell to the same. Thanks for the approbation given to his conduct. Will send the rest of the vacant company of Artillery by the first opportunity; if war is declared, or the prospect of it, will hire a vessel for the purpose and send her round by the Keys as safest. Will relieve the troops as soon as they are fit to be seen; they are drilling. The bad state of the powder; has received a fresh supply from Gage. Sending orders received from New York; the proper channel of communication he thinks should be by Jamaica. A recruiting party sent off; respecting other recruiting parties. Materials arrived for the officers' barracks, which will soon be finished. Hospital changes. The Governor's ill-health; he is going to England; Major Moultrie to take his place; the military honours proposed to be paid him. Correspondence with Robertson as to barrack bedding. Concerts, assemblies and private dancing parties constantly going on. 190

April 6, St. Augustine. Same to the same. With returns. Respecting the sale of pease, which are spoiling. 196

April 14, Fort Charlotte. Connor to the same. With report of survey on flour. 198

April 15, Mobile. Rochon to the same (in French). Thanks for his esteem. Is finishing work to send by the schooner. Is waiting the arrival of a sailmaker from New Orleans to see about the sails of his schooner. Will send a few dozen fowls by this conveyance. Will come to Pensacola after the work at Mobile is finished. Requests that his white workmen should have rations at the King's tariff. 199

1771.
April 17, St Augustine. Maxwell to Haldimand. The sudden order for the regiment to proceed to Philadelphia; has not been acquainted with the reason. All instructions will be left with Major Mackenzie. The 31st reviewed, review returns sent; was surprised to find the regiment so good after the great loss at Pensacola. Artillery also reviewed; its proposed embarkation. Dr. Lorimer's refusal to return the medical instruments bought for the regiment; asks that he be compelled to return them. Page 201

April 17, St. Augustine. Mary Warner to Maxwell. Asking payment for the hire of the schooner "St. George," due to her late husband. 204

May 10, St. Augustine. Lieut. Pilot to Haldimand. Asking his intervention for the payment of lodging money. Governor Grant and the last of the 21st Regiment have left. Major Moultrie appointed Lieut. Governor. He (Pilot) has sent a careful man to look after Haldimand's stock which is numerous. The people anxious to see him back. 205

May 11, New York. Lt. Col. James to Capt. Gosling. A fourth battalion to be added to the Royal Regiment of Artillery; the arrangements for this purpose. Haldimand has been written to by Gage on the subject. 207

May 16, Mobile. Rochon to Haldimand (in French). The delay in the return of schooner, caused by Mr. Connor; everything ready as ordered. The large bateau ready, but cannot be sent by the schooner, the master saying it was too large, and it would be a risk to take it. Has sent *un diable* (a kind of wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy logs) with chains for oxen. Has also sent timber and some wild fowl. Cannot send the small schooner; she is not yet fitted with sails, as the sailmaker only arrived the previous day. Progress of work. He is having the small boats caulked. Respecting rations for the men of the schooner, which he will undertake to repay if not allowed. 209

May 28, New York. Jacob Schalk to Capt. Gosling, St. Augustine. With list of the regiment (Royal Artillery). How the mattrosses are to be distributed, the companies with supernumerary gunners to have fewer of them. The re-arrangement of the non-commissioned officers; the supernumeraries to be sent to New York. Desires to have a full descriptive return of his company. 212
Returns follow. 214

June 10, Mobile. Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Will have the work finished by the 20th. Is anxious to have further employment, to refit his house, spoiled by the bad conduct of his children. Hopes that he has found the two pairs of oxen to be good. 215

June 16, St. Augustine. Mulcaster to the same (in French). Had changed the mode of sending this and enclosure, since the news that there would be no war. Major Small had left a fine horse to be sent to him (Haldimand), which he would take care of until it could be sent. The departure of the Governor and almost all the officers of the 31st, so that they are living like hermits. Asks for some of Haldimand's company to save them from being lost in fields of indigo and rice, especially the former, which is growing in an astonishing manner. 216

July 11, Mobile. Rochon to the same (in French). Reports the progress of the works, which he requests should be examined, that he may obtain a receipt. Excuses for sending two instead of one pair of oxen as ordered. Statement of other work that may be done. Is finishing another *diable*. Would like to have other work when the present is finished. 218
State of work appended. 220

1771.

July 20, St. Augustine. Captain Gosling to Haldimand. Enclosing the instructions he has received as to filling up the companies of artillery, which do not seem to tally. Has written to New York for an explanation. Asks instructions in the meantime. Page 221

July 24, Pensacola. N. Green, Commissary, to the same. Applying for leave of absence. Will leave William Williams as his substitute. 223

September 7, St. Augustine. Major Mackenzie to the same. Sending returns of the 31st. The reasons for the irregularities. Another regiment ordered to this place to occupy the new barracks. About 50 recruits joined the 31st. Does not expect them to remain long as they are deserting every week. Respecting the accounts of Maturin's company. 227

October 8, Jamaica. John Marr to the same, introducing Lieut. Lewis, of the "Diana." Hopes he himself may be able to pay such a visit, of which Sir George Rodney gives hopes. Introducing also Mr. Phillips, 2nd Lieutenant of the "Diana." 229

October 10, New York. Sowers to the same. Sending stores; is advertising for brickmakers, but the terms asked have been such an imposition that they cannot be given. Has delivered copies of all plans to Hutchins, as well as hints for his guidance. 231

A private note follows. 233

October 17, Mobile. Connor to the same. Drowning of Drummer Donaldson and death of one of the men in hospital. Sending report of a survey on provisions. 234

November 7, Pensacola. Rochon to the same (in French). The agreement with his late father continues. Will supply the number of planks deficient, and shall send more if wanted. Will carry out all his father's intentions. 235

November 11, Pensacola. Isaac Monsante to the same (in French). The surprise at the departure of Durade; the reasons stated; does not believe the schooner will return, on account of threatened proceedings by creditors. The injury to his own credit; asks for the loan of $200 for six months, giving his little negro in pledge. 237

November 19, Rivière aux Chiens. Rochon to the same (in French). Sending the schooner with the remainder of the planks, some hay, &c. Will supply whatever else may be wanted. 240

December 10, St. Augustine. Moultrie to the same. Has received word of the regimental changes. Is always glad to see the troops arrive and sorry to see them go. His appreciation of Captain Gosling and his subalterns. 241

December 12, St. Augustine. Same to the same. The bad state of his (Haldimand's) farm. The high character of the indigo, at a sale in London; it beat that from Carolina hollow, and the French also. Has sold his plantation in Carolina and is bringing his negroes here. Captain Gosling, who carries this letter, will give all the news. 242

December 16, St. Augustine. Mackenzie to the same. Arrival of the 29th; he has transferred the instructions to Col. Carr. Safe arrival of Ensigns Johnston and Mason. Hutchison will be repaid for expenses incurred for a sick soldier, &c. 245

December 16, St. John's River. Mulcaster to the same (in French.) Respecting his (Haldimand's) farm. The unfortunate position of Mr. de Brahm. 247

December 16, St. Augustine. Col. Carr to the same. Sending returns of the 29th and 31st. The detachment of Royal Artillery under Capt. Downman, embarked but not yet sailed. Other details. 249

No date. De la Gautrais to the same (in French). That he had sent an account of the insults, robbery and burning at Pontchartrain. Joy at his return to the Government. His necessities; cannot return to New Orleans except on taking a new oath of fidelity, which he would

1771. never do, as he will maintain the one he has voluntarily taken to His Brittanic Majesty. Has incurred debt for building and for fencing his land. The good quality of the land and products. Has been up the Manchac; the obstructions in the channel; their causes. The fine quality of the land along the river, and the fine timber to be met with. Had sent last year an express to Pensacola to give an account of Indian outrages for which he had not yet been paid. Asks that the amount be given to his son; believes that the small nations had acted at the instigation of the Spaniards; they are canoe men, accustomed to the lakes and bayous. Page 250

No date. Emanuel de Giez to—— (in French). Expressing repentance and shame for his past life and asking forgiveness, and making profession of religion. Asks for a French Bible as a precious gift. 255

1772. January 3. Manchac. James Willing to Haldimand. Is going to settle upon the land given him by Haldimand; has built a magazine upon the upper line. Asks for a deed; has had the line run. 258

January 24, Niagara. Major Etherington to the same. Recruiting for his battalion. Its miserable condition from being so long in these posts. To be relieved early in spring by the 52nd and probably sent to the West Indies. 260

January 26, New York. Extract of orders to Captain Thomas Gamble to repair to Pensacola, to carry on the public service under Haldimand. 262

May 8, St. Augustine. Major Carr to Haldimand. Will be careful in following instructions. The difficulty of communicating with Pensacola. Party feeling subsiding in England and Ireland; the likelihood of a lasting peace, strength of the navy increased. Death of the Princess Dowager of Wales. 263

May 18, St. Augustine Mulcaster to the same (in French). The expense at *Mon Plaisir* (Haldimand's farm); has put a Prussian officer on it to take charge and to give it up when wanted. His industry and services. Had been as far as the cape, and found about 150,000 acres of good land. 265

May 22, Rivière aux Chiens. P. Rochon to the same (in French). The delay in sending the planks; has loaded a schooner, and would be glad if a thousand more planks would be taken. 267

June 19, St. Augustine Carr to the same. With monthly returns of the garrison. 269

July 6, New Orleans. James Willing to the same. Has arrived with goods fit for the Indian trade of the Illinois; has found Fort Chartres destroyed by Hamilton and only 50 men left to protect the settlers till they could remove their effects. Asks for permission to trade and settle on the River Pearl. 270

July 10, Pensacola. Thomas Gamble. Requisition for $1,000 to carry on the public service. 272

July 15, Pensacola. Edmund Rush Wegg, Attorney General of West Florida. Deposition as to the proceedings on a charge for cruelty against Cambel, engineer, and the attempt by him to force a duel on the deponent. 273

July 18, New York. Col. Reid to Haldimand. Thanking him for kindness shown to Major Small and making offer of service. 277

September 8, Rivière aux Chiens, Rochon to the same (in French). Advising that he had drawn for $50 to account. Shall send another load of plank, so soon as the bad weather is over. 278

September 10, London. Lt. Governor Sinnott to the same. Giving, so far as his memory would serve, an account of a transaction respecting horses at Kaskaskias. 279

September 10, Pensacola. Captain Hay to the same. Requisition for a deserter in custody of the troops at Mobile. 282

1772.
October 2, Rivière aux Chiens. Rochon to Haldimand (in French). Has granted an order for the amount due him, to satisfy an execution. Has planks and hay ready to send. Asks protection for the bills drawn. Page 283

October 25, South of Presqu'Isle. Hutchins to the same. Detention by contrary winds. The "Warwickshire Wag" at anchor, but was unable to reach her, from the heavy sea, till that morning. Getting everything in readiness to set out for the Samphire Islands. Mr. Bodrow's schooner has been very serviceable. Will have the "Warkwickshire Wag" returned as soon as possible. The party well; continued bad weather. 285

November 3, London. General Armstrong to the same. Congratulations on his appointment to the 2nd Batt. Royal Americans; he himself being exchanged to the 8th. The settlement of accounts to be left to Mr. Ross, Haldimand's agent. 288

November 11, New Orleans. James Willing to the same. That the firm of Willing & Morris can supply flour on better terms than any other; asks him to get Mr. Stephenson's contractor to give them the preference. 289

November 13, Free Mason Islands. Hutchins to the same. Had got the schooner into the lagoon on the 8th, and over the bar on the 9th. Refers him for information of proceedings to Mr. Belile, who can be depended on. Will write a circumstantial account. The conduct of Capt. Wild had nearly caused him (Hutchins) and his party to perish from hunger, besides causing great expense. Cannot sail till the wind changes. Details of the good conduct of the party. Captain Wild's merits, in spite of his mistakes. The services of Belile to be settled for on his arrival. Will leave for Pensacola as soon as the schooner is safe over the shoals. Has sent six barrels of manure. 291

November 21, South of Presqu'Isle. Same to the same. Had got the "Mercury" over all the shoals; her detention; left her on the 18th, in the channel near Ship Island. Could not make the continent with the "Elizabeth," owing to contrary winds; has left her with orders to proceed to Pensacola. Had suffered from want of water. 294

November 26, Carys-Fort, Pensacola. Hay to the same. Is happy to hear of the good conduct of his officers and men; has ordered a survey on the "Mercury." Cannot order an examination on Captain Wild's conduct, but will give his opinion as soon as the journal of his proceedings is laid before him. 297

December 1, New Orleans. Oliver Pollock to the same. Respecting the offer of James Willing to supply flour for the troops. 298

December 2, Mobile. Gamble to the same. Has persuaded Stuart to remain instead of going to Pensacola; is trying to persuade him to live on his plantation. Will, on his return to Pensacola, report on all the matters entrusted to him. The want of pork at the post. 300

No date. De Noyon to (Haldimand ?) (in French.) Respecting the debts of M. de la Coterai, assumed by M. de la Frenière, and asking that the money due to the former be paid over to meet the engagements of M. de la Frenière. 302

Letters from Various Persons, 1773.—Vol. III.

B. 70. **B.M. 21,730.**

1773.
January 21, Pensacola. W. Tom Dallas to General Haldimand. That he cannot send men to take charge of a vessel not under the direction of the navy. Has sent an anchor. Page 1

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January 29, Montreal. Colonel Templer to Haldimand. That the officers cannot change their opinion as to the conduct of Captain Anstruther. They agree with the General as to the affair of the burning of Crown Point. Page 3

February 4, Pensacola. William Cambel to the same. Sends, through the secretary, a statement as to the conduct of two men and their abuse. 5

February 17, New York. John Maunsell to the same. Congratulations that he is appointed to the command in chief. 8

February 20, New York. William Sherriff to the same. Has engaged a vessel to bring him to New York. 9

February 25, Annapolis. Daniel Delaney to the same. Respecting the sale of lands in Maryland belonging to Colonel Bouquet. 10

March 1, Kingston. Captain Grandidier to the same. Congratulates him on being appointed colonel of the 2-60th. Asks for allowances granted to other captains. 12

March 5, Pensacola. Captain Cornwallis to the same. Will send men to see about repairs to the vessels spoken of. 13

March 12, Montreal. Colonel Templer to the same. Has sent accounts. The controversy between Major Preston and Captain Maturin. Leave of absence. Relative to accounts as stated by Colonel Jones. Will the regiment move ? 14

March 16, Portsmouth, N. H. Samuel Holland to the same. Congratulations on his promotion. He (Holland) has sold out of the army. Has made poor investments in land in St. John's Island and Quebec. Has been granted 3,000 acres in New Hampshire. Survey of Nova Scotia and as far as Boston nearly finished. Private news. 17

March 18, St. Vincent. George Etherington to the same. Sends statement of the condition of the 2-60th, to which the General has been appointed Colonel. 20

March 29, Detroit. Major Basset to the same. Restlessness of the Indians. Bad state of provision store. The want of civil government throws great labour on the commanding officer. Requires an interpreter, as he does not know French. Recommends Mr. Sterling for the office. 214

April 6, Kaskaskias. Patrick Morgan. Bond for exportation of furs to a British port. 21

April 8, Manchac. Thomas Hutchins to General Haldimand. Detained by bad weather. Will give information as to the Iberville on his return. Settlers on the Natchez on good terms with the Indians. Settled government on the Ohio. Mississippi navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Fort Pitt abandoned. Civility of the Spanish officers. Good order in the Natchez settlement. 23

April 8, Fort Gage. Captain Lord to the same. Has drawn for expenses, the nature of which is stated. The skins sent off by Morgan show the importance of the fur trade. The frauds on the commissariat. Indian outrages. 28

April 10, Fort Gage. The same to the same. With returns, &c. 31

April 10, New Orleans. James Willing to the same. Sends various articles. Respecting lands at Pensacola, and Mrs. Fairchild's property. Desires to have contracts settled, &c. 32

April 13, Pensacola. John Camble to the same. Desires an investigation into his transactions with reference to contracts for timber, &c. 35

April 19, Kingston, Jamaica. Major Dickson to the same. Congratulations on promotion. Changes on the staff of North America. 37

April 28, St. Augustine. Lt. Colonel Carr to Captain Kemble. Remarks on returns, &c. 40

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April 28, St. Augustine. Lt. Col. Carr to General Gage. Arrival of the 14th Regiment, &c. Page 41

April 29, Crown Point. Captain Anstruther to General Haldimand. The burning of the fort and saving materials. Return of provisions, &c. 42

April 29, Detroit. Major Basset to the same. Trader murdered at Sandusky by an Indian. The destructive effects of rum; the bad character of the traders; necessity of giving power to check them. The danger of the King's domain being taken possession of by them. The value of the land for garrison supplies; their present dearness. Poverty of the Indians. Slow progress of the barracks. 44

May — Hartford, Conn. George Wyllys. Minute of proceedings of Governor in Council of Connecticut, as to giving up a soldier charged with burglary. 49

May 15, Pisquata Harbour. Samuel Holland to Haldimand. That he is setting out to survey to the east of the Kennebec to the Bay of Fundy. Desbarres to publish maps of this country. The surveys of Pabos, &c., carried off by Hanson. Governor Wentworth is on a tour, taking steps to prevent the destruction of masting timber, &c. 50

May 15, Montreal. Colonel Templer to General Gage. Respecting instructions received. 52

May 15, Niagara. F. Smith to General Haldimand. Ordnance stores arrived. Want of shingles. Repairs of the wharf at the landing place. Want of carpenters. Sale of unserviceable shingles. 53

May 16, Michillimakinak. John Vattas to General Gage. Work at the Fort. Sorry plight of the Indians. Leave given to the commissary and Indian interpreter to build houses near the Fort. 55

May 18, Pensacola. J. Stephenson to General Haldimand. Arrival of packets. Timber for the barracks. The Mississippi settlement. Governor Brown acquitted. New Governor anxious to get home. Settlement of Mrs. Fairchild's claims. 57

No date (May), Pensacola. Thomas Hutchins to the same. Arrival of Major Dickson. Progress of the works. Likelihood of the Grenadier barracks being demanded by Governor Chester for use as a stable. 59

May 19, Pensacola. Major Dickson to the same. Will carry out instructions. Probable demand by the Governor of West Florida for Grenadier barracks. No barrack utensils, bedding or other articles, &c. 61

May 20, Crown Point. Capt. Anstruther to the same. Clearing up the wreck from the fire at Crown Point. Returns sent. 63

May 21, Detroit. Major Basset to the same. Has secured the Indian murderers. The good effect that would be produced by their execution. The voracity of the Indians about the Fort. 67

May 29, Montreal. Colonel Templer to General Gage. Investigation as to Captain Simpson, Royal Artillery. Recruits raised in Scotland. Trusts there may be no volunteers from the 31st. 69

May 30, St. Vincent. George Etherington to General Haldimand. Returns of the 2-60th. Captain Holland has had 14 of the best men at survey duty to the detriment of the battalion; they are ordered to join. The station of the battalion in the West Indies, &c. 70

June 1, New York. General Gage to Colin Drummond. Requisition for money for army expenses. 72

June 3, Quebec. Nicholas Sutherland to General Haldimand. Is dismissing unserviceable men. 73

June 3, Quebec. Colonel Jones to the same. Draughting men from the 21st Regiment. Return of stores; transports embarking troops at Plymouth. Is proceeding on his tour of inspection. 74

June 4, Detroit. Major Basset to General Gage. The Indians not so much to blame as the French, who incite to murder, &c. Will give no passes to traders for Venslick's post. Has refused to receive the St. Joseph

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June 14, Boston.	J. Montague to the same. That he has been informed of General Gage's leaving for Europe. Will co-operate with Haldimand as Commander-in Chief.	84
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June 30. Philadelphia.	Thomas Willing to General Haldimand. Asking for recommendation in favour of Mr. Francis, who proposes to settle as a planter in Florida.	113
July 1, Quebec.	Colonel Jones to the same. Arrival and quartering of the 7th. Recommends that the rejected men of the draughts from the 31st be sent home. Arrival of Artillery. Asks for an engineer to carry on the works, as large sums are expended on them yearly.	115
July 1, Boston.	Thomas Apthorp to the same. Asks for warrants for subsistence of the 64th.	118

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July 1.	Chevalier Maubec to the same (in French). Memorial for protection to him, as he intends settling on the Mississippi in West Florida.	122*a*
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July 8, Quebec.	Colonel Jones to the same. Transports ready to receive the 21st. Returns of troops. Applies for leave for Lieut. Palmer.	137
July 8, Quebec.	Commissary Cunningham to the same. Has communicated his orders for the supply of Quebec flour to the upper posts. Return of stoppages and stores.	138
July 9, Williamsburg.	Lord Dunmore to the same. That he desires to cultivate correspondence with him (Haldimand) as Commander-in-Chief.	140
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July 10, Montreal.	Colonel Templer to the same. Discharge of Walter Lawson.	141
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July 25, Quebec. Colonel Jones to the same. Respecting the command of his regiment and court martial on an officer. 180

July 27, Philadelphia. Thomas Willing to the same. Settlers for the Mississippi discouraged for want of laws and protection. The bad effects of the Spaniards holding the Key. Will assist Mr. Hutchison on his arrival. 157

July 28, St. Augustine. Colonel Carr to the same. Arrival of Major Connance's company from Providence. Returns sent. 156

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July 30, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Fowler to the same. Applies for certificate for a grant of land. 161

No date (New York, July.) Brigade Major Moncrieffe to Lt. Col. Nesbitt, 47th. The unfurnished state of the barracks under Provincial rule; to get his men as well satisfied as possible and to conciliate the people in the Jerseys, so as to get all that is possible out of them for the comfort of the men. 162

July 30, St. Augustine. John Moultrie to General Haldimand. Congratulations on promotion and offers of service. Good feeling between the civil and military authorities. 164

July 31, Castle William. Colonel Leslie to the same. Asks leave for Lieutenant Elliston. 165

July —, Quebec. Major Williams. Returns of draughts from the 31st to the 52nd that have been discharged as unfit for service. 166

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August 2, Pensacola. Thomas Hutchison (Hutchins?) to the same. Progress of the works and prospect of obtaining materials. Health of troops good. Asks for sketches that may be useful to him in his map. 169

August 3, Pensacola. Major Dickson to the same. With returns. Accounts disallowed. Lieut. Governor Durnford preparing to go to England. Proposes to prosecute Marshall for breach of contract for building the blockhouses, &c. 172

August 4, Pensacola. J. Stephenson to the same. Sending bills of exchange. The misfortunes of Rochon the contractor, &c. 175

August 5, Pallas Transport. Admiral Parry to the same. Repairs needed to the "Wentworth." Artillery for England to go in the "Prince of Wales." 177

August 5, Quebec. Major Williams to the same. Respecting the conduct of Ensign Randall of the 52nd. 178

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August 13, Montreal. Colonel Templer to the same. Relative to pay of volunteers from the 21st Regiment. 185

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August 28, Pensacola. Thomas Hutchison (Hutchins?) to the same. Progress of the works. Bad quality of the tools sent from New York; could be got good on the spot; Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Durnford sailing for home. Respecting his pay. Wants sketches and plan of Lake Ontario. 211
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September 24, St. Augustine. Major Furlong to the same. Sending returns of volunteers from the 29th. Leave of absence to Captain Stanton. 239

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September 24, Halifax. Colonel Hamilton to the same. Warrants received. Respecting deserters; a detachment sent in search of them. The works in progress. Contingent accounts. Leave of absence to Captain Fenwick. Officers' quarters nearly completed. 241

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October 4, Pittsburg. George Croghan to the same. Fighting among the Indians. Has sent despatches by an Indian to Detroit. Suit against him for the old barracks. The harm done by the corporal's guard left to take care of the boats. 269

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LETTERS FROM VARIOUS PERSONS. 1774–1777. Vol. IV.

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July 27, Castle William. Colonel Leslie to the same. Sends contingent accounts. The people of Boston as stubborn as ever. 164

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April 18, Antigua. Christie to Haldimand. Busy with accounts of the 2–60th, which is a great labour; will leave after the accounts are squared. Sends returns. 202

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July 24, Annapolis. Daniel Delaney to General Haldimand. Has allowed his son to go to Europe on account of the shocking state of this continent. Little hope of collecting debts. The stoppage of payments when the intercourse with Great Britain was broken off. 211

July 28, Annapolis. The same to the same. With remittances for his Maryland property. 212

July 31, Breda. Prevost de Bessinge to Mr. Haldimand (in French). Desires to know the movements of his uncle (General Haldimand) that he may meet him in London, &c. 213

August 11, London. Colonel Christie to General Haldimand. Desiring to see the General with message from Sir Jeffery Amherst. 215

August 17, London. John Cambel to the same. Desires an interview to lay his claims before him (Haldimand). 216

August 18, London. Lieutenant Downman to the same. Asking his influence to have certain claims for services at Pensacola, &c., allowed by the Board of Ordnance. 218

September 21, (London ?) Thomas Home to the same. Asking him for order to enable him to draw money expended whilst in Florida. 221

October 6, (London). The same to the same. Asking him to certify accounts for payment. 227

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1776. January 4, Three Rivers. Aaron Hart to Colonel Livingston. Respecting certain goods stored. 243

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August 30, Kew. (Budé) to the same (in French). Desires to see him before he calls on L. G. G. (Lord George Germaine). The King is at Windsor. 358

September 7, Hesse. Munster to General Haldimand (in French). Announcing the death of his (Munster's) brother. 375

September 15, Deal. Edward Harvey to the same. Desiring to see the General. 250

September 20, St. Augustine. J. M. Prevost to the same (in French). Disappointed at receiving no letters. The inaction of the army in the north. His view of the proper conduct of the war. The mistakes as to the conduct of the war in the south. The bad effect on the Indians. The want of a head and confusion in all branches. The unfortunate situation of his private affairs, with Washington's army near his property and the confiscation ordered by the Jerseys. Quarrels between the people of Georgia and Carolina. Pity that advantage could not be taken of this state of affairs. 361

September 24, London. Thomas Mills to the same. His gratification at the General accepting the Governorship of Quebec. Respecting his accounts as Receiver General of Quebec. Recommends his deputy, Mr. Grant. 368

September 26, London. Drummond to the same. Recommending his nephew, Mr. John Drummond. 372

October 23, Quebec. P. Haldimand to the same (in French). Congratulations on his appointment to be Governor of Quebec. 374

November 10, Quebec. The same to the same (in French). Respecting his present situation and the losses at Pabos. 377

December 1, Montreal. Samuel Mackay to Captain Le Meter (Le Maistre ?) Sends return of loyalists. They are divided into four corps. Arrangements for preventing them from changing from corps to corps. Account of the attack on the army retreating from Saratoga; his corps obliged to make for Fort George. Loss of all their necessaries; applies for subsistence. 378

December 2, Montreal. George Dupré (in French). Requisition for wood on the authority of Brigadier Powell, signed by Dupré and other Commissaries. 382

December 3, London. Thomas Mills to General Haldimand. Washington still at the head of his army. No good news. The evil effects of the delays. The lamentable accounts from Burgoyne. Lord George Germaine in good spirits; is going to the Commons. Plan of campaign to be changed. Thinks Canada will not be attacked. 383

December 2, Bursens. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). Friendly messages. News of the defeat of Washington and capture of Philadelphia. 264

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December 5, London. Edward Harvey to General Haldimand. The capitulation of Burgoyne. The British and German troops to be sent home. The Canadians to be returned to Canada. Tyconderoga to be abandoned. Page 266

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1779.
May 6, London. S. Irvine to General Haldimand. Authorizing payments on his account to be made to Mr. Monk. Page 23

May 9, Sorel Doctor Scott. Extract of a sermon preached to the 34th Regiment on that date. 1

May 10, Montreal. Lacome to General Haldimand (in French). Offers of service. 5

May 20, Sorel. Doctor Scott to the same. Vindicating himself from the charges made by Lt. Colonel St. Leger. 7

No date (May 1779 ?). Montague to the same (in French). That he has not been selling to or tampering with the Indians. 6

No date (May 1779 ?). E. W. Gray, and others, to the same (in French). That the bakers will obey his orders. 10

No date (May 1779 ?) E. Cauyrion to the same (in French). Praying for a permit for his goods. 11

June 2, Whitehall. Lord Montague to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Cullen, 53rd. 4

June 3, Montreal. William Dunbar to the same. Applies for employment. 12

June 7, Montreal. H. Rouville to the same (in French). Thanks for the General's approbation. 14

June 13, Sorel. Captain Andrew Ross to the same. Requesting a license to permit him to marry. 15

June 13, Montreal. Major Nairne to Captain Mathews. Recommending one Reynolds for Chelsea. Asks for warrants for recruiting service. 16

June 14, Montreal. F. Le Maistre to General Haldimand (in French). Sending letter with a notice taken from the church door at St. Denis. The curé, M. Chenier, is the priest who can best be trusted. The Bishop has been reproached by the French Bishops for his dealings with Americans. The good effect of this on the Canadians. 17

June 14, Sorel. Alexander McDonell to the same. Giving consent to the marriage of his daughter to Captain Ross. 19

June 21, St. John's. Colonel French to the same. That Captain Ross has taken a very imprudent step in thinking of marrying Miss MacDonell. 20

July 3, London. Sir W. Howe to Lord Townshend. Recommending Captain Nicoll. 21

July 5, Quebec. Captain Andrew Ross to General Haldimand. Reiterating his request for a license to marry Miss McDonell. 22

July 6, Lachine. St. Marie de Montigny to the same (in French). Asking for a recommendation to Mr. Commissary General Day. 35

July 14, London. Robert Hunter to the same. Respecting Chief Justice Livius' salary. Hopes for termination of the war. Fleet under Sir Charles Hardy watching the French and Spanish fleet. 24

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July 19, Montreal. E. W. Gray to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Concerning the investigations into charges against prisoners for communicating with rebels and harbouring deserters. The insufficiency of the prison. Page 26

July 22, Montreal. Grandmesnil Deschambault to General Haldimand (in French). Respecting his son. 29

July 26, Montreal. Malcolm Fraser to Captain Mathews. Asking a warrant for the amount of the off reckonings of the Royal Highland Emigrants. 30

July 26, Montreal. E. W. Gray to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Will send down prisoner. Proposes putting an additional storey on the prison. Does not think the Recollets' house fit for a debtor's prison. 31

July 28, New York. General Tryon to General Haldimand. Major Holland has gone to Quebec. Recommends Major Rogers. General Robertson appointed Governor of New York. 33

July 30, Montreal. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Reporting the unauthorized proceedings of merchants and others in forming patrols. 34

August 2, Montreal. E. W. Gray to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Prisoners punished for harbouring deserters, and one for selling liquor to an Indian. 36

August 7, Whitehall. Under Secretary Knox to General Haldimand. Recommending Mr. John Keho. 38

August 16, London. Robert Hunter to the same. Hardy's fleet cruising off Brest. Reported disagreement between France and Spain. D'Estaing at Martinique. The check to Prevost at Charleston. 39

August 17, Lauzon. Henry Caldwell to the same (in French). Recommends the case of a poor woman whose husband was taken prisoner at Carillon. 40

September 2, Montreal, Edward Southouse to the same. Respecting the purchase of an ensigncy for his son. 41

September 6, General Hospital, Montreal. Superior Despins to the same (in French). Asking assistance to feed the poor and foundlings. 43

September 7, Kenwood. Thomas Mills to the same. Looking for news of Keppel's search for the French fleet. Bloody war in Germany. The success of Prince Henry in Bohemia. Great camps forming in France. The political situation in Britain, advises him (Haldimand) to get rid of Cramahé if he does not co-operate. 44

September 14, London. R. Royle Nicholas to the same. Introducing Captain Young of the "Hind." 48

October 4, Montreal. R. Huntley to the same. Resigning his commission as surgeon. 50

October 9, St. John's. Captain Scott, to the same. Asking to be employed on an expedition. 51

October 9, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. That he will not this year avail himself of leave of absence. 52

October 10, "Hawke" off Bic. Captain Willoc to the same. Stating his services and regretting that he had unconsciously incurred the General's displeasure. 54

October 11, Montreal. John Fraser to the same. Recommending the case of Mr. Falkener, a refugee loyalist. 57

October 12, St. John's. Captain Scott to the same. Recommending the case of Lieutenant Howard, a refugee loyalist. 58

October 14, Montreal. John Daly to the same. Requesting that Mr. Wood, Royal Highland Emigrants, be not given leave of absence till he settle with his creditors. 59

October 21, Camp. Burgoyne to the same. That he has appointed Mr. Chandler Deputy Muster Master General. 60

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October 21, Montreal. John Daly to General Haldimand. Respecting the affairs of Mr Wood. Page 61

October 21, Montreal. Colonel Maclean to the same. Entering into a detailed answer to the charges brought against him by Captain John Macdonald of Butler's Rangers. 86

October 25, Quebec. John Collins. Affidavit as to the cattle &c., delivered by Mr. Falkener for the use of loyalists and Indians on the retreat from Stillwater, 7th November, 1777. 62

October 26, New York. Hugh Wallace to Major Pratt, Halifax. Ships and troops to winter at Halifax. The villainy practiced at Shipody, with details. 63

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December 6, Sorel. Rev. C. Scott to General Haldimand. Complains of the conduct of Colonel St. Leger to him, and asks an inquiry into his character as chaplain. 75

December 9, Montreal. J. Maurer to the same. Respecting the claims of the widow of Commissary La Gotterie. 79

December 11, London. No name (Robert Hunter?) to the same. Thanks for warrant for Chief Justice Livius' salary. Thinks martial preferable to civil law in present circumstances in America. The stoppage to trade. Ships of war to be sent for spring service. The expedition to Charleston. Next campaign probably chiefly in the West Indies. Home news. 81

December 23, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Respecting a commission for his son. 110

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LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1780.
VOL. II.

B. 73. **B.M. 21,733.**

1780.

January 2, Longueuil. Captain Bouteiller to Brigadier Maclean (in French). Reporting his reception by Colonel Creuzbourg. Page 1

January 3. Lieut. George Dupré to the same (in French). Representing the burdens for corvée laid on Vercheres, Isle Dupas and parts of the district. 2

January 10, Berthier. Servant of the Crown to General Haldimand. Charges against Col. St. Leger, more especially for his conduct towards Mr. Scott, the chaplain at Sorel. (An anonymous letter.) 4

January 14, Sorel. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking exemption from corvée of B. Provençal of Sorel. 8

January 24, Montreal. Union la Paix et la Concorde to the same (in French). Complaints of the venality of the judges; that the advocates are open to bribes, &c., and that he is surrounded by men who deceive him, all this being attributed to the Government. 9

February 2, Montreal. Caliche Cabana to the same (in French). Asking help. 12

February 7, Bandon. Burgoyne to the same. Respecting the allowance to his deputies as Muster Master General of foreign troops. 13

February 10, Montreal. Widow Mackay to the same (in French). Asking that the accounts of her deceased husband (Captain Mackay) be examined and settled. 15

February 10, Montreal. John Macdonell to Brigadier Maclean. Answers to the Brigadier's remarks on his complaints. 16

February 11, Quebec. Same to General Haldimand. Sending copy of answer to Brigadier Maclean (p. 16). 26

February 13, Dublin. Edward Maxwell to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Richard Browne for promotion. 27

February 18, Bandon. Burgoyne to the same. That Major Holland may act as his deputy as Muster Master General, if he accepts the terms offered. 29

February 20, Three Rivers. Hertel de Rouville to the same (in French). That he will obey the orders given respecting purchases of wheat. 31

February 22, Sault-au-Récollet. Ensign Macdougall to the same. Thanks for decision as to his right to purchase, &c. 24

February 23, Montreal, James Finlay to the same (in French). Asking that a man fined for selling rum may be pardoned and his fine remitted. 32

February 28, Montreal. John Macomb to Captain Mathews. Sending his accounts as paymaster of the Provincial troops. 33

March 1, (London). W. Pollock to General Haldimand. Sending magazines. Sir George Rodney's good news. His regimental account. 34

March 1, Whitehall. Under Secretary Knox to the same. Desiring that an officer (not named) be sent home. 35

March 2, Montreal. James Ronaldson to the same. Thanks for his promotion as surgeon to the 34th. 36

March 6, London. Alexander Davidson to the same. Despatches, &c., sent by the "Lizard." 37

March 6, Montreal. Brigadier Maclean to (Archibald McLaine?) Respecting his memorial to Gen. Haldimand. 38

March 7, St. Laurent. Archibald McLaine to Gen. Haldimand. Forwarding a memorial. 39

March 13, Montreal. James McDonell to Captain Mathews. Giving an account of the quarrel he had with other officer and the steps taken to free himself, &c. 42

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March 26, Bath. Charles Green to the same. Illness of Gen. Oughton. 58
March 26, Quebec. Thomas Faunce to the same. Respecting the removal of the naval office. 59
March 28, London. Leonard Smelt to the same. Respecting Simon Metcalfe, a refugee at Montreal, and inquiring about a grant called Paranac near Lake Champlain. 60
March 30, London. Bigot Armstrong to the same. The promotion of Edward Armstrong. The good conduct of the King's (8th) Regiment. 62
March 30, Montreal. Alexander Ellice & Co. to Capt. Le Maistre. Respecting Lt. Sinclair's purchase of a company. 63
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April 3, London. Richard Rigby to the same. Captain Fraser appointed Deputy Paymaster at Montreal. The arrangements for the office at Quebec, &c. 66
April 4, Jamaica. J. M. Prevost to the same (in French). His disappointment in the command. The little prospect of his advance in Jamaica. Details of his family. Reports from Charleston, and expedition up the St. John to Nicaragua. 68
April 5, London. Donald Macdonald to the same. Has obtained leave of absence and applies to sell his commission. 74
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April 6, London. General Gage to the same. Respecting double warrants for his pay. 78, 81
April 6, Montreal. Alexander Ellice & Co. to the same. Death of Captain McDougall. 80
April 7, London. William Roy to the same. Introducing Capt. Cullen, 53rd. 83
April 7, London. W. Pollock to the same. Forwarding the regimental accounts, and sending despatches for the army. 84

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April 8, London. Charles O'Hara to General Haldimand. Introducing Ensign Thompson, 31st. Page 85

April 8, Whitehall. Under Secretary Knox to the same. Repeating his request to send his nephew, Robert Battersby, home for promotion. 86

April 9, Montreal. Duncan Macdougall to the same. Thanks for allowing Captain Macdougall's commission to be sold. 87

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April 13, St. Laurent. Lachlan MacLean to the same. His claim to precedence in the 84th over Lieutenant McLaine. 90

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May 1, Montreal. Deschambault to General Haldimand (in French). Stating his case and asking assistance. 100

May 2, Whitehall, W. Roberts to the same. Sending books for the library at Quebec. 103

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May 9, Quebec. Ensign Prenties to the same. Memorial for pay as Ensign in the 84th. 104

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May 16, Halifax. Thomas Batt to the same. No word from the property in Cumberland. Sir Richard Hughes determined to protect Haldimand's interests. Return of the fleet dismasted. 107

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May 18, Montreal. J. C. Portier to the same (in French). Applies for license for boats for the upper country. 117

May 19, Quebec. Eléazer Davies to S. Puze, whose memorial follows. Asking him to state the facts of his imprisonment by the Americans and such other facts as would secure his (Davies') release. 118

May 20, Quebec. Severight Puze to General Haldimand. Memorial stating his hardships and those of Davies, confined a prisoner (see p. 118). Their imprisonment by and escape from the rebels. 119

May 22, Montreal. Mrs. Langlade to the same (in French). Asking for a permit for a canoe to take her to her husband at Michillimakinak. 122

May 23, Montreal. George Pownall to Captain Mathews. The merchants applying for licenses for boats to the upper country agree to the conditions. 123

No date (Berthier May 1780 ?) Louis Olivier to General Haldimand (in French). Respecting the employment of two officers to assist him in the militia duties of

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his post and asking instructions as to billetting troops where there is no room except in houses exempt. Page 124

May 29, Montreal. Ensign Macdougall to General Haldimand. Further as to his claim to seniority as Ensign in the 84th. 126

June 3, Malbay. John Nairne to Captain Mathews. The escape of rebel prisoners. Apprehension of one. Reward offered. The barracks could be finished cheaply. 130

June 9, London. John Montresor to General Haldimand. Introducing General Clarke. 132

June 19, Montreal. Widow Mackay to the same (in French). Applies for commissions for her son and nephew. 133

June 19, Berthier. Louis Olivier to the same (in French). Explaining his conduct and defending himself against certain charges. 134

June 20, Stoke Prior. Lewis Guerry to the same. Thanks for leave of absence, &c. 135

June 20, Quebec. J. Tanswell to the same. Praying to be allowed to draw three years' salary as master of the English Academy in Quebec, to enable him to defray various expenses. 136

June 25, Chambly. Samuel Steel to the same. Sending proceedings of Court Martial. How the prisoners are employed. 138

June 29, Montreal. Alexander Macomb to Captain Mathews. Respecting a proposal to supply the posts. 140

July 1, Montreal. G. Daillebout Cuisy to General Haldimand (in French). Asking a permit to go to Detroit with goods. Has received no pay for four years except about £100 sterling. 141

July 5, Montreal. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for employment, 142

July 6, London. Robert Hunter to the same. South Carolina has returned to allegiance. Hopes of speedy reconciliation. 56

July 11, Whitehall. Sir J. Amherst to the same. Recommending Captain Green. 144

July 19, Sault-au-Récollet. Ensign Prenties to Captain Mathews. Applying for his pay as Ensign in the 84th. 145

July 24, Montreal. John Macomb to the same. Will do all he can for the relief of Simon Fraser's family. 150

July 24, Montreal. Neil Robertson to the same. Death of Major McAlpin. Will transact the business of the loyalists till a successor is appointed and transfer the papers, &c. 146

July 24, Montreal. William Dunbar to the same. Applying for a license for Noah Timmons, at Sault à Récollet, a Grenadier who had distinguished himself. 148

July 28, St. Vincennes. P. Dejean to General Haldimand (in French). Has been allowed to come to Vincennes but cannot go to Detroit. The charges against him, &c. Asks that his wife and children be allowed to join him. 151

July 28, St. Vincennes. The same to Commandant at Detroit (in French). Is out on parole. Cannot come to Detroit, but desires his wife may be sent to him. His ill-treatment, &c. 153

August 5, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to General Haldimand. Major General Clarke sailing. The riots in London. The good conduct of the military. Recommends Captain Green, &c. 157

August 6, London. Burgoyne to the same. Recommending Capt. Green. 158

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B. 74. **B.M. 21,734.**

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January 14, Chambly. Captain Forbes to the same. Has sent forward an insolent letter from a rebel prisoner named Campbell. 4

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January 18, St. Ours. Porlier, curé, to Col. St. Leger (in French). The state of feeling in his parish, &c. 6

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March 21, London. Cox, Muir & Cox to the same. Asking for leave for Ensign Drummond to sell out of the 44th and to go to New York to complete his purchase in the 17th Dragoons. 46

March 21, Whitehall. William Pollock to the same. The mails driven back by bad weather. Sends mails by an armed ship; notifies his appointment to succeed Mr. Gordon. 49

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February 11, Montreal. Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Recommends payment to Capt. Pritchard. 278

February 14, Montreal. Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting his claim for gun powder. 279

January 25, Boucherville. Widow Belcour to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Asking relief in her distressed state owing to the death of her husband. 280

February 26, Quebec. Thomas Dunn to the same. Urging that steps should be taken to enforce payment by the merchants of freight on the upper lakes. 281

February 27, Dublin. Atkinson and Hall to the same. Asking for the regimental agency. 283

February 28. Budé to the same (in French). Asking that Colonel Hope, 44th, be appointed Q. M. G. Sir Guy Carleton is to succeed Sir H. Clinton, &c. 284

February 29, St. John's. Captain Pritchard to Major Carleton. Enclosing his accounts for corvée, &c. 286

March 3, Devon. Mrs. Pilot to General Haldimand. Writing on behalf of her husband, Captain Pilot. 287

1782.
March 7, London. Watson and Rashleigh to Haldimand. Repeating their request for passes to their agent Howard to proceed to the upper posts. Page 297

March — River Ouelle. Court of Inquiry. Examination of inhabitants charged with assisting soldiers to desert. 289

March 12, Montreal. Major Campbell to Gen. Haldimand. Asking to be sent on active service and to be put in command of a corps of light infantry. 299

March 15, London. Lt. Governor Hamilton to the same. Has laid despatches before the ministry. His expectation of returning to Canada. 300

March 18, Sorel. Martel, curé, to the same (in French). The difficulty of building owing to the scarcity of workmen, &c. 241

March 19, London. Robert Hunter to the same. Armed vessels for Canada to go without convoy. Asks for employment for an armed ship he is sending out. 301

March 20, London. Lord Percy to the same. Respecting various officers in Canada. 302

March 21. London. Budé to the same (in French). Repeating his recommendation of Colonel Hope for the Quartermaster Generalship. 303

March 22, Montreal. Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking that a warrant be issued for £10,000. 304

March 25, Quebec. Lieutenant Fearon to Captain Mathews. Asking that the General issue a license permitting him to marry. 305

March 25, Chateau Richer. Lt. Colonel French to General Haldimand. Recommending Lieutenant Fearon's application for leave to marry. 307

March 27, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Enclosing a memorial. 309

March 28, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Has inspected the troops in the different quarters. Sends report of a Court of Inquiry on desertion (see pp. 289 to 296). Respecting returns. 308
State of the troops. 310

March 28. Thomas Dunn to Captain Mathews. Enclosing advertisement respecting the payment by merchants of freight on the upper lakes. 312

March 28, Quebec. Madame Duffy to General Haldimand (in French). Regrets at his accident. 313

April 1, Caughnawaga. Lieutenant Houghton to Gen. Riedesel. Tracks discovered by scouts, but too late to capture the men. 314

April 5. Major Carleton to Capt. Mathews. Relative to the application of Mr. Bowes. 315

April 5, London. George Ross to Gen. Haldimand. Change of British Government. Sir Guy Carleton to succeed Sir H. Clinton. Recommends Commissary Clark. 316

April 6, Portsmouth. Sir Guy Carleton to the same. Announcing his appointment to the command on the Atlantic coast and expressing the desire for mutual service in respect to their different posts. 317

April 8, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. That he has ordered military artificers to be sent to Captain Twiss, but waits instructions before ordering additional men for fatigue duty. 318

April 9, Bronovie. Jean Phillipe Roy to the same. With a parcel of papers from his brother Lieutenant Auguste du Roy. 319

April 12, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Asks leave to have the King's speech printed. Sending review returns. 322

April 12, Quebec. Judge Panet to the same (in French). Apology for not writing sooner. Regrets the accident to the General. 324

April 15, Quebec. Lt. Col. Dundas to the same. Will wait on the General at Montreal and proceed as soon as practicable to the upper posts to take charge of his regiment (the 8th). 325

1782.
April 19, Southampton. Sir Richard Hughes to General Haldimand. Trusts the General may be able to see honourable peace restored. The intrigues of the French in America. The annoyance the change of administration causes the King. Prospects of peace. There are now hopes of recovering success, so long wanting. He (Hughes) has had the command of the fleet in the Downs. Has received the thanks of the King for procuring masts from Nova Scotia for the fleet. Page 326

April 20, Whitehall. Lord Amberst to the same. Lt. Colonel Hope will give a full account of the effects of the change of administration. 332

April 21, London. Thomas Townshend to the same. Expressions of esteem. Recommends Lt. Colonel Hope. 333

April 21, Vaudreuil. Charles Lotbinière to the same (in French). His alarm at the steps taken to seize the oak cut on the seigniory. To prevent its sale will be to ruin the seigniors. Points out the injustice of the course. 334

April 23, London. John Watts to the same. Thanks for kindness to his children. His own situation with his property confiscated and himself proscribed. Efforts for peace. News of friends. Number of refugees in London. 336

April 24, Quebec. Captain Cullen to the same. That he has accepted the office of paymaster to the 53rd. 338

April 25, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Thanks for papers, &c. 339

April 25, London. Major Lumm to the same. Sends copy of his leave of absence. 340

April 29, Quebec. L. Marchand to the same (in French). Respecting applications to grind wheat for the Government. 341

April 30, Quebec. A. Davidson to the same. Account for legal charges in the case of the crown *vs.* Taylor and Forsyth. 342

April 30, Barbados. General Christie to the same. The total defeat of the French and Spanish combined fleet by Rodney, with details. This fleet was intended to take possession of Canada. 352

May 3, Niagara. H. Watson Powell to the same. Advising amount of bills drawn. 355

May 6, Quebec. L. Chaperon to Captain Mathews. Asking his influence to obtain a situation in the commissariat. 356

May 6, Quebec. Major Faunce to the same. Applies for leave to rent a place for the naval office. 357

May 6, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Asking if Captain Twiss shall have the men for the works he has applied for. 358

May 7, London. General Burgoyne to the same. Asking that word be sent to Capt. Aubrey that his regiment is ordered home. He (Burgoyne) has been appointed commander in chief in Ireland. 359

May 16, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Has appointed an officer to take charge of provisions to Laprairie. Respecting two men arrested. 362

May 18, Quebec. L. Chaperon to Capt. Mathews. Has obtained a situation in the commissariat. Thanks for kindness. 361

May 22, Jamaica. Captain Mackay to Gen. Haldimand. Applies for promotion for his nephew. The victory over the French fleet. The admiral's (Count de Grasse's) opinion of Sir Samuel Hood's abilities. 363

May 23, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Arrangements for receiving German troops. List sent of new ministry in Britain. Motion has been made in the Commons to make peace with America. 365

May 23, Quebec. Major Faunce to the same. Has hired a room for a naval office. 366

1782.

May 24. James Andrews to Commissary Clark. With an order for supplying three men with necessaries. Page 424

May 27, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Monthly returns of troops. 367

May 27, Quebec. Captain Cullen to the same. Desires his decision on the claim of Captain Edge for the price of a commission. Arrival of an escort from Halifax. Ships arrived in. 370

May 27, Quebec. Major Faunce to Captain Mathews. The evil consequences of sailors' wives getting licenses to sell liquor. 372

June 3, Sorel. Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Complains of the attacks on him by Captain Barnes. The stoppage of religious services has led to the establishment of Sunday recreations to the detriment of the population. 373

July 10, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Asking that a warrant issue for the pay bills of the rangers. 375

June 10, Montreal. James Symington to Capt. Mathews. Asking for a preference pass to convey goods to Niagara. 376

June 13, St. Charles. Edward Graham to General Haldimand. Asking leave of absence. 377

June 17, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Asking for a temporary warrant for the pay of the rangers. 379

June 17. G. T. LaClere to Major Holland (in French). Asking that his titles be submitted to the General. 380

June 19, Batiscan. Major Harris to General Haldimand. Applying for the majority in the 44th. 381

June 29, Belmont. Lt. Col. Caldwell to the same. Asking that Fréchette, Captain of Militia of St. Nicholas, be punished for disobedience. If not he (Caldwell) asks his resignation, as a magistrate, to be accepted. 382

July 1, Belmont. Same to the same. Further respecting the case of Fréchette, Captain of Militia. 384

July 7, Terrebonne. Captain Minchin to the same. Asking leave of absence. 388

July 8, Montreal. J. Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking what commission he is to receive on the purchases of grain, with accounts. 385

July 14. Montreal. B. Frobisher to the same. Offering 100 puncheons of rum for the use of Government. 390

July 15, Quebec. Brigadier Maclean to Gen. Haldimand. Charges given in against Lieutenant Maclaine. 391

July 16, Chambly. Lieutenant Battersby to the same. Asking to be sent to England on the recruiting service. 392

July 17, Vaudreuil. C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Representation as to the extent of his lands, &c. 394

July 22. Captain Minchin to the same. Asking for leave of absence. 396

July 23, Richmond. George Ross to the same. Asking for service to a friend, interested with Mr. Simon Fraser. 397

July 25, Quebec. L. Marchand to Captain Mathews. Requesting that he may be allowed payment for flour of his own manufacture delivered to the Commissary, over and above that from wheat sent to be ground. 398

July 25, Sorel. F. A. F. Beckwith to Gen. Haldimand. Thanks for kindness. 399

July 26, St. John's. Captain Wood to Capt. Mathews. Asking the General's leave to join his company as soon as possible. 400

July 30, Montreal. St. George Dupré to the same (in French). Asking that the nephew of Lieutenant Cazeau may be returned. 401

August 1, Montreal. Major Hughes to Gen. Haldimand. Stating his claims to be compensated for a house. 402

1782.
August 1, Montreal. Ensign Vassal to Haldimand (in French). Applying for leave of absence. 404

August 2, London. W. Pollock to the same. Sending papers, &c. 406

August 5, Montreal. Grandmesnil Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting disputes about lands. 407

August 8, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. That if the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair be not paid he must protest them. 410

August 8, Montreal. Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's accounts. 412

August 8, Chambly. Lieutenant Battersby to Capt. Mathews. Application for leave of absence. 413

August 18, Montreal. Lemoine Despins to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Asking help for the General Hospital. 414

August 19, Montreal. Dorothea Monteith to the same. Applying for cordwood. 415

August 23, London. Chief Justice Livius to the same. That he will probably get a grant of the St. Maurice Forges. 416

August 25, New York. Hugh and A. Wallace to the same. Money affairs. The danger to the loyalists by granting American independence. Loyalists fleeing to Quebec and Nova Scotia, &c. 417

August 26, New York. General Robertson to the same. Reported invasion of Canada. Change of policy towards America. Abandonment of Savannah, &c. Prospects of leaving. Grief for the death of his daughter. 419

August 26, New York. Brigadier March to the same. Thanks for letters. The cruel effects of the abandonment of America on those who were cajoled by the promises of the ministry to risk all in its defence. 421

August 29, Montreal. W. Dummer Powell to Capt. Mathews. Presenting a claim of Mr. Thomson late of Carleton Island. 423

August 29, New York. P. Nicoll to General Haldimand (in French). Has agreed to remain in New York on Sir Guy Carleton's advice. May, however, come to Canada in spring. 425

September 10, Halifax. Major Handfield to the same. Has received a box of truffles for the General. 427

September 12, Quebec. David Grant to the same. Asks for leave for his son to come from Oswego to Quebec. 428

September 16, Varennes. A. D. Cramery to the same (in French). States his services and asks exemption from billeting and corvée. 429

September 19, Montreal. Todd and McGill to Captain Mathews. With a memorial as to the trade with the upper posts. 431

September 22, Chambly. Captain Steel to the same. Explanations of accounts. 432

September 25, Quebec. Simon McTavish to Commissary Day. Offering a quantity of rum at the upper posts. 433

October 1, Vaudreuil. C. Lotbinière to General Haldimand (in French). Further respecting his seigniories. 434

October 16, Vaudreuil. Same to the same (in French). Respecting his seigniorial rights. 436

October 20, Sorel. Captain Mure to the same. Applies for the position of Brigade Major. 437

October 28, Montreal. A. Davidson to Capt. Mathews. Congratulations for the success of the suit against Taylor and Forsyth, and applying for costs. 439

October 30, Staten Island. Colonel Marsh to General Haldimand. The confusion of parties in Britain. The loss of the "Royal George." The attack on Gibraltar repulsed. Pity the same bravery as Elliot's had not been shown in America. His (Marsh's) regiment has been annihilated at York Town. 441

1782.
October 30, New York. General Robertson to Haldimand. Has applied for leave. The Prince (Duke of Clarence?) has gone to learn naval war. Troops for winter quarters. The influence of the French in Congress. Page 443

November 1, Quebec. Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Requesting settlement of such parts of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills as are approved. 444

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Proposed settlement of bills drawn by Lt.-Governor Sinclair. 445

November 4, Montreal. A. Davidson to the same. Desiring to have his claim in the case of Taylor & Forsyth settled. 447

November 4, Montreal. Richard Dobie to the same. Applies for payment of bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 449

November 8, Quebec. Simon McTavish to the same. Proposes a plan for payment of his claims against the Government on bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair (This letter is dated 4th August, but endorsed 8th November, the latter evidently the proper date.) 450

November 8, Montreal. Madame Duffy to General Haldimand (in French.) With two barrels of apples. 453

November 8, Quebec. Robert Ellice to Capt. Mathews. Respecting the course taken by Lt. Governor Sinclair and asking the General's sanction to send the bills he has drawn home to the Government. 452

November 21, Sorel. Captain Freeman to the same. That General de Riedesel has not received instructions to inspect the accounts of the Hessians, and thinks it too delicate a matter to interfere with. 454

November 29, Montreal. Simon McTavish to the same. Respecting claim on the late Captain McAlpine's estate. 455

December 2, London. Lord Barrington to Gen. Haldimand. With a letter and thanks for attention. 456

December 5, Quebec. H. Watson Powell to the same. How the Indians at Niagara, &c., are supplied with provisions. The bad state of the pork; how occasioned. 457

(December) St. John's. Captain Wood to the same. Loyalists arrived; their statements. How are they to be disposed of? 460

No date. Peter Hawson to the same. Statements by Colonel Claus, Capt. Law and Mr. Jones respecting him. 461

December 30, St. John's. Captain Abbott to the same. Asks that an assistant Commissioner of the Peace be appointed to act with him. 462

Letters to General Haldimand, as Governor of Quebec, 1783—Vol. IV, Part I.

B. 75-1 **B.M. 21,735-1.**

1783.
January 8, Vaudreuil. C. Lotbinière to General Haldimand (in French). New Year's good wishes. Page 1

January 8, Detroit. Lamothe to Captain Mathews (in French). Asking for an allowance for a house to lodge in. 2

January 17, Carleton Island. Ensign Pringle to the same. Requesting his influence to obtain promotion. 3

January 17, Carleton Island. Malcolm Fraser to the same. With contingent accounts of the 84th. The detatchment of the 34th driven back by a gale four times trying to make for Niagara. 5

February 8, Quebec. V. Fautard to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for his release and pledges himself to give no occasion of complaint, &c. 6

1783
February 17, Montreal. B. Frobisher to Captain Mathews. Thanks for being appointed Commissioner of the Peace. Page 7

February 19, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to General Haldimand. Messrs. Harley and Drummond displeased at their agent, Mr. Cochrane; have appointed Mr. Gordon. 8

February 19, Whitehall. The same to the same. That his letter has been shown to the King and General Budé. In present state of uncertainty it could not be acted on. Sir Guy Carleton is going out. Sir Charles Grey is to set out to withdraw troops from New York. 9

February 19, London. General Budé to the same (in French). Strongly recommending him not to ask his recall at present, in view of the altered circumstances. 11

March 3, Montreal. J. A. Gray to the same. Applies for an appointment in the commissariat. 13

No date (March 1783). Captain Wittgenstein to the same (in French). Certificate of good conduct of Ensign Passeneau (Pinceauneau). (See pp. 40 to 42). 45

March 11, Quebec. P. Rocheblave to the same (in French). Plan for uniting and strengthening the parts of America left in British possession, taking these as all the territory possessed by France before the last war, including the Mississippi, New Orleans, &c. 14

March 13, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Applying for his son's promotion. 26

March 17, Montreal. Colin Campbell to Captain Mathews. Applying for licence to marry. 27

March 20, London. Cox, Muir & Cox to General Haldimand. Asking that the body of General Ogilvie's son, killed at Quebec, may be sent home to be buried. 28

March 20, Montreal. Sergeant Greenwood to Captain Mathews. That he has been detained by illness at Carleton Island. Asks a pass to Detroit to settle his affairs there. 30

March 22, Barbadoes. General Christie to General Haldimand. No authentic news of peace. Is going to England and will write from London. Hostilities will cease on 3rd April. 31

March 23, Montreal. Charles Giasson to the same (in French). Asking money to help to go in spring to get off Indian effects left at Three Rivers. 33

No date, no signature. ——— to General Haldimand (in French). Begs pardon for his disobedience and asks for assistance to pay his debts. 34

March 24, Bideford, Devon. Mrs. Pilot to General Haldimand. Asks for a pair of colours for her boy, that the half pay may help his education. 35

March 24. General Budé to the same (in French). Reiterating advice not to give up the Government. The articles of peace will leave much to be done for the settlement of limits, &c., as well as for his own interests. Lady Acland sends recognition to Captain Simpson for his attention to Colonel Acland after he was wounded. 36

March 25, London. George Ross to the same. Introducing Mr. John Fraser. Political changes. 39

March 27, Montreal. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Defending Sergeant Lachapelle and Ensign Pinceauneau and accusing Captain Dupuis of insubordination, &c. 40

March 27, London. Robert Hunter to the same. His opinion of the shameful terms of peace, and their effects. 43

March 27, London. A. Gordon to the same. Thanks for attention to his recommendations. 44

March 28, Montreal. Joachim Lemoine to the same (in French). Appealing against the order to build another bridge at Verchères. 46

1783.

March 28, London. Phyn & Ellice to Robert Ellice (?). Respecting the steps to be taken to obtain a settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. Page 48

March 28, London. John Watts to Haldimand. Thanks for kindness. The feeling on the terms of peace being known, renders all government nearly impossible. The loyal American subjects left to their fate. 50

March 31. J. E (Ilis?) to Robert Ellis. Declaration of peace. Business prospects. The independence of the thirteen provinces admitted. The proposed boundaries, &c. 52

March 31, Horse Guards. Charles Gould to Haldimand. Remarks on the court martial held at the instance of Brigadier Maclean. 55

April 2, London. Lord Montague to the same. Recommending Captain Cullen. 59

April 3, Montreal. Surgeon Blake to the same. Applying for license to marry. 60

April 7, Montreal. Rocheblave to the same (in French). Enclosing memo. of plan for strengthening British America (see pp. 14 to 25). Requests a settlement of his claims, &c. 61

April 7, Montreal. The same to Captain Mathews (in French). Stating his claims and requesting a settlement. 63

April 7, Montreal. Robert Ellice to the same. Thanking the General on behalf of the merchants. 65

April 10, New York. General Robertson to General Haldimand. Recommending Mr. Smith, a refugee loyalist. 66

April 11, Montreal. Giasson to the same (in French). Asking permission to trade to Three Rivers, to help him with respect to his creditors. 67

April 15, London. John Watts to the same. Political news. Administration formed. The critical state of affairs. 68

April 16, London. Robert Rashleigh & Co. to the same. Forwarding despatches. 69

April 16. Joseph Judge to the same. States his past services; his hopes for a place and the loss of the prospect by the change of Ministry. 71

April 19, Whitehall. Lord North to the same. Foreign troops ordered home. Arrangements to be made to meet changed circumstances. Leave of absence for Mr. Pownall. 73

April 21, London. George Ross to the same. With letter for Mr. Fraser. 76

April 23, Halifax. John Small to the same (in French). That his properties in Nova Scotia were threatened with confiscation, which has been averted. 77

April 24, Quebec. Thomas Ainslie to Captain Mathews. Asks for an interview with the General on the affairs of his (Ainslie's) office. 79

April 28, Montreal. Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). Proposing a plan to settle the upper county with loyalists, Germans and Acadians, so as to secure the territory on the Mississippi to the British. 81

April 28, Barbadoes. E. Mathew to the same. Introducing Mr. Ritzema. 75

April 29, Edinburgh. J. Houston to the same. Recommending Mr. Forbes, an officer in the 99th. 80

April 30, Montreal. Widow Duverge to the same (in French). Asking help on the ground of her husband's services. 84

May 2, St. François, Rivière du Sud. Bedard. Priest, to the same (in French). Thanks for his assistance to the sick and poor. 85

May 10, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Applying for an ensigncy for his son on the grounds of his claims for his salary as attorney general. unpaid in consequence of his capture. 86

May 11, Repentigny. François Payet to the same (in French). Asks that timber left at Repentigny, if not wanted, be allowed to be disposed of for religious or charitable purposes. 90

1783.
May 15, Halifax. W. Handfield to Haldimand Sending a box. Page 92

May 18, Halifax. Charles Dixon to the same. Informing him of the danger of losing the estate of Shipody; the steps taken to avert it and what must be done. 93

May 19, Montreal. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Reminding the General of his claims. 95

May 24, St. Maurice. A. Dumas to the same (in French). That the severe winter and bad weather in spring have hindered the repairs, &c, to the Forges. Asks two months' delay to have everything in order. 96

May 26, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Captain Mathews. Respecting a settlement of Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. 98

May 28, (Montreal). Captain Brehm to General Haldimand. The pavilion is being cleared. Asks that orders be given to the officers not to force the barrackmaster to act contrary to instructions. 99

May 30. P. Minchin to Captain Mathews. Applying for leave of absence. 100

May 31, St. John's. Lieutenant Hollier to Captain Mathews. Applying for promotion. 101

June 1, Chambly. R. Boileau to the same (in French). Applying for leave to resign. 102

June 2, Montreal. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to General Haldimand (in French). Recommending Antoine Duprez to succeed P. Boileau as Captain of Militia. 104

June 5, Rivière du Chêne. Major Jessup to Brigadier St. Leger. Will send what men he can to the works at Isle aux Noix. General de Riedesel to be notified why the number required cannot be sent. 106

June 9, Montreal. Edward Southouse, to Captain Mathews. Respecting the chance of his son's getting a commission, &c. 107

June 10, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Enters into explanation and defence of his conduct towards Haldimand, which led to a coldness on the part of the latter. 110

June 11, London. General Christie to the same. Reports of Haldimand leaving Canada. Thanks for favours. 111*b*

June 12, Quebec. Lieutenant Gray to the same. Applying for leave of absence. 112

June 15, London. H. S. Conway to the same. Leave of absence for Lieutenant Gore, 34th. 114

June 16, Three Rivers. Corbin to the same (in French). Represents as churchwarden the delay that will be caused by want of land for building a Presbytère, and asking a grant. 115

June 18, La Prairie. A. Dupré to the same (in French). Applying for the succession to Captain Boileau of the Militia at Chambly. 116

June 23, Montreal. John Burke to the same. Communicating the suspicious conduct of two newly arrived French priests and the excitement among the French Canadian population. 117

July 2, Niagara. Captain LeMaistre to the same. For leave of absence. 120

July 3, Quebec. James Grant to Captain Mathews. Return of provisions. Will furnish casks for victualling the transports. 121

July 3, Quebec. Robert Ellice to the same. With memorial praying for compensation for the burning by the rebels of their mills on the Mohawk River. 123

July 7, Montreal. St. Luc Lacorne to General Haldimand (in French). Asking permission for Sieur Jautarred to practice as an advocate. 127

July 10, Sorel. Dr. Scott to the same. That he has published an account of the treatment to which he has been exposed as chaplain. 128

1783.

July 11, St. John's. A. P. Skene to Captain Mathews. That the prisoners from Montreal and Coteau du Lac have been sent to Isle aux Noix. Page 130

July 14, Michillimakinak. George Macbeath to Robert Ellice. Represents his large advances to Government at the post and urges a settlement. 230

July 14, Montreal. St. George Dupré, to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for his appointment as voyer of the District of Montreal. 131

July 15, St. François. Luc Schmid to the same (in French). Transmitting an application from the St. Francis Indians for help to build a church, and for flour and pork, &c. Petitions sent to allow priests to come from Europe. 132

July 17, Montreal. J. Burke to the same. With abstract of the trial of a man charged with rape 134

July 17, Montreal. Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass for Jacob Vanderheyden to go to Albany with furs. 135

July 18, Quebec. Archibald McLaine to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass to enable him to go to New York. 136

July 21, Montreal. Robert Ellice to the same. That his debtors are disposing of property at Detroit. Asks for the General's interference, &c. 137

July 21, Montreal. John Burke to the same. Applying for the renewal of his license (which is lost) to practise as a notary. 138

July 22, St. Anne. Giasson to General Haldimand (in French). Applying for a license to trade at Three Rivers among the Indians. 140

July 24, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Giving his sanction to the issue of license to Captain Powlett to mary his (Clark's) niece. 141

July 28, Montreal. Chatellier to Captain Mathews (in French). For the issue of a licence to practice as a notary. 142

July— Montreal. A. P. Skene to the same. The prisoners from Coteau du Lac, &c., for Isle aux Noix are expected in a day or two. 143

August 2, Quebec. Charles Stewart to the same. That on his going to England Mr. Deschenaux will conduct his business as a notary. Asking that inquiry he made about a runaway negro boy. 144

August 2, Frognall. Lord Sydney to General Haldimand. Thanks for congratulations on his advancement, &c. 145

August 4, New York. Hugh Wallace to the same. Introducing W. Delancy, a refugee loyalist. 146

August 4, London. General Christie to the same. Is happy to find that he (Haldimand) has determined to remain in Canada. That he (Christie) intends to push for a staff appointment in Canada. Reduction of two battalions of the 60th. 147

August 8, New York. Hugh Wallace to the same. The loyalists ordered to leave the country and property proscribed. Has lost all. The losses on Shipody. Has sent all papers. 152

August 8, New York. William Bayard to the same. The confiscation of all property by the rebels. He goes to England ruined. Recommends Patrick Smyth, a loyalist, going to Quebec. 154

August 8, Whitehall. George A. North to the same. Recommending Ensign St. Germaine. 156

August 9, London. W. Pollock to the same. Expecting the General home had prevented him from writing. No vessels under orders for Quebec, &c. 150

August 10, New York. David Colden to the same. Introducing Mr. Delancy, a refugee loyalist. 157

August 11, Quebec. J. G. C. DeLery to the same (in French). Applying for a passport for his son going to Europe. 158

August 13, Montreal. Brassier to the same (in French). Sending a present of pears. 159

1783.
August 15, Hanover. General Budé to Haldimand (in French). Has come here with Prince William at the King's request. Desires him to send furs for Prince Frederick (Duke of York) and Prince William (Duke of Clarence). The King's satisfaction at Haldimand's remaining in Canada. Page 160

August 16, Whitehall. Lord North to General Riedesel. Peace concluded; the troops of Brunswick to return to Europe. The King's approbation of the General's conduct. 70

August 17, Quebec. George Allsopp to Haldimand. Applying for a pass to go to New York and return, to settle the business affairs of Watson and Rashleigh, &c. 162

August 18, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. Enclosing petition relative to the bills drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair. 164

August 18, Claremont. R. Cossit to Haldimand. That a number of loyalists on Connecticut River desire to come to Quebec to settle. 166

August 23, New York. Samuel Hake to the same. Introducing John Driver, a refugee loyalist. 167

August 27, St. Michel. Ensign McKay to the same (in French). Asking leave of absence for himself and cousin. Their uncle's promise to purchase their steps. 168

August 30, New York. Hugh Wallace to the same. Introducing Patrick Smith, a refugee loyalist. 170

No date (about August). Boucherville to the same (in French). Represents his distressed situation. 171

September 1, Montreal. John Burke to Captain Mathews. Thanks for his license as notary. Secret measures to elect representatives to the British Government to state the grievances of Canadians. 172

September 1, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to the same. Asking an answer to memorial. 174

September 3, Deptford. W. Chambers to General Haldimand. Thanks for recommendation by which he was made Post Captain. 175

September 4, London. Board of Claims to the same. Notifying their appointment to inquire into the claims of American loyalists, &c. 176

September 8, Carleton Island. Malcolm Fraser to Captain Mathews. Respecting the accounts of the 84th. 177

September 8, Quebec. Captain Campbell to General Haldimand. Respecting the proposal of Major Nairne to sell his majority, and the situation of the different Captains in the 44th. 179

September 9, St. Anne. Giasson to the same (in French). Asking a pass to trade up the Lièvre. 182

September 9, Halifax. John Small to the same. New York to be evacuated next month. Thanks for benefits. Recommending Captain Munro and Ensign Holland. 184

September 9, Warwick Castle. C. J. Greville, to the same. Introducing Lieutenant Blick, 44th. 187

September 11, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. With a second memorial. 188

September 16, Quebec. A. P. Skene to General Haldimand. Applying for leave of absence. 192

September 18, Montreal. Walter Sutherland to the same. Sending claim for scout money. 195

September 21, Montreal. Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting the petitions to the King, the election of delegates, &c, by the French Canadians. 197

September 25, Montreal. Jacob Jordan to Captain Mathews. Offers to cash Government bills drawn on the Treasury. 200

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September 29, Sorel. Rev. Dr. Scott to General Haldimand. Stating the wrongs he has suffered as chaplain. Page 201

October 2, Montreal. James Symington to Captain Mathews. Asking a pass for Niagara. 206

October 2, Montreal. Giasson to General Haldimand (in French). Reiterates his request for a pass for the Lièvre. 207

October 16, Quebec. Captain C. Campbell to the same. His feelings at the promotion of his junior, Captain Mathews. Desires to know if his conduct has been reprehensible. 209

October 17, Quebec. Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Respecting bills for stores, &c. 210

October 17, Quebec. The same to the same. Sending a third memorial respecting Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills. 212

October. Edward Abbott to the same. Is afraid of arrest for debt. 213

October 22, Quebec. Robert Ellice to the same. Applies for decision on the claim for the burning of mills on the Mohawk. 214

October 22, New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. New York to be evacuated on 15th November. Confiscation of property of loyalists; settlement for Maryland property. The affairs of Shipody. All lands in Nova Scotia being given to loyalists and half-pay officers. 215

October 23, Quebec. Thomas Dunn to Major Mathews. Has examined accounts. 219

October 23, Montreal. Jacob Jordan to the same. Has lodged the money ordered. 220

October 26, Montreal. Widow Duffy to General Haldimand (in French). The orchards have failed, so that she can send no fruit, but sends a box of ginseng, with kind messages. 221

October 27, Quebec. Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Desires to know the General's decision about the mills. Asks pass for himself and two servants to cross Lake Champlain. 223

October 30, Montreal. James Hughes to the same. Desires permission to sail to England by way of New York. 224

November 2, Charleston. A. Turnbull to General Haldimand. Introducing Colonel de Miranda. 225

November 3, Montreal. Deschambault to the same (in French). Thanks for kindness to his son. 226

November 6, (London). W. Pollock to the same. Apologies for not writing. Has sent despatches. All the treaties signed but that with Holland. 227

November 6, Montreal. Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Application for loss on rum lent to the Government and returned, and other business matters. 228

November 7, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Representing the hardship of his being refused the pay and allowances of his rank as Lieutenant General. 232

November 10, Montreal. James McGill and B. Frobisher to F. Mers. Warrant to convey a lunatic loyalist to the General Hospital, Quebec. 235

Novemher 11, St. John's. Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Complains that a parcel of his peltries has been prevented from passing St. John's to the States. 236

November 16, Quebec. Colonel Hope to the Bishop of Quebec (in French). Remonstrance signed by Colonel Hope and A. Mabane, against the conduct of the Seminary in not paying respect to the Governor on his leaving for Europe. 237

November 17, Quebec. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of information of the reduction of the staff and permission for him to return to Europe. Cannot sail till next summer, and hopes the cause of the delay will be properly represented. 238

1783.
November 20, Montreal. O. Bowen to Haldimand. Asking the General's interference to make Colonel DePeyster deliver up his two daughters-in-law, taken prisoners by the Delawares but given over to Colonel DePeyster at Detroit. Page 239

November 24, Montreal. Colonel Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for an appointment. 241

November 24, Montreal. Peace Commissioners to the same. Recommending the appointment of an Inspector of Police. 243

November 28, St. John's. George Smyth. Certificate of character to Mr. Sutherland. 244

November 28, St. John's. James Sutherland to Major Mathews. With certificate of character in answer to the charges of Lieutenant Hunter. (See p. 244). 245

December 2, Quebec. Major Faunce to the same. Respecting a child of the late Mr. Gordon, Clerk of the Crown. 246

December 3, London. Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has had a conversation with Lord North about the treaty of peace, &c. Has not yet been able to do business with the board of ordnance. Offers to supply Gibraltar with timber from Canada. 248

December 6, (London). W. Pollock to the same. Despatches sent. Proposed abolition of the East India charter. Fall of the Company's stock. 250

December 6, Hôpital General. St. Thérèse de Jesus to the same (in French). Applying for relief, as the poor under their care will be left destitute, owing to the failure of crops, &c. 252

December 7, Quebec. Major Mathews to (O. Bowen). Orders have been sent to Colonel DePeyster to send down the two girls. (See p. 239.) 254

December 8, Montreal. Major Leake to General Haldimand. Thanks for his promotion to the majority of the Royal Regiment of New York. 255

December 8, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to Captain Mathews. Relative to subsistence to the rangers, &c. 257

December 28, Montreal. Montgolfier to General Haldimand (in French). Prays for the continuance of the General's goodness in spite of religious questions. 258

December 29, Three Rivers. George Tonnancour to the same (in French). With wishes for the General's happiness, &c. 260

December 31, Three Rivers. Mailles to the same (in French). New Year's wishes. 261

December 31. No signature, to the same (in French). New Year's wishes and expressions of admiration. 262

1784.
August 6. J. R. Muller. Power of attorney. 149

Letters to General Haldimand as Governor of Quebec, 1784.
Volume iv, Part ii.

B. 75-2. **B. M. 21,735-2.**

No date (January 1784). W. Johnson to Captain Mathews. Applying for batt and forage. 1

No date (January). Lady Harriet Acland to Gen. Budé. Asking his influence for the advancement of Captain Simpson, 31st. 2

January 9, London. George Ross to General Haldimand. Bankruptcy of John Fraser. Changes in the administration. Pitt First Lord of the Treasury. 3

January 16. Treasury to Captain Twiss. To send statement of his accounts as Commanding Engineer. 5

January 22, Carleton Island. Malcolm Fraser to Mac (Dougall). Has received account. Expects reduction. Concerning the piper's claim, resignation of ensign, &c. 6

1784.

January 26, Montreal. John Ibey to General Haldimand. Asks for a pass to the Colonies to bring his family, with certificate. Page 8

January 26, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Asking a few days leave for his son, Ensign Southouse, 29th. 11

January 27, Oswegatchie. Ann U. Sparham to the same. Asking assistance, having lost all. 13

January 28, Plymouth. J. Irving to the same. Inquiring as to lands near Mobile granted to him. Asks if grants of land can be obtained in New Brunswick. 14

January 29, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to Major Mathews. Asking if the orders to prevent furs going to the States are still in force. Desiring to have the warrant for subsistence of the rangers. 15

February 2, Montreal. Thérèse Guebert to General Haldimand (in French). Asking a pass for herself, mother and sister, to go to New York to her father. 16

February 4, London. Captain Twiss to the same. That he has seen Lord North. His unsatisfactory interview with Lord Townshend, who does not care to see any plans of Quebec. The confusion in political affairs in Britain. Hopes to arrange about the timber at Quebec. 17

February 9, Montreal. Duncan Macdougall to Major Mathews. Respecting Ensign Macdougall's resignation. 21

February 13, Paris. Lord Dorset to General Haldimand. Recommending Nicolas Broillet. 23

February 13, Three Rivers. St. Ours to the same (in French). Praying that Mr. Tonnancour and his family, in consequence of the burning of his house, may be allowed to lodge at the General Hospital. 24

February 16, Schenectady. Robert Ellice to Major Mathews. Asking if trade would be allowed with Niagara during the summer. Asks for a pass to visit the upper posts. 26

February 19, St. Ours. Porlier to General Haldimand (in French). Asks a pass for a woman to enable her to visit her husband at Albany. 29

March 1. Rivière du Loup. George Davison to the same. Asking leave to go to the Southern Colonies. 30

March 6, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to Major Mathews (in French). Has named a missionary for the Sault St. Louis. 31

March 9, Rivière du Loup. George Davison to the same. Thanks for leave of absence. 32

March 10, Quebec. Thomas Forsyth to the same. Respecting goods furnished Colonel DePeyster at Detroit, and other money matters. 33

March 10, Montreal. Yohannes Decker to General Haldimand. Asking that means be adopted to have a negro boy, his property, restored to him. 35

March 15, Chass (Cohœs?) Asa Porter to the same. Reporting the brutal treatment to Captain White and his son, who had gone to dispose of property and remove his family to Canada. 38

March 17, London. General Christie to the same. The political confusion in Britain, &c. 39

March 18, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to the same. Approves of his (Haldimand's) remaining in Canada. General Christie coming out. The political situation. The officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 60th not yet settled. 41

March 18, Montreal. Widow Duverge to the same (in French). Applying for help. 43

March 20, London. Rev. Philip Toosey to the same. That he has been appointed to succeed Mr. Guerry as one of the Ministers of Quebec. 44

March 25, Quebec. William Gill to Major Mathews. Is preparing to fish in the Bay of Chaleurs, and proposes to establish a fishing station at Pabos. 37

1784.
March 26, Quebec. General Haldimand to Rocheblave (in French). With letter of recommendation to enable him to forward his goods to the upper country. Page 45

March 28, London. Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Recapitulating the substance of previous letters. Will have to remain to get accounts settled. Has determined not to return to Canada. Has given his advice as to the stores to be sent out. 46

March 31, London. W. Tryon to the same. Has been appointed Colonel of the 29th; and asks the General to order inspection of accoutrements, &c., (Two copies.) 52

April 1, Montreal. Peace Commissioners to Major Mathews. Have found a *habitant* guilty of harbouring a deserter; recommend him to mercy. 55

April 1, London. William Pollock to General Haldimand. Sending a copy of Calvet's book. 57

April 1, London. Same to the same. Sends despatches, &c., Doubts as to the future government of British North America; proposal to divide Nova Scotia and give Governor of Canada superintending power, &c. 58

April 1, London. Captain Twiss to the same. Nothing settled as to timber. Sixteen copper plates sent. The general election. Excitement about the air balloon and disovery of Georgium Sidus. 60.

April 1, Montreal. John Burke to Major Mathews. Sends return of prisoners found guilty by the Commissioners of the Peace and recommended to mercy. 62

April 2, London. General Christie to General Haldimand. Political news; general elections. Will soon leave for Canada. 64

April 4, London. Robert Hunter to the same. Thanks of the merchants. The intention to restrict trade with the United States and grant bounties to Canada and Nova Scotia to export to the West Indies. Nothing done in reference to the petition from Montreal for a change of government. 65

April 4, London. General Christie to the same. Nothing settled as to his return to Canada. Schemes for its government apparently to provide berths for Sir Guy Carleton and his friends. Does not believe them, as the King wishes Haldimand to remain. 68

April 10, Quebec. Miles Prenties to the same. Has been refused his allowance of firewood. 70

April 11, Philadelphia. James Hughes to the same. Respecting the disposal of lands left him by Colonel Bouquet. 72

April 12, St. John's. A. McAllan to Major Mathews. Has been ordered to get all the craft over the rapids; cannot supply Captain Sherwood with seamen without retarding the work. 71

April 15, Whitehall. William Pollock to General Haldimand. Sending papers. Elections going in favour of Pitt. The Dutch in confusion, &c. 74

April 19, Montreal. B. Frobisher to the same. Remarks on the indefinite description of the boundaries from Lake Superior to the westward. The difficulties of the fur trade; formation of a company who will go vigourously into the trade and will look out for another passage besides that now used by Lac la Pluie. Asks for certain privileges for the company and for protection against persons from the United States to Lake Superior. Proposes to have a post at the Falls of St. Mary's (Sault St. Marie) or at Point au Pins. Description of land round there. The facility of dealing with the Indians there. The utility of such a settlement. 75

April 21, London. Charles Rainsford to the same. Introducing officers going out to join their regiments. 81

1784.

April 24, Stoke Prior. Lewis Guerry to Haldimand (in French). Has exchanged his benefice in Canada with Mr. P. Toosey. Thanks for the General's kindness. Page 82

April 27, London. Captain Twiss to the same. Respecting the proposal to bring timber from Quebec to Gibraltar; description of wood wanted and freight allowed. No engineer yet appointed for Quebec. Various rumours, &c. 84

April 27, Quebec. Surgeon Fisher to Major Mathews. Respecting three patients in the Hospital. 86

April 28, Edinburgh. J. Houstoun to General Haldimand. Recommending Lieutenant Erskine Fraser. Dutch news. 88

April 30, St. John's. A. McAllan to Major Mathews. Respecting the vessels to be brought to Chambly and how it is proposed to be done. Recommends rum for the Naval Department. 90

May 3, Quebec. William Gill to the same. Government stores to be sent to Halifax; offers a ship for that service. 94

May 3, Montreal. B. Frobisher to the same. Thanks for kind reception of his letter on the boundaries (pp. 75 to 80). The anxiety of the fur company to have surveys made of the western country, &c. 122

May 5, Quebec. Captain Barron to General Haldimand. The state of licence and disorder in New York. 92

May 7, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to the same. List of officers of the two battalions of the 60th. General Christie leaving for Quebec, &c. 95

May 9, Three Rivers. Maillet to the same (in French). Thanks for relief. Asking for the offices held by M. Tonnancour. 97

May 10, Montreal. B. Frobisher to Major Mathews. Forwarding letter to Captain Robertson. The fleet of canoes is going from Lachine in brigades. Mr. Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish desire to have power to preserve discipline at the carrying places. 99

May 10, London. Adjutant General Fawcett to General Haldimand. Sending general orders, and desiring to have monthly regimental returns sent. The new Governors for the East Indies. 101

May 10, Sorel. James Walker to Major Mathews. Asking for a lot at Sorel, and his land as one of Jessup's corps. 103

May 13, Montreal. W. Parker. Affidavit of furs being at Crown Point for transmission to the States. 104

May 13, Montreal. B. Frobisher to Major Mathews. With affidavit from Parker (pp. 104, 105) respecting furs. 106

May 13, London. Robert Melville to General Haldimand. Introducing Ensign Forbes. 107

May 13, Whitehall. W. Pollock to the same. With despatches, &c. Nothing yet fixed about Canada. 108

May 19, London. W. Tryon to the same. Asking for returns of the 29th. 109

May 19, Welsbourn. Captain Chambers to the same. Thanks for having obtained his promotion as Post Captain. 110

May 20, Montreal. Col. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Respecting the distribution of powder and ball to the Officers of Militia. 111

May 21, Three Rivers. Cressé to the same (in French). Death of M. de Tonnancour, Colonel of militia, who has been buried with military honours. 113

May 27, Stonham. Rev. P. Toosey to the same. Cannot sail for Quebec till next spring. Wishes for land and that his sons should enter as volunteers. Intends to bring out improved cattle, implements, &c., and would bring also agriculturists and mechanics if they can get land. 114

May 31, Montreal. J. Fraser to Major Mathews. Respecting warrants, &c. 118

May 31, Montreal. Same to General Haldimand (in French). The ill treatment of his sister-in-law's family in the States in consequence of their loyalty.

1784. Her claims arising from the services of his brother, her husband. Page 119

May 31, Montreal. John Burke to Major Mathews. Respecting the sentence on Samuel White. 121

June 7, Montreal. Widow Duffy to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Her painful situation and need of the help which has been refused. 124

June 9, Whitehall. W. Pollock to the same. With despatches, &c. No appointments for Canada. No decision yet as to dividing Nova Scotia. 126

June 14, Montreal. Col. Neveu Sevestre to the same (in French). Asking for a license to Jean M. Normandin, to go, with two others, to bring his mother back from Albany. 127

June 18, Plattsburg. Simon Metcalfe to Chief Engineer. With claim for timber taken from his property. 129

June 19, Montreal. John Burke to Major Mathews. Sending recommendation of the Commissioners of the Peace for pardon to a prisoner. 131

June 21, Halifax. Robert Morse to Madame Nicole (in French). Announcing the death of her husband and the disposal of his effects. 132

June 21, Quebec. Richard Dobie to Major Mathews. With statement of his advances. 134

June 21, Montreal. Samuel Street to the same. Inquiring as to the prospects of a settlement of his claim for loss on goods advanced to the Government. 136

June 21, Quebec. G. Clowes to Brigade Major Scott. Is anxious that the charges against him in reference to Lt. Governor Sinclair be cleared up. 137

June 21, Montreal. James Hughes to General Haldimand. Respecting his property in Maryland. 138

July 1, Quebec. General Clarke to the same. Announcing his wife's death and his desire to embark at once. 140

July 3, On board the Kitty. Same to the same. Remonstrating against being asked to receive officers on board as fellow passengers. 141

July 7, Quebec. Captain Brown to Col. French. Joint memorial from him and Lieutenant Johnstone as to their pay after reduction. 142

July 8. W. Pollock to General Haldimand. Colonel Carleton appointed Governor of New Brunswick. Louisbourg and the Island of St. John to be added to Nova Scotia. 143

July 12, Quebec. William Grant to the same. Remonstrating and protesting against the appointment of Colonel Caldwell to the office of Receiver General in derogation of the rights of the patentee and himself (Grant). 144

July 15, Montreal. Samuel White to the Commissioners of the Peace. Praying for the remission of fine. 147

July 26, Montreal. St. George Dupré to General Haldimand (in French). Will carry out the orders for taking a census of the south side of the St. Lawrence. 148

July 29, London. W. Tryon to the same. Reiterating his request for returns of accoutrements, &c. of the 29th. 149

July 30, Cataraqui. Robert Kerr to Major Mathews. Sending hospital returns. Hospital crowded with unfortunate loyalists. 150

August 1, London. Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has hopes that his accounts will be satisfactorily settled. Thinks it probable he will be employed at Portsmouth. 151

August 1, Sorel. Rev. Mr. Scott to the same. Asking for payment of his salary as chaplain to the 34th. 153

August 5. W. Pollock to the same. Colonel Carleton, appointed to New Brunswick, is to be sent to Quebec after Haldimand leaves. 155

Augnst 7, Off Bic. General Christie to the same. Arrived after a ten weeks' passage. Has important despatches. Sends list of passengers. 156

1784.

August 9, Sorel. Rev. John Doty to Major Mathews. Asks the use of a Government building for religious services, the French church here having heretofore been given for Protestant worship. Page 158

August 13, Caldwell Manor. Henry Caldwell to General Haldimand. Asking for temporary relief for the poor settlers. 159

August 15. W. Pollock to the same. Sending papers, &c. 161

August 19, Montreal. Richard Dobie to Major Mathews. Desiring an answer to memorial sent in. 162

August 21, Quebec. William Grant to General Haldimand. Nominating David Alexander Grant to be Receiver General and Deputy. Statement of sundry accounts, &c. 163

August 23, Montreal. Robert Ellice & Co. to Major Mathews. Explanation as to the transaction with respect to furs reported as being at St. John's to be sent to the States. 165

August 24, Quebec. Captain Ross to General Haldimand. Asking leave of absence to settle his affairs in Scotland. 166

August 30, Three Rivers. Lieutenant Robertson to Major Mathews. Respecting accommodation for Col. Morris. 168

August 30, Montreal. Richard Dobie to the same. Respecting the settlement of Lt.-Governor Sinclair's bills and the great hardship the merchants and others have had to suffer from a refusal. 170

August 30, Montreal. Same to the same. With a further memorial. 173

September 2, Montreal. Edward Southouse to General Haldimand. Respecting his daughter's marriage. Would wish to go to London could leave be obtained. 174

September 3, Detroit. Lamothe to the same (in French). Applies for half pay. 176

September 6, Montreal. General Christie to the same. Urging the General to remain for the winter to prevent confusion which would certainly arise. 177

September 9, Montreal. A. Mabane to the same. That M. Montgolfier has submitted to the desire not to bring out priests connected with the House of Bourbon, but was evidently disappointed at not getting priests from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. 179

September 9, Montreal. James Hughes to Major Mathews. Thanks for his appointment as Barrack Master. 180

September 15, Montreal. Montgolfier to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for attention. Would have desired that persons of his blood and nation had not been formally excluded from benefits. 181

September 20, Montreal. Edward Southouse to the same. Further application for leave of absence. 182

September 23, Montreal. Alexander Grant to Major Mathews. Respecting the loss of his lands in New Hampshire. Prays His Excellency's consideration. 185

September 25, Sorel. Rev. Mr. Scott to General Haldimand. Applying for some settlement of his claims. Advertisement of his book. 186

September 26, Detroit. Maisonville to the same (in French). Applying for relief or an appointment. 189

September 27, Montreal. O. Bowen to the same. Praying for employment. 190

Certificate of service. 192

October 2, Michillimakinak. Daniel Robertson to Major Mathews. Has secured effects at Thessalon. Asks that an engineer be sent up to lay out new settlement. 191

October 4, Quebec. William Gill to the same. Asking for the release of a prisoner, whom he will take in his ship. 193

1784.
October 5, Sorel. Rev. Mr. Scott to General Haldimand. Statement of his ordination; his capture by the rebels. Proposes to withdraw all suits, &c., on condition of payment. Page 194

October 5, Montreal. Widow Duffy to the same (in French). With expressions of regret for the General leaving, &c. 197

October 6, Montreal. Rev. John Stuart to Major Mathews. Asking for an allowance from school fund. 199

October 9, Detroit. Jehu Hay to General Haldimand. Records delivered to Lieutenant Smyth. Concern of people at being sent off. Notices pulled down and reward offered. Respecting prisoners receiving provisions. His conduct in Indian affairs. American expedition against the Wabash Indians stopped. 202

October 10, Montreal. J. Fraser to Major Mathews. Entering into explanations of the state of his accounts. 206

October 11, Montreal. Same to General Haldimand (in French). Applying for the pardon of a criminal condemned to be hung. 209

October 11, Montreal. Same to Major Mathews. Balance due. Has written the General to pardon a man sentenced to be hanged, connected with respectable people. Hopes, if pardoned, he will be sent out of the country. 210

October 11, Montreal. Jacob Jordan to the same. Applies for cash warrants. 211

October 12, Montreal. H. de Rouville to General Haldimand (in French). Asks for the same treatment as that given to the loyalists. 212

October 14. Thomas Ainslie to Major Mathews. Plan for preventing the too frequent importation of foreign goods by the lakes. 213

October 14, Quebec. Edmond Koenig to the same (in French). Has applied to the General for help to go to Europe. 217

October 14, Montreal. B. Frobisher to the same. Thanks for services to the North-West Company. Fears that there will be an opposition company. 215

October 15, Quebec. D. Brehm to General Haldimand. Accounts of the Barrack Department. Wishes to sail for Europe. 218

October 16, Montreal. Rocheblave to the same (in French). Applies for assistance. 220

October 17, Sorel. Rev. Dr. Scott to the same. Transmits a letter from Col. St Leger by the Bishop of London's orders, and offers to obey any order the General may give. 221

October 18, Montreal. Major Campbell to the same. Death of Lieutenant Welsh, 29th. Recommends a successor. 224

October 21, Quebec. Giranli, Jesuit, to the same (in French). Prays to be relieved from taking charge of a young Englishman. 225

October 25, Montreal. O. Bowen to the same. Applying for employment. 226

October 26, Quebec. Samuel Holland to the same. Respecting his accounts for surveying and settling disbanded soldiers and loyalists. The arrangements for settling the lands. Must return to the Bay of Quinté in spring. Suggests settling with the Mohawks with regard to the additional lands they say they are entitled to. The lands below Cataraqui and above New Oswegatchie should be settled, &c. 227

October 27, Quebec. K. Chandler to Major Mathews. Asking permission to charge his pay as Barrack Master to Quebec Garrison. 231

October 30, Quebec. J. F. Cugnet (in French). Affidavit as to the negotiations of Fortier, Adhémar and Delisle, with the Sulpiciens of Paris, for the purpose of bringing French priests surreptitiously to Canada. 232

No date (November 1784). Marie D. Rocheblave to General Haldimand (in French). States her husband and family's distressed condition owing to the refusal to pay him the money laid out for the Government at the Illinois, and praying for justice. 237

1784.
November 2, Quebec. P. Rocheblave to Haldimand (in French). Praying for permission to acquire land from the St. Regis Indians. Page 239
November 3, Sorel. Rev. Mr. Scott to the same. Requesting the return of Col. St. Leger's and the Bishop of London's letters; also, a ration and temporary pension. 240
November 4, Montreal. Picottée de Belestre to the same (in French). With good wishes. 241
November 6, Quebec. Peter Fraser to the same. Stating his services for consideration. 242
November 11, Pointe aux Trembles. Augustus Fitz-Roy to the same. Good wishes. 243
November 14, London. Brigadier Maclean to Major Mathews. Warning him that DuCalvet intends to serve a writ on the General on his arrival at Portsmouth, also that Cochrane threatens another writ. 244
November 15, London. Captain Twiss to General Haldimand. Has been disappointed at not being stationed at Portsmouth, owing to difficulties with the Duke of Richmond and the Engineers. 246
November 15, Quebec. Le comte Dupré to the same (in French). Urging his claims to be made a member of the Council. 247
November 16, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. That he and Col. Hope have waited upon the Bishop, &c., in reference to the neglect to pay honour to the General on his embarkation. 249
November 16, Quebec. Seminary to the same (in French). Address signed by Bedard, Superior; Gravé, Director and Latraille, priest, explaining why they did not pay their respects to His Excellency before he left. 254
November 18, Montreal. P. Langan to Lt. Governor Hamilton. Sending the speech of Lafayette to the Caughnawaga Indians at Oneida, promising them war against Great Britain. Indian lands to be run on the Ohio. Promises made by the Commissioners of Congress, asking promises of help from the Indians against the British in return. Reporting the proceedings of the Council that took place after Joseph Brant left. 251
November 29, Montreal. Same to the same. Extract of letter from John Dean, at Niagara, reporting the Indians at Fort Stanwix closely watched by the Commissioners from Congress, who have taken hostages to secure the neutrality of the Indians in case of the Americans attacking our post. The Governor of New York displeased at the high handed proceedings of the Indian Commissioners from Congress, ——Lee, Walcott and Butler. 256
November 29, Quebec. L. Genevay to General Haldimand (in French). Has been taking an inventory of everything left, &c. 258
December 2, Quebec. Col. Hope to the same (in French). Gives an account of his interview with the Bishop, &c., in respect to the neglect to attend the levée. Encloses Langan's letter respecting the Indians (pp. 251 to 253). His opinion of Lafayette's conduct. All quiet, &c. 261

LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND AS GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC, 1785 TO 1787. VOLUME V.

B. 76. **B. M. 21,736.**

1785.
January 9, Quebec. J. J. Jorand to General Haldimand (in French). Has completed the inventory of the General's effects. His distressed situation for want of employment. 4

1785. January 10, Whitehall. Lord Sydney to General Haldimand. Invitation to dinner. Page 6

January 11, Montreal. J. Fraser to the same (in French). Meeting at Madame Deschambault's; the Bishop declines to support the agitation. Threatened schism in the Church. The attempt to rouse the French. Du Calvet's publications and their purport. 1

January 12, London. John Strettell to the same. Respecting the application of the North West Company for the exclusive privilege for ten years of discoveries in respect to the fur trade. 7

January 13, London. Sir William Johnson to the same. Urging the appointment of Mr. Dupré to the Council in preference to M. de Boucherville. 8

January 14, Westminster. Chief Justice Smith to the same. Respecting M. D'Ivernois who thinks of bringing a Swiss settlement to Canada. 10

January 15, London. Madame Rivé to the same (in French). Desiring an interview. 11

January 22, Quebec. L. Baby to the same (in French). Has transmitted papers and copy of answer from the Lieutenant Governor to those who asked for a House of Assembly. Congratulations on the General's success over his traducers. 12

January 22, Quebec. Colonel Hope to the same (in French). His uneasiness at the efforts of Lafayette with the Indians and French Canadians. No news from Joseph (Brant) since the ice took. Agitation in the Province; conducted decently at Quebec, but with violence in Montreal. A firm policy needed or else a complete withdrawal from Canada. No demand yet made by the Americans for the transfer of the posts. Expects demands soon, but trusts the winter will pass without disturbance. 16

January 22, Quebec. Samuel Holland to the same. Is busily engaged preparing maps and plans of the Province of Quebec, &c. 14

January 23, Wilsbourne. Captain Chambers to the same. Thanks for kindness. 19

January 27, London. Captain Scott to the same. Asking for the office of Deputy Adjutant General in Canada and the rank of Major. 20

January 28, Yverdun. M. Haldimand to the same (in French). Is gratified at his safe arrival; family news. 21

February 2, London. Lord Sydney to the same. Requesting the General to call on him. 24

February 6, London. Mr. Townshend to the same. That he has shown the General's paper to Lord Sydney, who sees no objection to laying it before his counsel. 25

February 11, London. Colonel Johnson to the same. Requesting payment of money advanced to Captain Lewis Haldimand. 23

February 20, Plymouth. Captain Worth to the same. Requesting him to reimburse Mr. Callender for expenses. 26

February 25, Yverdun. Captain Louys to the same (in French). Congratulation. Hopes to have his leave prolonged. 27

February 26. L. Graife to the same (in French). His desire to be beside the General to serve him; reasons for not desiring to enter the British service as his want of fortune would prevent his advancement. 29

March 4, London. General Pattison to the same. Recommending Lieutenant Roberts. 32

March 5, Whitehall. W. Faukener to the same. That the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations desire to have his views on the question of trade between the Province of Quebec and the United States, having letters on similar trade from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 33

March 10, London. Henry Callender to Major Mathews. Explaining the ground of his claim for payment of expenses carrying despatches (see p. 26). 34

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March 12, New York. Aug. Prevost to General Haldimand. Joint letter from him and Thomas Hutchins, acknowledging power of attorney to manage the Maryland property. Page 36

March 14, Edinburgh. Capt. Erskine Hope to Major Mathews. Thanks for the General having had his promotion confirmed, &c. 37

March 14, Edinburgh. Same to General Haldimand. Thanks for obtaining approval of his promotion. 38

March 23, Paris. C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Thanks for his having assisted to obtain the legalisation of acts of the Juchereau family, &c. 39

April 4, Troinex. Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Desiring the General's good offices to effect a settlement of his claims. 40

April 4, Troinex. Same to ——— (in French). With statement of his claims and accounts for settlement. 42

April 4, Troinex. Same to T. Rybert (in French). With a statement of his affairs. 44

April 7, London. Robert Hunter to General Haldimand. That the merchants in the Quebec trade propose placing two buoys in the South Traverse, to be paid by subscription; the annual expense to be applied for to Government. Desires the General's approval. 46

April 9, Quebec. L. Genevay to the same (in French). The arrival of Major Mathews. The disposal of the General's effects, &c. 47

April 10, London. George Rose to the same. That the Treasury Board will give directions to defend the General on account of the bills drawn from Michillimakinak. 50

April 11, London. Robert Hunter to the same. Plans for improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence by buoys, lights, &c. 51

April 23, London. Adhémar to the same (in French). Sending a letter. 52

May 2, Fontainbleau. F. de Montrond to the same (in French). The non acceptance of his bills of exchange has caused him great suffering. Asks the General's intervention. 53

May 5, Paris. C. Lotbinière to the same (in French). Respecting the affairs of the Juchereau—Duchesnay family. 55

May 14, Haddington. Lord Belhaven to the same. Thanks for past favours. Commissions expected. Shall be glad to place himself again under the General's command. 56

May 17, London. Miss Cuenod to the same (in French). States the unfortunate case of her family and asks the General's influence to obtain a settlement from the partner of her brother drowned in the St. John River. 57

May 20, Brousoir. A. Graife to the same (in French). Stating his unfortunate position in consequence of the enmity of the Prince of Brunswick. 59

May 30, London. Baron de Bulow to the same. Applies for temporary assistance, having been robbed while ill. 62

June 5, Belmont. Henry Caldwell to the same. Hopes of the General returning to Canada. His feelings towards him (Haldimand). His course at the last council defended. Respecting the accounts of the Receiver General's department and his claims to the office. 63

June 13, Montreal. Deschambault to the same (in French). Sending a statement through Major Mathews, of his claims. 66

June 13, London. Cottrell to the same. That he is desired to attend the council in reference to Mr. Shoolbred's claim. 67

June 13. J. Fraser to the same (in French). The good anticipated by the General's return and the effect of his appointment in putting down cabal. His (Fraser's) private affairs. The scarcity of money. Urges

1785. the claims of M. Deschambault, who has done so much to keep the French Canadians in a proper spirit. Page 68

June 14, London. Major Ross to Haldimand. Asking for a Court Martial on Lieutenant Tinling, with a statement of the reasons. 70

June 14, Whitehall. Lords of Trade. Report on the claims of Mr. Shoolbred in respect to fisheries in the Bay of Chaleurs. 73

June 15. Colonel Muller to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Thanks for kindness. His unfortunate pecuniary position. 79

June 16, London. Same to Major Mathews (in French). Has been released from a debtor's prison. Thanks to the General. 80

June 17, London. Maurice Spillard to General Haldimand. Asks the General's intercession with Mr. Nepean. His wretched state of poverty. 81

June 19, London. George Dusekelle to the same. Applying for a situation. 82

June 20. Colonel Muller to the same (in French). Asks the General's influence to have his claims settled. 84

June 22. Same to the same (in French). Has been threatened with a second arrest for debt. Asks the General's help to get to Calais, &c., been refused protection by the Prussian ambassador as by letter appended. 86

June 28, London. Lord Sydney to the same. Asking him to meet Sir John Johnson. 89

July 3, Montreal. Montgolfier to the same (in French). Thanks for being nominated by His Majesty to be Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec. 90

July 3, Tunbridge Wells. General Robertson to the same. Is alarmed lest the promotion of Colonel Carleton should be at his (Haldimand's) expense, as he ought to continue Governor of Quebec. Invites him to Tunbridge Wells. 91

July 7, Whitehall. Cottrell to the same. That the Lords of Trade and Plantations desire that he attend in relation to grants of land to Robin, Pipon & Co., in the Bay of Chaleurs. 92

July 8, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. The nomination of M. de Montgolfier to the coadjutorship. Intrigues consequent on his refusal to accept. M. Brassier's conduct reprehensible. The faction for the establishment of a House of Assembly regaining courage. Reports are current of the General not returning. Appointment of Chief Justice Smith. The confidence the return of Haldimand would give. Insults by the American States. The great expense of making the Temiscouata road; how it can be lessened. Economy not fashionable; there is a suspicion that expense is incurred to force on the King's ministers a measure providing for a House of Assembly. 93

July 8, Calais. Colonel Muller to the same (in French). Has been at Calais for a fortnight, and goes to Paris. His distress. 97

July 18, London. F. Elwin to the same. Asks what is intended as to the conditional resignation of Lieutenant Buckley, as he has been drawing for more money. 98

July 23, London. Thomas Gumersall to Major Mathews. Applies for subsistence whilst acting as Quartermaster to Sir John Johnson's 2nd Battalion. His distresses in consequence of the American Revolution, &c. 99

July 25, London. Mr. Shoolbred to General Haldimand. Asking the General to be present at a meeting of the Lords of Trade, relative to grants of land in the Bay of Chaleurs. 96

August 2. London. Lord Sydney to the same. Asks him to meet him (Sydney) at his office. 101

August 13, Paris. Congregation of St. Sulpice to Lord Sydney (in French). Praying liberty to send ecclesiastics from the seminary in Paris to the seminary in Montreal. 102

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August 24, Exeter. R. Donkin to Haldimand. Acknowledging on the part of Mrs. Hope the receipt of a letter. Page 103

September 1, Exeter. Mrs. Hope to the same. Thanks for his interest in Mr. Hope's promotion. 104

September 17, London. A. Adhémar to the same (in French). Acknowledges his error in acting as representative of the French Canadians. Is too old to begin again the Indian trade, and solicits a small post. 105

October 25, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Warrants have been issued for the half of his (Haldimand's) salary as Governor. Has sent bills of exchange, &c. 106

October 25. W. Harrison to the same. Proposal to rent the General's house. 107

October 27, Quebec. Colonel Hope to Mrs. Fairchild (in French). Respecting the disposal of General Haldimand's furniture for the winter. 108

October 27, Quebec. Mrs. Fairchild to General Haldimand (in French). That Brigadier Hope has offered her rooms in the chateau, to manage his domestic affairs, which she has declined; she will live in the chateau till she knows the General's decision, but desires to go to England. 109

October 27, Montreal. J. Fraser to the same (in French). Respecting his private affairs. The good effects anticipated from Haldimand's returning. 110

October 30, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Anxious desire for his return. Respecting the General's effects and Mrs. Fairchild. General Christie's efforts to restrain the demands for a change of government and the establishment of a House of Assembly. 112

November 3, Quebec. J. Curchod to the same (in French). Has drawn for bill due by Mrs. Fairchild. 114

November 4, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same. Thanks for kindness. The formidable task before him to preserve the country in a good state, as efforts will be made through the winter to overturn the present system. The affairs of the Province have been communicated to Lord Sydney. Critical state of the upper country. Joseph Brant, going to England, has been put in charge of Lieutenant Houghton. He (Hope) is taking possession of the chateau. 115

November 5, Falmouth. Jenkin Williams to the same. Gives an account of his journey from London by stage. Mrs. Hope insists on going to Quebec under his care, but is dissuaded. His further journeys. 118

November 6, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Regrets that the General does not come out this year. His pay as Governor. Sends letters on subjects stated. Report from Sorel as to the return from the mills. He (Genevay) would like to settle there by purchase or a long lease. 121

November 7, Montreal. H. Rouville to the same (in French). Praying that some return may be made for their services to those who served during the war. 123

November 16, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. The progress of, and steps to be taken in, the prosecution by Du Calvet. Address to Brigadier Hope on his appointment as Lieut. Governor. The good effects of his moderation. Reported appointment of a Governor General; objections to the measure, &c. 124

December 13, Bains. DeTraytorrens to the same (in French). Urging him to spend some time with his family. The case of young Wildermett. 126

December 18, New York. J. Williams to the same. Account of his voyage to New York. His failure to see Mr. Livingston. Account given by Mr. Hutchins of the hatred of the western Indians to the United States, &c. His desire to get to Canada before the Du Calvet commission closes. 128

1785. December 27, Windsor. General Budé to Haldimand (in French). Relating to the proposed operation on Mr. Salgas. His intentions as to returning to London. Page 131

No date (December). Mrs. Munster to the same. Thanks for portrait. Regrets at missing him. 132

No date (December). Jenkin Williams to the same. That his affairs are in good train. 133

No date (December). Lord Sydney to the same. Desires to see the General. The Bishop of Quebec has resigned; the coadjutor succeeds. 134

No date (December). Evan Nepean to the same. To bring up the question of the King's posts, if Lord Sydney forgets. Grant working against Davison's interests. 135

No date (December). Same to the same. Dinner invitation. 136

No date (December). Same to the same. Sending Abbé du Pinet's memorandum. Lord Sydney wishes the General to go to Frogmore. 137

No date. (December). Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Fiott, proprietor of territory on the Bay of Chaleurs. 138

1786. January 5, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Reported changes have raised the spirits of the seditious, the changes in government being ascribed by the leaders to their complaints. Reported honour to the General and appointment of Major Mathews to be Lieut. Governor of Detroit. His own disappointment. Brigadier Hope can form no plans in the state of uncertainty in which things are. 139

January 6, Quebec. A. Baby to the same (in French). The bestowal of the order of the Bath on Haldimand has confounded his calumniators. Report that Carleton is to be Governor General, and other appointments. The Du Calvet affair; he (Du Calvet) is going to England. 141

January 7, Salisbury. Ensign Morrin to the same. Thanks for the General's intention to purchase him a lieutenancy. 143

January 13, Grande Isle. Jenkin Williams to the same. An account of his trip from New York by Albany, Lakes George and Champlain. Is proceeding to Quebec by St. John's. 144

January 20, Clifford's Fort Elias Durnford to the same. Sends copy of power of attorney as a form for the General to send for the disposal of his property. 147

February 6, Blankenberg. Captain Gleissenberg to the same (in French). Asking the General's influence for his son—a midshipman. 156

February 10, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). News received by Mr. Williams; his abilities and the necessity for such a man to deal with the Canadians, who now, however, appear satisfied. The meeting of Council; ordinance relating to Militia passed. Will see all the papers with Mr. Nepean. Is careful in his conduct towards those around him. The unexpected result of the Court Martial on Lieut. Tinling; desires to have some rule laid down for such cases. All quiet in the upper country. The threats of the Americans not likely to come to anything. The claims of the loyalists in course of examination at Halifax. The Commissioners should also come to Quebec. The bad conduct of Euger, of the 44th. 148

February 26, Quebec. Same to the same (in French). The favourable feeling of the Legislative Council; their minutes and that of the Council of State forwarded. Difference of opinion as to the public accounts has led to disagreements in the Council; has had to differ from his friends. The Doctor (Mabane?) has not acted with policy. Petition transmitted by the habitants for remission of arrears of *lods et ventes*. 153

March 9, Montreal. A. Mabane to the same. Thanks for kind offices. The expenses of his (Haldimand's) Commissions. The Du Calvet affair. The

1786. harmony in the Council. Difference of opinion on the subject of employing Bowmore (?) in the Council of State. Page 157

April 16, Quebec. Thomas Ainslie to Haldimand. Respecting the application of proceeds of seizures. Applies for a seat in the Council, vacant by the death of Mr. Gugy. 159

April 16, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same(in French). All tranquil in the Province Recommends Mr. Craigie to fill the vacant seat in the Council, but transmitting the claims of Mr. Ainslie and Judge Southouse. The suit against Mr. Gugy. 161

April 27, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to the same. Has transmitted General Regulations and Orders to the forces. 163

May 2, Lausanne. Lt. Col. Williamoz to the same (in French). Asking his influence to procure a situation for the son of Mr. Forneret. 166

May 4, London. General Christie to the same. Death of General Prevost. Thanks for kindness. 164

May 8, (London). A. Graiffe to the same (in French). Not able to visit the General at present. Asks his help to carry out the objects of his journey. 165

May 13, Ordnance Office. A. Rogers to the same. Asking information regarding the claim of Mr. Ward for ordnance delivered at Quebec. 168

May 23, Pool. Major Mathews to the same. With protestations of attachment, &c. 169

June 5. Mrs. Prevost to the same (in French). Praying him to settle the regimental and other affairs of her late husband. 171

June 8, London. Colonel Polier to the same (in French). Asking, on the part of the Prince of Mecklenburg, his influence with Lord Sydney in behalf of Captain Graiffe. (Craiffe in this letter.) 172

June 19, Nion. Widow Nicole to the same (in French). Applying for the pension due to the widow of an officer, or for other help. 173

June 25, Berne. John Montresor to the same. Urging the claims of the Widow Nicole. His summer arrangements. 175

July 18, London. John Macomb to the same. Thanks for procuring the renewal of the contract for the carrying place at Niagara. 178

August 9, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Major Mathews; has since been in Montreal. He and Genevay making ready for Sir Guy Carleton. Respecting the property of Haldimand. Anxiety for the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton. 179

August 9, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. His arrival at Quebec and reception by Brigadier Hope and visit to Dr. Mabane. The 53rd sent off to the upper country. The good state of the Montmorency property. Details as to the disposal of the General's effects. The capacity of Brigadier Hope. Joseph Brant spoiled by his trip to London. Sir John Johnson and Butler ordered by Hope to accompany him to Niagara, but he (Joseph) is allowed to go alone. Brigadier Hope throws on Sir John Johnson the responsibility for any mischief that may be thus caused at Indian council. Joseph's ill-timed talk. The insubordination of the Indian Department. Respecting the Court Martial on Lieut. Tinling and the prejudice against Major Ross. Mrs. Fairchild to sail soon. The 44th to sail in eight days. 180

August 11, Broomsgrove. Lewis Guerry to the same (in French.) Asking his influence to obtain a benefice from the Lord Chancellor. 187

August 14, London. H. Foxton to the same. Offering to carry his accounts through the public offices. 189

August 16, Quebec. Samuel Holland to the same. With wishes for his future happiness, &c. 190

1786.
August 18, Quebec. Major Mathews to Haldimand. Joint letter from Major Mathews and Captain Genevay. The General's effects shipped. Mrs. Fairchild sails in a transport, &c. Page 192

August 26, Whitehall. W. Pollock to the same. To burn Foxton's letter (p. 189). The accounts will be attended to. 195

September 1, Quebec. K. Chandler to the same. Concerning the state of the grounds at Montmorency. Thanks for views sent. 196

September 7, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. That he has sent off the effects. Arrival of Sir Guy Carleton looked for. The abilities of Brigadier Hope; his hospitality injuring his private fortune. The Province tranquil, but doubts if the people have abandoned their desire for a change in the form of government. Brigadier Hope on the other hand blamed for too conciliatory a policy towards the opposers of government. Mr. Bailly's statement as to manner of getting up the petitions for changes in the form of government and the conduct of the clergy in relation to the subject. The minds of the people so debauched that the Americans would have met with no opposition. The odious character of Rocheblave. Bailly and Père Berry desirous to inform Sir Guy of these intrigues. Advice to Dr. Mabane as to his course with Sir Guy. Account of Dr. Mabane's house. Dishonest conduct of Mr. Cuthbert, one of the Council. 198

September 9, Plymouth. Ensign Morrin to the same. Asks help towards purchasing a lieutenancy. 208

September 27. Mrs. Debeaugillet to the same (in French). Asking the custom of the General and his friends for her wines. 206

September 29, Tunbridge Wells. Colonel Johnson to the same. Gossip about the company at the wells. 207

October 15, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Has drawn for amount due. 209

October 22. Montreal. Same to the same (in French). Is uneasy as to his situation after arrival of Lord Dorchester. Expresses his gratitude, &c. Has settled for the last payment for Montmorency and apprentice fee for Louis Collins. Death of Gugy; not much benefit to his heirs. The Countess has secured everything and no mention is made of his (Genevay's) advances. Gugy's life shortened by law suits, &c. 210

October 24, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Arrival of Lord Dorchester (Carleton). He (Mathews) has received his commission as Lieutenant Governor; no appointments are yet made. Cuthbert and Allsopp struck off the Council. Regrets the loss Haldimand has incurred by purchase of property in the Province. Lord Dorchester declines purchasing Montmorency. Personal matter. Sailing of Royal Artillery. 217

November 9, Quebec. Same to the same. The confusion consequent on the arrival of Lord Dorchester, &c., has prevented closing the settlement for the furniture. Inventory and list of effects sent. Lord Dorchester appears to intend to continue the old system. The extravagant hopes of Mabane. The character of Justice Smith. Rocheblave's assurance. The cruel situation of Colonel Wiseman obliged to be under the orders of Major Ancrum. 220

November 10, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). Thanks for remembrance. His state of doubt. If it cannot be arranged to leave him in Quebec, he will take his chances in England, but he will remain for the winter. The confidence placed in him by Lord Dorchester. He delays expressing an opinion on the new judge. Indians have

1786. held a great Council in the Shawanese country but their decisions not known. Page 226

December 9, Quebec. Major Mathews to Haldimand. The settlement for furniture with Lord Dorchester. The loss on Montmorency and no prospects of selling. What is best to be done with it? If matters become serious in the upper country he will join his regiment. Attack by Logan on the Shawanese. Meeting of Indians to be held on the Huron River. The evil effects that may follow. 230

December 10, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Suit by Kay retransmitted. Memorial respecting Lt. Governor Sinclair's bills by the holders. The claim of Mr. Grant as Deputy Receiver General. His opinion of Lord Dorchester and the Chief Justice. 233

December 12, Banbury. Captain Freeman to the same. Applying for his influence to secure an extension of leave of absence. 235

December 24, Montreal (England). Lord Amherst to the same. Captain Barrard of the 2-60th, has been promoted to the majority of the 14th. 237

December 27, Turin. A. H. Haldimand to the same (in French). Thanks for assistance in his business, &c. 238

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January 14, (Quebec). Major Mathews to the same. That he has settled with Lord Dorchester for the furniture, and Mr. Chandler for expenses, at Montmorency. No offers to purchase or rent the latter. Captain Genevay appointed Deputy Paymaster at Montreal. Other appointments. Meeting of Council. 240

Accounts. Duplicate of part with bill. 252

January 26, London. Daniel Delaney to the same. Offering to be one of the General's esquires at his installation as a Knight of the Bath. 243

February 10, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). The divisions of the Council into committees to prepare reports, and questions submitted has renewed the agitation for changes. The hopes for the destruction of the Quebec Act. The indiscreet course of the new Chief Justice who desires to Anglify everything. His desire to put the loyalists on a different footing, to decide all questions of property by English law, and to have two different systems of law in the same country, has produced great confusion. Has explained his views to Lord Dorchester, and opposed in the Council inovations on the present system. Trusts he will be successful in the end as he has been on the first occasion. The frank conduct of Lord Dorchester encourages him to persevere and to remain in Canada, although his health suffers. Asks the General to defend him in London, if necessary. 244

February 12, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. The declaration of the new Chief Justice that the past ordinances, pleadings, judgments, &c., had been irregular, and the interpretation of the Quebec Act erroneous, also denouncing the Coutume de Paris. The agitation among the French Canadians in consequence. Addresses presented on the subject. Conduct of Lord Dorchester and the Lt. Governor (Hope). Prospect of American war; the intention of the Americans to attack the Indians cannot stop there. 249

February 15, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Course of Chief Justice Smith; critical state of the Province. Reports of the Committee of merchants have awakened the jealousy of French Canadians. Attempts to rouse dissatisfaction in the loyalists. Dissensions in Massachusetts. Anxiety for news from the upper country as to the hostilities between the Americans and Indians. 254

February 21, London. Captain Armstrong to the same. Asking the General's assistance to relieve Ensign Morrin of his difficulties. 256

1787.
February 25, London. Armstrong to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of £50 for Ensign Morrin. Page 258

March 1, Paris. Mrs. Prevost to the same (in French). With news of her family, &c. 259

March 4, Plymouth. Colonel De Peyster to the same. The £50 sent for Ensign Morrin will be properly applied. His good conduct. 261

March 14, Whitehall. Lord Amherst to the same. With copy of letter. 335

March 27, London. George Hardinge to General Haldimand. Asking his influence to have him (Hardinge) employed as counsel in Quebec appeals. 262

April 1. General Riedesel to the same (in French). Announcing his promotion; his desire to see Haldimand, &c. 263

April 17, Monbourg. W. Porbeck to the same. Reports his course with the young gentleman placed under his care by Lord Southampton. 264

May 9, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Account of the dissensions in the Legislative Council; the attack by Monk, Attorney General, on the judges; the course of other members, &c. No hopes of selling Montmorency. He (Mathews) sets off for Detroit. The serious aspect of affairs there. Threats of the Americans to take possession of the post. Indians speak of neutrality, being disgusted at their interests being neglected in the treaty of peace. Senecas foremost in treating with the Americans. Private business and messages. 265

May 20. Halifax. Major Hunter to the same. Returns of the 60th. Bad quality of recruits obtained in the Province. Mismanagement as to the clothing. 272

June 1, Gros Engles. William Porbeck to General Haldimand. Account of bad conduct of Mr. Fitzroy on the continent and asking advice as to what is to be done. 274

June 9, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to the same (in French). The difficult part he has had to play during the winter amidst contending parties. Doubts as to Lord Dorchester's own views. He (Hope) has transmitted an answer to Chief Justice Smith's protest, and trusts that a decision may put an end to the strife. Does not think Colonel Carleton is coming to Quebec, but that his (Hope's) situation there will be permanent. The extraordinary proceedings with respect to the inferior judges of the Province. The confusion already caused, which will be increased. Trusts that in the upper posts the Indians will be brought back to allegiance, now shaken by neglect. 277

June 11, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Good wishes. Major Mathews gone to take command at Detroit. Reported that Lord Amherst is to be put in possession of the Jesuits' estates. Applies for the General's influence to be appointed to take charge of the estates. 281

July 14, Treasury. Thomas Steele to the same. Transmitting petition from James Douglas for compensation as a witness in the case of Taylor and Forsyth. 284

July 19, London. General Haldimand to the Treasury. Recommending the case of James Douglas for compensation (see p. 284). 285

August 3, Detroit. Major Mathews to General Haldimand. Respecting the Montmorency and Pabos property. Cannot go to Makinak owing to business at Detroit. General Council of Indians postponed, and depredations going on. Pacific messages to the Indians from United States Congress. Troops sent in to establish posts. Does not anticipate that the Americans will attack Detroit, though it is not worth while opposing them. Proposed organization of Militia; remission of *lods et ventes*. There are a sad set of rascals in the Province, but they stand in awe of the guns. The settlement should

1787. never have been given up, but its bad government prevents its prosperity. The low class of traders. The want of law courts to settle disputes. Failure of Haldimand's plan of settlement. What Mathews proposes to do for settlement should Detroit be given up. The shameful state of the Indian trade and peculations. News of friends. Page 286

August 12, Philadelphia. Major Prevost to Haldimand (in French). Respecting the General's lands. Thanks for kindness to his (Prevost's) son, &c. 293

September 20, War Office. Sir George Yonge to Gen. Haldimand. Requesting him to call on business of importance. 295

September 26, London. Ross & Ogilvie to the same. In reference to the desire of Major Mathews to get his nephew, Ensign Fraser, on full pay. 296

October 2, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Would have been glad had Lord Dorchester kept some of the troops. French squadron at Boston superior in force to the British fleet. May be used to attack Halifax. Prince William Henry is at Quebec in the "Pegasus." His unpopularity with the officers. His character, &c. 297

October 5, Quebec. Same to the same. The delays caused by Chief Justice Smith in settling the complaints against Mr. Manly and other matters. The attack on Haldimand in the records of Council not corrected by Lord Dorchester. Chief Justice's influence over His Lordship. 299

October 6, Quebec. K. Chandler to the same. Affairs at Montmorency. Prince William Henry's admiration for it. His (Chandler's) reduction. 301

October 6, Montreal. Captain Loup to the same. Transmitting accounts. Asks to be recommended to Lord Amherst for a majority. 303

October 8, Windsor. Lord Walsingham to the same. Asking for a copy of the map of the road from Halifax to Quebec. 304

October 9, Aberdeen. Lieut. Prevost to the same. Thanks for his kindness, &c. 305

October 13, London. Mr. Ogilvie to the same. That Lord Amherst has recommended Mr. Fraser for an ensigncy. Asks for a note to Lord Amherst about Mr. Pearson. 306

October 16, London. Captain Foley to the same. Asks the General's influence to get him promoted to the rank of post captain. 307

October 20, Three Rivers. E. Wilkinson no address (apparently written to Mr. Gugy's brother) (in French). Relating to the affairs of the deceased Mr. Gugy, especially those connected with the St. Maurice Forges. 308

October 22, Montreal. L. Genevay to General Haldimand (in French). Thanks for the General's recommendation. The neglected state of his property at Montreal. His own uncertain position in his office. Mathews not yet returned from Detroit. The law suits and affairs of Mr. Gugy. Concerning friends. The 1-60th at Quebec. The inquiry against the Judges of Common Pleas, &c. 310

October 22, Windsor. Lord Walsingham to the same. Desiring information as to the plans of the road to Halifax; the loyalist settlements, &c. Thinks the plans should be shown to the King. 314

October 29, Marseilles. F. Demnierre to the same. Respecting the promotion of his nephew, Captain Loup. 316

October 29, Yverdun. Maudiot to the same (in French). Regrets that he will not see the General. Money matters. 318

November 3, Lausanne. Forneret to the same (in French). Thanks for having obtained for his son an ensigncy in the Royal Americans. 320

November 8, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to the same. His fears as to the result of the suit by Mr. Chew, as he has lost all his father's papers by the war. 326

November 8, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Major Mathews not returned from Detroit. Advance of American troops; Mathews does not believe they would attack Detroit, their intention being only to

1787. intimidate the Indians. Details of the transactions of Mr. Gugy with the Forges, &c. Arrival of Mr. Cochrane. Page 327

November 8, Quebec. Brigadier Hope to Haldimand (in French). Had determined to remain in hope of a decisive settlement of the system to be followed in the Province. His disappointment at no resolution being yet announced. The necessity for immediate and strong expression of the decision. A certain person (Dorchester) is beginning to open his eyes to the acts of those surrounding him. The judicious conduct of Prince William Henry has pleased the Canadians. Prospects of his future excellence. Americans threatened with internal dissensions. Mathews still at Detroit; his knowledge of the Indians. Impatient for news as to war with Holland. Delay of the mails from Halifax. 322

November 11, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to the same. Is sending home an immense mass of papers relative to the judges. His opinion of the charges. Arrival of Mr. Cochrane. Coolness of the chief justice towards him (Williams). The cry for a Legislative Assembly. Ignorance of the old subjects of the laws of France. Intrigues of political emissaries. Danger of a Legislative Assembly. 332

November 20, London. Ross & Ogilvie to the same. With list of officers of all the battalions of the 60th, &c. 336

December 9, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Major Mathews and of Mr. Cochrane. Has explained to Lord Dorchester the latter's conduct in dealing with Treasury bills on credit. Difficulty in getting the accounts adjusted; Mr. Coffin, Mr. McGill and Mr. Powell selected for that purpose; their characters. The mischievous effects of Chief Justice Smith's influence over Lord Dorchester. The settlement of the Government of United States. Necessity of putting the Province of Quebec in a state of defence. 338

December 17, Falmouth. Major Ross to the same. Loss of the transport on which he was a passenger. Loss of the General's camp equipage. 337

December 17, Dublin. Captain Freeman to the same. Enclosing letters. Arrival of the new Vice-roy. Anticipations of a European war. Seditious societies disappearing. Augmentation of the army. Summary of a letter from Major Mathews. Court martial. 341

Letters to General Haldimand after his Appointment as Governor of Quebec, 1788 to 1790.

(The title should be "after he had ceased to be Governor of Quebec.")

B. 77. **B.M. 21,737.**

1788. January 6, Woodfield. A. Mabane to General Haldimand. Confusion in the Province The petition for a Legislative Assembly in opposition to the addresses for a continuance of the old system. Counter petitions getting up. The factions desperate since the return of Hope. The bad effects of want of decision. Page 1

January 7, Aberdeen. Lieutenant Prevost to the same. His desire to exchange into a new regiment for the East Indies, so that he may be able to pay his debts. 4

January 10, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Respecting the Hay and DuCalvet suits. The endless discords in the Province make complete chasms between friends. The critical position of Mr. Mabane's affairs.

1788. Williams in trouble. No hopes of selling the property (Montmorency). Page 6

January 10, London. Lord Amherst to Haldimand. Recommending that Captain Deschambault pay the difference to Captain Fraser, who desires to go on half pay. 9

January 23, Aberdeen. Lieutenant Prevost to the same. Respecting his debts and explaining his motive in writing a previous letter. 10

January 27, Marseilles. Colonel Gugy to the same (in French). Asking advice as to whether he should go to Canada at the request of Miss Wilkinson, to look after the affairs of his late brother. 12

January 29, London. Lord Amherst to the same. Informing him of the exchange between Deschambault and Fraser. The promotion of Major Harris to the Lt. Colonelcy, &c. 14

February 4. James Bone to Mr. Anger. Respecting General Haldimand's boat, horses, &c. 15

February 6, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to Haldimand. Stating the circumstances under which he received and transmitted the papers of the investigation on the past administration of justice in the Province, for which he is accused of neglect as Clerk of the Council. 16

February 21, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Messrs. McGill and Powell, of Montreal, and Mr. T. Coffin, are sitting as commissioners on Mr. Cochrane's accounts. Evidence has been led as to his (Haldimand's) disapprobation of Cochrane giving credit for Treasury bills. Private messages. 20

February 22, Quebec. James McGill to A. Mabane. Joint letter from Commissioners on the Cochrane accounts, asking evidence as to returns sent of balances due on bills of exchange in 1781, and whether General Haldimand notified his disapproval of the increase of debt by Shaw & Fraser. 26

February 23, Chemptres. James Bone to Mr. Anger. To inform General Haldimand of the progress he is making with the boats, &c. 23

February 23. Woodfield. A. Mabane to James McGill *et al.* Answer to letter (p. 26) of the Commissioners on the Cochrane accounts, that Cochrane's proceedings were not sanctioned by General Haldimand. 27

February 25, Woodfield. Same to General Haldimand. The appointment of Messrs. Powell and McGill to investigate the affairs of Cochrane, is a proof of Lord Dorchester's want of knowledge of men and things in the Province. His Lordship entangled with Mr. Smith (Chief Justice). The infirm state of His Lordship's health. 24

March 17, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Thanks for appointment of his nephew to the 60th. Private news of Haldimand's movements received. Anxiety as to the result of the investigation into the conduct of the judges. Reported that Major Holland has been robbed. Loss of Haldimand's effects in the transport. Condition of Montmorency. Proposals for sale of it and Pabos. 28

March 18, Geneva. Count Pictet to the same (in French). The disappointment his brother has received in seeing Captain Benson promoted to a majority over his head. Asks Haldimand's influence to obtain a brevet majority for his brother, Captain Pictet. 31

March 21, Montreal. General Christie to the same. The confusion caused by the proceedings of the Attorney General supported by the Chief Justice to upset the Quebec Act and to introduce an inundation of Americans. The Chief Justice's attack on the judges. Lord Dorchester's non-interference; his precarious state of health and prospect of Haldimand succeeding. He intends to go home in summer as he sees no hope of employment. The promotions in the 60th. No hope of selling Montmorency. 33

1788.
April 5, Lausanne. Traytorrens to Haldimand (in French). Recommending Mr. Brun de Morges. Page 36

April 16, Chemptre. No address. Respecting boats. 37

June 1, London. General Clarke to General Haldimand. Respecting the exchange between Captains Hepburn and Romer. 38

June 10, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to the same. Brigadier Hope going to London; hopes that he may do some good for the Province. Mrs. Monk has taken her passage. Mr. Mabane busy. He (Williams) and Mabane have been roughly handled. The original papers connected with the conduct of the judges returned. The condition of Montmorency. 60

June 15, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. The departure of Mrs. Monk regretted; the public would rather have allowed her husband to go. No hope of selling or letting Montmorency. The 53rd not to be relieved this year. 63

July 31, Montreal. The same to the same. Captain Gotsched's desire to remain in Canada. Lord Dorchester at Montreal preparing for a tour in the new settlements. He (Mathews) and Coffin go with him. Has no desire for an excursion among the vagabond race. Has been sued for one of his decisions. 65

August 18, Pennsylvania. Major Prevost to the same. Reporting the state of his (Haldimand's) lands in Pennsylvania and proposals for their settlement. 67

August 24, Quebec. F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Has had a passage of eight weeks from Gravesend; the character of Mr. Lymburner and how he speaks of all in authority. The Canadians petitioning for the continuance of the Quebec Act. Lord Dorchester supports this. Chief Justice Smith and Monk full of innovations. Lanaudière has settled two hundred rebels on his seigniory at St. Anne's. Lord Dorchester leaves every thing to Chief Justice Smith. 72

August 24, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). His reasons for not writing fully to Brigadier Hope. Acknowledgments for kindness to himself and others. The gratifying change in M. Deschambault's tone. Major Mathews has gone with Lord Dorchester. The progress of the suits against the late Mr. Gugy. 75

August, Kirchheim, Poland. L. Roderer de Diesberg to the same (in French). Respecting a cook. 79

September 2, Mex. Severey to the same (in French). The death of M. de Traytorrens. Invites the General to stay with him, &c. 81

September 2, Meudon. J. Terroux to the same (in French). Congratulating the General on his success, &c. 83

September 5, Lausanne. Colonel Williamoz to the same (in French). Regrets that he had missed seeing the General. 84

September 8, Morat. Rev. J. Herrenschvandt to the same (in French). Congratulations on his return to Yverdun, &c. 85

September 12, London. General Budé to the same (in French). Expresses regret for the death of his friend at Yverdun. Death of Cunningham. Private messages. The king's health greatly improved. Lord Heathfield has had a shock of paralysis. 87

September 30 to October 24, Quebec. Board of Council to Lord Dorchester. Report of the Board of Council appointed to hear Mr. Gray, on the charges made by him, whilst he acted in the absence of the Solicitor General, for the recovery of certain debts due on bills of exchange sold on credit by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, with accompanying documents. 39

October 1, Montreal. F. Deschambault to Haldimand (in French). Kind messages, &c. Lord Dorchester's policy. Mr. Smith's change of tone has annoyed

1788. the merchants. Americans only are in favour to the exclusion of the new and old subjects, who show their dissatisfaction. Lanaudière supports Smith through self interest, and intends to put 200 rebel American families in St. Anne's and Maskinongé. Mabane has become more popular. Decision of the policy looked for in spring. Private news. Page 90

October 9, La Prairie. Ensign Forneret to Haldimand (in French). Sending acknowledgments and his desire to change into the 1st Battalion, &c. 92

October 18, Windsor. Lord Walsingham to the same. Thanks for surveys and desires further information as to the road from Halifax to Quebec. 94

October 23, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Mr. Gray sails for London, he will be of great use in the approaching discussions in Parliament as to Canada. Lord Dorchester's timidity. Mr. Gray has incurred the rancour of Chief Justice Smith and others for his attachment to Mabane. Hopes he may profit by any change in the law offices. Lymburner goes to agitate for a change. The clergy, noblesse and proprietors are opposed to it, and the Canadians would have repeated their memorial to continue the Quebec Act, but for the assurance of Lord Dorchester. What the Seminary is doing. The agitation caused by the grant of the Jesuits' lands. (Apparently refers to the grant of them made to Lord Amherst). The return of Brigadier Hope looked for. 95

October 23, Montreal. L. Genevay to the same (in French). Expected arrival of Brigadier Hope. Anxiety to know the decision as to his (Genevay's) situation. Private matters. 98

October, 24 Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Has received letters; thanks for the General having spoken in favour of Mr. Mabane and Mr. Williams to Brigadier Hope. Mabane's imprudent manner of speaking. The emnity to him of the Chief Justice, who has great influence over Lord Dorchester. Lord Dorchester's good intentions, but the dangerous influence of the Chief Justice, whom no one else trusts. His conduct on the bench. The character and abilities of Mr. Gray. The progress of settlement from Lake St. Francis to 50 miles above Cataraqui and from Toronto to Niagara, &c. Respecting Montmorency and Pabos. Will go home with his regiment. The honourable conduct of Captain Scott whilst commanding at Mackinaw. 101

October 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Asks, by Lord Dorchester's desire, for a copy of the proceedings of the board on the losses by citizens of Quebec during the siege. 106

October 25, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to the same. The illtreatment he and his son have received from Chief Justice Smith. Expected arrival of the Lieut.-Governor (Brigadier Hope) &c. 107

October 25, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Brigadier Hope's efforts in London; trusts their success may be shown in his transactions. States his (Mabane's) course towards Chief Justice Smith and Lord Dorchester. Address from Montreal Canadians on the subject of the Quebec Act. The pretensions of Lymburner; Mabane's view of his demands and those of his associates who usually move in public meetings, and their objects. Alarm caused by the grant of the Jesuits' estates. The action of the Seminary in abetting the designs of those who seek for a change of the laws. 109

November 8, Woodfield. Same to the same. Arrival of Brigadier Hope has encouraged the friends of Government. The evil effects of delay in the decision of the investigation as to the judges; abuse of the courts made use of to induce the London merchants to join in the cry for

1788. a Legislative Assembly. Apprehensions of the upper posts being attacked by Americans. Lord Dorchester's plans of raising militia. The orders not to settle the lands on the frontiers of New England. The suspicious conduct of Caldwell's settlers. The illegality of the Act creating courts outside of the limits of the Province attended with danger. The confusion in the Province and the indifference to the rights of the Crown. Page 112

November 8, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to Haldimand. The object of Mr. Gray in going home. The good effects of Brigadier Hope's return. Lord Dorchester is well. The judges anxious to see Monk dismissed, and to have Chief Justice Smith punished. The return of the original papers has relieved his anxiety, &c. 116

November 8, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Repairs to Montmorency. Arrival and illness of Brigadier Hope. The unfortunate position of Mabane and Williams, the latter of whom runs the risk of losing his office. Gray's merits. 118

November 24, Geneva. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). Asking the General's intercession on behalf of Robert Bolle. 120

November 26, Geneva. The same to the same (in French). Respecting the illness of the King. Private messages, &c. 121

December 25, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. The claims, counter claims, &c., will give Parliament enough to do to settle Canadian affairs. The bad state of feeling in Canada. The growing unpopularity of the chief justice; the denial of the merchants that they desired Mr. Monk to go the length he did against the judges. The conduct of Dr. Mabane. Williams has resigned his office to practice. Mabane's pecuniary difficulties. The continued indisposition of Brigadier Hope. 124

1789. January 5, New York. Colonel Maunsell to the same. Asking how Mr. Barton Prevost can obtain a license to practice law in Jamaica. 128

March 8, Calais. Captain Freeman to the same. His opinion of Paris. Restoration of the King's health, &c. 134

March 17, London. The same to the same. News of friends. The King's entire recovery. The disgrace of the Marquis of Lothian; the King's displeasure at the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Malmesbury's recall The rejoicings on the King's recovery. Affairs of Mrs. Prevost and General Christie to be submitted to arbitrators. Quebec becoming a little Boston. Lord Dorchester's transfer of Colonel Harris to another battalion of the 60th, &c. 136

March 24, Meudon. Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Respecting his (Terroux's) lands in Acadia. 139

March 30, Brienne. A. Wildermeld to the same (in French). Reflections upon the state of Europe and the opportunity there is for Britain to obtain Swiss troops on advantageous terms. 141

April 7, Geneva. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). Giving his reasons for not accepting Haldimand's invitation to accompany him to London. 144

April 13, Quebec. Major Mathews to the same. Death of Brigadier Hope. Anxiety as to the result of the King's illness. 147

April 13, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Death of General Hope. 148

April 14, Geneva. C. de Salgas to the same (in French). That he and Mr. Cramer will come to Yverdun to meet Haldimand. Rumours of the King's intention to visit Hanover. 149

April 28. Geneva. The same to the same (in French). Respecting his visit to Yverdun. The King has given Prince Edward command of the 7th Fusiliers. The King's visit to Hanover. Death of the Emperor reported from Milan. 150

1789.
April 29, Bâle. Bertrand Haldimand to Haldimand (in French). That he is executing the commissions for Haldimand. Has procured engravings, &c. Page 152

May 8, Geneva, C. de Salgas to the same (in French). The 7th Fusiliers at Edinburgh. Arrival of Prince Augustus from Hyères. Sends commissions, &c. The Emperor better. Anxiety as to the proceedings of the States General in Paris. Tumults in that city. Reported intrigues and gathering of troops. 154

May 10, Nancy. S. Lemoine to the same (in French). Asking his influence to obtain a place. 157

May 14, Nancy. Rocbert Devillers to the same (in French). Urging the necessities of her nephew Lemoine (see p. 157) and asking Haldimand's influence in his favour. 158

May 20, Turin. François Long to the same (in French). Giving an account of the suicide of his (Haldimand's) nephew, a partner in Long's business, and asking assistance to help the firm in their financial embarrassment. 161

May 29, Bains. Captain Traytorrens to the same (in French). Relating to the suicide of Haldimand's nephew, Henry. 164

June 8, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. The loss to the Province by the death of General Hope. The King's recovery. The anxiety of the Canadians at the dreaded changes by the regency. His own dread of the fate of the investigation into the conduct of the judges. The dismissal of Monk as Attorney General and appointment of Gray. The satisfaction this gives to the friends of Government. The dismissal of Monk not an exculpation of the judges, who, he thinks, are entitled to compensation. Puts forward his claim to be appointed Lieut.-Governor. Remarks on the present system of Governorship, &c. 172

June 9, Yverdun. Bertrand Haldimand to the same (in French). The death of his brother Henry. Respecting the building of his (the General's) house. Family news. 177

June 11, Niagara. James Peachey to the same. Sending drawings of the falls, &c. Confusion at the Mohawk Village on account of white men settling, &c. 183

June 16, Canterbury. F. Mieville to the same (in French). Thanks for favours. 185

June 27, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Summarizing his last letter (pp. 72 to 76). Fears that Chief Justice Smith will exert his influence to get Lord Dorchester to have the decision as to the judges referred to Canada. Petition in favour of Mr. Monk. The relation between him and the chief justice. The conduct of the latter and his unaccountable influence over Lord Dorchester. He has created more trouble since being chief justice than all his predecessors. No necessity for a chief justice in Canada being an English lawyer. The changes that have taken place in the upper country; the evident intention to introduce emigrants from the United States, which will involve the loss of the colony. 187

June 28, Yverdun. Bertrand Haldimand to the same (in French). Respecting the General's house at Champetit. 193

July 1, St. Cierge. Bourgeois to the same (in French). Asking his influence in favour of his (Bourgeois') nephew. 195

July 8, Falmouth. F. Devos to the same (in French). Arrival and detention at Falmouth, &c. List of debts attached. 196

July 8, London. General Haldimand. Certificate of Captain Tonge's service in the Naval Department, Canada. 199

July 17. F. Deschambault to General Haldimand (in French). Acknowledgments. Will remit what he owes as soon as possible. 200

1789.
July —, Quebec. Alexander Gray. State of bills of costs and extra fees, &c., paid to Solicitor-General Williams in 1784. Page 212

July 21, London. L. Tessier to General Haldimand (in French). Asking payment for the expenses of the Fête at the Pantheon. 201

July 27, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. The 53rd to sail; Major Matthews goes with the regiment. The chagrin of Lord Dorchester at the dismissal of Monk and appointment of Gray; how accounted for. Arrangement respecting Cochrane's debts. The constitution of the commission on the Cochrane claims. Coffin the only honest man on it. Powell appointed judge at Detroit, an evidence of the views of Dorchester's administration. The unfortunate effect of Hope's death. The tendency of the emigration to the upper country from the United States is to leave the Province an easy prey to the Americans. Proposed change in the tenure of loyalist lands. 203

July 30, Quebec. Alex Gray, no address (apparently to Mr. Davidson). Enclosing the reports of the Board of Council (pp. 39 to 59) and giving his remarks on his (Gray's) claim. 206

July 31, Woodfield. A. Mabane to General Haldimand. The dissatisfaction in London with Chief Justice Smith. Could he not be removed to Nova Scotia? 211

July 31, Quebec. General Christie to the same. Arrival after eleven weeks' passage. Death of General Hope. Reports that Carleton is to be transferred from New Brunswick to Quebec as Lieut. Governor, so as to give the country to the two brothers. The evil influence of Chief Justice Smith. Mr. Gray luckily appointed Attorney General. 214

July 31, Quebec. Captain Freeman to the same. Arrival in six weeks. The sailing of Major Mathews. The Yankee influences in the country; the reign of King Log. The appointment of Gray as Attorney General a good omen. The secret joy of the American party at the death of Hope. Reports as to his successor—Brigadier Carleton or Dr. Mabane. The merits of the latter. Lord and Lady Dorchester's unpopularity. Society gossip. Arrival of General Christie. His law suits with Caldwell about some useless lands. Friendly messages. 216

July 31, Quebec. Alexander Gray to the same. Asking his influence to have a proper settlement of his (Gray's) claims for charges in the Cochrane suits. His appointment as Attorney General. 220

July 31, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to the same. Major Mathews will inform him (Haldimand) of the state of affairs in the Province. The appointment of Mr. Gray to the Attorney Generalship does not please Lord Dorchester. His own disappointment. Resignation of Judge Southouse. Rumoured appointment of Major Upham. The appointments of Ogden and Powell. He himself left without promotion, because he cannot be spared where he is, &c. 222

August 1, Quebec. Captain Freeman to the same. Acknowledgments of kindness, &c. 224

August 1, Quebec. F. Baby to the same (in French). Friendly letter. 226

August 1, Quebec. F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Respecting his own private affairs. The friends of Hope have no chance now. Desires to be placed on the new Canadian battalions, to assist in forming them, &c. 227

August 14, Niagara. Joseph Brant to the same. Thanks for books sent. Has had trouble to form the Indians into a Confederacy. Has received his pension. The few Mohawks settled in the Bay of Quinté have been the means of dividing the nation. The gold watch promised by Mr. Nepean turns out to be only gilt. 229

August 24, Quebec. K. Chandler to the same. Asks the General's influence to procure an ensigncy for his adopted son. 231

1789.
August 27, Yverdun. Copy of the will of J. R. Traytorrens. Page 255

September 1, Niagara. Captain Wickham to Haldimand. Asks the General's interest for promotion, and states his long services. 233

September 3, Marseilles. Pillichody to the same (in French). Desires to be admitted into the 60th. 235

September 7. L. Mandrot to the same (in French). Respecting a M. de Croussar. The progress of the French Revolution. 236

September 8, Treasury. Thomas Steele to the same. Desires on the part of the Treasury to know whether the sum awarded to Mr. Gray be less than he was led to expect on taking charge of the Cochrane suits. 237

September 10, London. General Haldimand to the Treasury. That Mr. Gray is entitled to compensation for his services in the Cochrane suits, the amount to be ascertained by comparison of other professional charges in the suits (see p. 237). 238

September 13, Montreal, England Lord Amherst to the same. Will attend to Mieville's wishes. The excellent state of the King's health. 240

September 16, Montreal, England. The same to the same. Reports the death of M. Durand and application of M. Mieville. 241

September 18, Canterbury. F. Mieville to the same (in French). Stating his disappointment and the kindness of Lord and Lady Amherst, with certificate. 242

September 30, Niagara. Lieut. Colonel Harris to the same. No word of the clothing for the 1-60th. Statement of clothing, &c., wanted. Complains of the number of subalterns absent (two letters). 246

October 1, Quebec. A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of Haldimand's nephew. Unfortunate effects of Hope's death. Report that Colonel Carleton will succeed. The Federal Government established in the States. The influx of Americans preparing for an easy conquest of the upper country. If things go wrong by mistakes in England it is not for want of information. Anticipations of evil from the division of the Provinces. 250

October 1, Niagara. F. Deschambault to the same (in French). Arrival of Devos. Personal news. Delays in decision by the resignation of Judge Southouse. Chief Justice Smith does what he likes; every office given to Americans. General dissatisfaction. Lord Dorchester's entire reliance on Chief Justice Smith. Apprehensions from the appointment of Col. Carleton. The Indians in the upper country at war with the Americans who are raising troops. 252

October 10, Quebec. F. Devos to the same (in French). The wretched financial condition of Major Holland and other personal news. 257

October 12, Newhouse. F. Christin to the same (in French). Personal acknowledgments, &c. 259

October 19, Montreal. General Christie to the same. Has had a long voyage. Political dissensions. The English and Americans joined by the Sulpiciens calling for a Legislative Assembly. The Canadians opposed to it. The evil effects anticipated from the influx of the speciously styled loyalists. The bad influence of Chief Justice Smith. 261

October 20, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Arrival of provisions; not needed owing to good crops, &c. Craigie carries home material to refute the pamphlet. (Presumably, that circulated by Du Calvet.) Little hopes of justice for the judges in England, Lord Dorchester being unfriendly. Trusts Smith may not escape. Holland has had palsy. Major Clavie can give information about the upper country, where there is a wrong system. 263

1789.
October 24, Quebec. Captain Freeman to Haldimand. Accounts of Mr. Devos' progress. Illness of Major Holland. Rumours as to changes in the Government. Respecting Mr. Mabane and the wishes of Mr. Williams for his son. Scarcity last year is more than made up this year, &c. 266

October 25, Quebec. Jenkin Williams to the same. Arrival of Mr. Devos. Mr. Monk going home. Believes that he will do all that malice can suggest against Dr. Mabane and him (Williams). 273,

October 25, Quebec. F. Devos to the same (in French). Illness of Major Holland. &c. Marriage of Captain St. Ours. The progress of his own education. 274

October 26, Detroit. Major Murray to the same. Recommending Ensign Forneret for promotion. 276

November 1, Yverdun. L. Mandrot to the same (in French). Sending his accounts. Arrival of Mr. Buller, &c. 278

November 6, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Respecting Major Holland's illness and application that his (Holland's) son should succeed him. 277

November 10, Quebec. Count Dupré to the same. (In French). Applying for indemnification for losses caused by the rebels during the siege of Quebec. 280

November 10, Quebec. Major Holland to the same. That he has sent his son to London to obtain the succession to the office of surveyor. 281

November 18, Niagara. Lieut. Colonel Harris to the same. Thanks. Will attend to Mr. Devos. Encloses Surgeon Muirhead's application for leave to retire. 283

November 28, Philadelphia. Augustus Prevost to the same (in French). Respecting the lands of General Haldimand in Pennsylvania. He (Prevost) intends to settle in Canada or Jamaica. 129

December 12, Montreal. General Christie to the same. The influx of Americans. The course of Chief Justice Smith in reversing all judgments of the Court of Common Pleas. Reported that Lord Dorchester goes home; nobody so fit to succeed as Haldimand. Personal news. 284

December 20, Durham. Lieutenant Kearsley to the same. That he is at home on leave of absence, and asks continued leave should it be necessary. 286

London. General Haldimand. Certificate of appointments of Captain Tonge, Naval Department, Canada. 287

1790.
January 6, London. Ross and Ogilvie to Colonel Harris, 1-60th. Respecting the clothing of his battalion. 288

January 7, Berthier. F. Devos to A. F. Haldimand (in French). That he has drawn on him. 290

January 24, Yverdun. P. Puller to James Ehinguer (in French). Complaining of his grievances owing to the conduct of the coachman, &c. 292

February 1, St. Catharines. Captain Tonge to General Haldimand. Respecting his memorial and that of other officers of the Provincial Marine. 295

February 6, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. The confusion in Canada. Reported application of Lord Dorchester for leave of absence. Objections to it. Reported successors to Brigadier Hope. Prospects for a House of Assembly. Tenure of loyalist lands to be free and common soccage. Respecting Devos. 296

February 8, Quebec. Captain Freeman to the same. Respecting Mr. Devos. Private messages. Reports of Lord Dorchester going home, and of the upper posts being threatened by the Americans. 298

March 17, Bridgnorth. Major Mathews to the same. Sending extracts from Captain Freeman's letter. Recommending him to get a pamphlet against the repeal of the test act, which is bitter in tone towards Judge Smith. Reporting the sale of negro, &c. 300

1790.
March 18, London. Ross and Ogilvie to Haldimand. That young Williams has been appointed ensign in the 2-60th. Page 303

April 5, Montreal. W. Hans to the same. Applying for promotion in the 60th. Note at the foot of the letter from Joseph Brant. 304

April 28, Meudon. Jacques Terroux to the same (in French). Stating his case against Benjamin Comte, &c. The attacks on him and his design to publish a refutation, with extracts from a letter. 305

April— Yverdun. P. Pûllier to the same (in French). That he is to leave the General's service as cook; respecting his wages, &c. 311

1791.
February 19, Montreal. F. Devos to the same (in French). Confessing his follies. 131

May 24, St. John's. Same to A. Mabane (in French). Asking him to intercede with General Haldimand for forgiveness for his (Devos') extravagances. 167

May 24, St. John's. Same to General Haldimand (in French). Confessing his extravagance and determination to amend. 169

June 9, Woodfield. A. Mabane to the same. Concerning letters. Dissatisfaction with the new Quebec Act. The rage for the abstract rights of man. Reported that Lord Dorchester will remain. The unenviable situation of the Lt. Governors of Lower and Upper Canada. The prudent conduct of General Clarke. Encloses F. Devos' letter. Prince Edward desires to rent a house in the country. Montmorency might suit him. Anxiety as to the effect of the new constitution on private interests. 180

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AT QUEBEC—1778 to 1784.

B. 78.

B. M., 21,738.

1778.
June 30 to July 23. General Haldimand's commission as vice-admiral presented. The oaths of office taken by him and the councillors (names given), &c. Page 2

Committee continued. Oaths of office administered to new councillors. 4

New councillors admitted. 5

Customs accounts examined and report ordered. 6

Report on customs accounts presented, with abstract, correspondence, &c. 7

October 31 to November 30. Disallowance of an ordinance "concerning the distribution of the estates and effects of persons leaving the province without paying their debts," to be entered and repeal proclaimed, with minute of the disallowance; accounts for last six months to be examined. 14

Report of the Board relative to the exportation of wheat, flour and biscuits read and approved, and export prohibited. 16

Deputy Receiver General's accounts produced and fyled. Report of the committee on disbursements for last six months entered. Report and abstract appended. 17

1779.
Extending the time for making the *aveux et dénombrements* for seigniories and the declarations for *rotures*. 22

May 10 to July 15. Committee appointed to consider and report on the refusal of the bakers of Montreal to enter into recognizances as directed by the ordinances, also as to the exorbitant price of wheat there. 23

Report of Committee recommends the measures to be taken with the bakers; that the magistrates of Montreal report on the sudden

1779. May 10 to July 15. rise in the price of wheat, that measures may be taken to stop it; and that a proclamation be issued to stop the exportation of wheat, flour and bread. Page 23

Proclamation approved of, for measures to reduce the exorbitant prices of wheat and flour. Leases of storehouses in the lower town of Quebec to be examined; and the claims against Government for the last six months to be investigated. 25

Accounts of Mr. Grant, Deputy Receiver General, presented with report and details. 26

Proclamation against forestalling, regrating and engrossing approved of. 31

Report on the leases of the King's wharf and storehouse in lower town Quebec. 31

September 27. Instructions to the Governor General ordered to be copied and translated. 32

December 4. Samuel Holland admitted to the council. Time to render fealty and homage extended. 33

1781. January 15. Proclamation to order the habitants to thresh out their grain immediately, so that it can be removed to places of safety in case of invasion, approved and ordered to issue, with copy. 33

1782. February 2. Renewal of proclamation of last year as to threshing out grain. 37

June 24. Hon. Henry Hamilton admitted as Lieutenant Governor in room of H. T. Cramahé. 40

December 12. Petitions from Conrad Gugy for grant or lease of the St. Maurice Forges, and against the building of a wharf on the beach in lower town, Quebec. Copy of instructions as to granting Crown Lands asked for. Instructions relating to St. Maurice Forges presented. 40

December 19. Application by Mr. Gugy to lease the St. Maurice forges reported on favourably. The journals are given, showing the various votes taken in committee, meetings of which were held on the 12th, 17th and 18th December. 43

1783. January 17. Agreed to renew the proclamation respecting the threshing of grain. 50

Report on the petition to prevent Mr. Murdoch Stuart building wharf on the lower town beach, Quebec; report dated 6th January, 1783. 53

April 14 to August 25. Scheme of a lottery to build a prison at Montreal submitted. 59

Report of Committee on lottery scheme, approving of the same, adopted. 60

Further petition against the wharf on the beach, Quebec, referred to Committee. 62

Report of Committee that the question of the property mentioned in the petition is one to be settled by a court of law. 63

Petitions for license to export flour, &c., agreed to. The proposal to call the Legislative Council together to repeal the ordinance preventing the exportation of flour refused by the Governor, and ordered that licenses to export be issued to all applying. 64

Licenses granted to export grain. 67

Licenses granted to export cattle. 67

Application for license to export. Act fyled respecting the holding of patent offices in the colonies. 68

Applications for license to export granted. 69

December 16. George Davison appointed Legislative Councillor. Colonel Caldwell presents a paper respecting a procès-verbal for a road through his land. 70

1784. April 14 to July 21. The Governor (Haldimand) presents his additional instructions respecting the allotment of lands to reduced officers, soldiers and loyalists. 71

1784. April 14 to July 21. Plan proposed by Governor Haldimand for settling the loyalists. Leave of absence to Mr. Williams, Clerk of Council. Page 73
Papers relative to the accounts of the Deputy Receiver General, laid before the Council. 74
Further respecting the Deputy Receiver-General's accounts. He is granted leave to go to England to settle them there. Petition by John Lees, to have flour from Philadelphia admitted, granted. Orders given that the lessees of the St. Maurice Forges put them in order. 75
Report to admit cargo of flour from Philadelphia adopted. 77

MINUTES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT QUEBEC—1779 to 1784.

B. 79. **B.M., 21,739.**

1779. January 11 to January 16. Report received that the Governor and all the members of Council had qualified. Page 1
The Governor's speech is by permission entered on the Minutes in French and English. Address in reply to be drawn by committee. Ordinances "To regulate the Courts of Civil Judicature" "For regulating the Militia" and "To empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police of Quebec and Montreal." 2
Report of address in answer to speech adopted, &c., and the ordinances, the titles of which were read the previous day, considered in committee. 6
Address, in reply to the speech, presented to the Governor, in French and English. First readings of ordinances. 10
Second and third readings of ordinances. 15
1780. January 27 to March 9. Ordinances assented to. 18
Governor's speech. 20
Additional instructions to the Governor laid on the table. Committee appointed to consider the high price of wheat and flour, and fixing the fees of office. 22
Routine proceedings. Motion to revise the ordinance as to post horses and carriages, to prevent imposition on the public. 24
Evidence given as to the price of wheat. Proposed ordinances. Memorandum as to post men between Quebec and Montreal. 26
Motions as to the price of wheat and flour, and heads of ordinance agreed to. 27
Debate as to the King's additional instructions to the Governor. 30
Mr. Allsopp's motion as to the additional instructions rejected. Adoption of Colonel Caldwell's, as to whether an ordinance as directed would be for the advantage of the province, and would tend to more speedy justice. Reasons for votes given by several members engrossed in the Minutes. Committee appointed to represent the views of the Council as to the inexpediency of the proposed ordinance. Resolution passed that no copy of papers laid before the Council be taken. Motion that extracts or notes may be made adopted. Mr. Fraser's motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution to fix the price of wheat and flour laid on the table. Draughts of ordinance respecting wheat and flour and of an address to the Governor. 32
Opinion of the Attorney General to be taken as to the power of the Council to fix the price of wheat and flour, with additional questions moved by Mr. Allsopp. Committee to draught an ordi-

1780. January 27 to March 9.

nance as to forestallers, &c. Royal instructions as to courts of law laid before the Council. Page 44

Reports as to forestallers, &c., and ordinance respecting post houses. 47

Report of the Attorney General as to the power of the Council to fix the price of wheat and flour, &c. Believes the Council has no power to fix the price. Heads of an ordinance to reduce the high price of wheat and flour to lie on the table. Report as to law fees. Motion that the Attorney General cannot address the President of the Council unasked. First reading of ordinance to prevent the exportation of wheat and flour. 49

Read the heads of an ordinance declaratory of the laws of England as to forestallers, &c. Mr. Finlay's proposal as to the mode of debating and passing bills. 59

Second reading of ordinance to prevent the exportation of wheat, &c. Resolved that the price of wheat be not fixed. Resolved that the Attorney General cannot address the President of the Council unasked on any subject under discussion. 60

Discussion on the laws relating to forestallers, &c. Committee appointed to draw up rules for conducting the business of the Council. List of fees, &c. 62

Draughts of ordinances relating to fees; to prohibit the export of wheat, and that relating to forestallers, &c. 65

Further proceedings with respect to ordinances and table of law fees. 66

Proceedings with respect to the ordinances on fees. 67

Discussion of the ordinance relating to forestallers, &c. 68

Ordinance as to forestallers passed. Address to the Governor. List of all judgments of the Court of Common Pleas appealed to be prepared. The ordinance respecting posts. 71

Draught of the ordinance respecting posts returned to the Attorney General for amendment. List of cases appealed, which is given. 77

Ordinance relating to posts passed. Address presented to Governor. 79

Address to the Governor transmitted to Committee for reconsideration. Mr. Allsopp's protest. Copy of address respecting the courts of law sent to the Governor. 79

Address to the Governor adopted, giving the reasons for the Council's opinion that the passing of an ordinance in conformity with the royal instructions would not tend to the good of the Province, nor to a speedier or more impartial administration of justice. Address presented. Action of Mr. Allsopp thereon. 97

Further proceedings and protests, &c., in reference to the address to the Governor as first sent and as amended. 103

Governor desires the Council to close proceedings. Explanation and apology by Mr. Allsopp for the expressions used in his protest. Motion to reprimand Mr. Allsopp introduced by Colonel Caldwell, but allowed to lie on the table. 105

Prorogation of Council. 110

April 4 to April 12.

Meeting of Council. Governor's speech. 111

Altering the title of the ordinance against forestallers, &c. Motions, &c., presented. 112

Proceedings with respect to the ordinances against forestallers, &c. 114

Attorney General's opinion as to the power of the Legislature in respect to the infliction of penalties by the ordinance regarding fore-

1780. April 4 to April 12. stallers. Proceedings and discussion on the forestaller's ordinance. Page 116

Adjourned on account of the Court of Appeals. 122

Ordinance passed and appeal entered. 122

1781. Ordinance as to forestallers assented to. 123

January 16 to January 20. Opening of the session and Governor's speech. 124

Resolutions passed to continue ordinances with respect to Courts of Civil Judicature, to the regulation of the Militia, to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the Police in Quebec and Montreal, were read a first time. 126

Committee appointed to draught an address to the Governor. Ordinances read second and third times and passed. Address to the Governor read, presented and replied to. 129

August 30. Ordinances assented to and Council prorogued. 133

Opinion of the law officers of the Crown that the Legislative Council have power to fix the price of wheat and flour and to compel the sale of the same. Ratification of the ordinance relating to Posts. Copies of private instructions from the King laid before the Council, relating to courts of justice. 134

1782. February 2 to February 16. Opening of session and Governor's speech. 141

Committee to draught address to the Governor. Draughts of ordinances to prevent the exportation of grain; to prevent forestalling, &c., to regulate Post houses, read a first time, and the ordinances founded on these read a first time. 141

Statement of attorneys at law heard. Address to Governor approved of. Ordinances read a second time. Proposed ordinance by Colonel Caldwell. 146

Colonel Caldwell's proposal negatived. Progress of the ordinances. 148

Adress presented to the Governor with his reply. Progress of the ordinances, with those relating to fees and to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Resolved that every member present shall vote on all questions submitted. 148

Heads of ordinance relating to prerogative court read in committee. Ordinance relating to the *abandon* of cattle brought in. 159

Ordinances assented to. Ordinances brought in by Mr. Allsopp and the royal instructions read. The first Ordinance as to Juries agreed to be read. The other two, relating to *habeas corpus* and its suspension, deferred. Progress of ordinance relating to *abandon*. Ordinance proposed as to intestatee states, and declaring the age of majority. 160

Ordinance respecting intestates rejected. Committee appointed to frame heads of ordinance as to the age of majority. Consideration of motion as to assize of bread deferred. Question as to the power of the Council to fix the price of bread rejected. 163

Progress of the ordinances as to the age of majority, and as to *abandon* of cattle. 166

Consideration of ordinance as to grants deferred till next session. Ordinances concerning the *abandon* of cattle and fixing the age of majority passed. 166

Ordinance respecting the age of majority assented to, that concerning the *abandon* of cattle reserved, and Council prorogued. 169

1783. January 17 to February 5. Opening of the Council and Governor's speech. 170

Address in reply to Governor's speech ordered. Report of Grand Voyer as to bridge at Boucherville read. 172

Address in reply to Governor's speech. Ordinance as to Courts of civil judicature considered. Committee appointed to draw up rules for conducting the business of the Council. 173

1783. January 17 to February 5. Second reading of ordinance to regulate the Courts of civil judicature; first reading of ordinances for regulating the militia, and to empower the Commissioners of the Peace to regulate the police of Quebec and Montreal. Page 175

Progress of ordinances. 176

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Progress of ordinances; presentment of Grand Jury of Montreal as to the insufficiency of the prison there, and asking authority to raise money by lottery to build one. Resolution as to *habeas corpus* to be considered at next meeting. 177

Ordinance to be framed to authorize the raising of money by lottery to build a prison at Montreal. Draughts of ordinances submitted. Resolution as to the authority for confirming *procès verbaux* laid over. 179

Agreed that the Governor and Council of State are to confirm *procès-verbaux*. Reasons of dissent. 180

Lottery ordinance read a first time. Committee to consider the most effectual means to stop the progress of the St. Paul's Bay disorder. Motion for ordinance to have burial places outside of towns rejected. 182

Reports as to rules of procedure of the Council presented. Second reading of Lottery ordinance and those relating to Militia and Police. 183

Third reading of Lottery ordinance. Report as to the St. Paul's Bay disorder. 183

Address founded on report on St. Paul's Bay disorder, to be presented to the Governor. The Councillors agree to subscribe voluntarily toward a fund to relieve the distress caused by the St. Paul's Bay disorder. 184

Address signed. Ordinances assented to. Address read on the St. Paul's Bay disorder. Reply and prorogation. 185

1784. March 22 to April 29. Meeting of Council and Governor's speech. 189

Rules of procedure agreed to. Committee appointed to draught an address in reply to the speech. Committee appointed to draw up heads of an ordinance to register Deeds of Houses, Lands, &c. 191

Address in reply agreed to; proposed ordinances respecting Physicians, Surgeons, &c.; to continue that respecting Posts; respecting the Examination of Notaries, &c. Motion for committee to consider the state of the St. Lawrence navigation. Fees to be considered. 192

Presentation of address and reply. 195

Draught of ordinance for better securing the liberty of the subject. Motion to consider the navigation of the St. Lawrence; the state of the fisheries, and the proper means of raising the militia. 198

Captain Schank examined on the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Resolved to discuss no other business till the Governor's recommendations have been considered. Post and Fee ordinances read. Report on lottery presented. 200

Report of Committee on Register of Deeds presented. First reading of *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. 201

Proceedings on the Post ordinance. 201

List of buoys necessary for the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Progress of ordinances. 202

Council in Committee of the Whole on *Habeas Corpus*. 204

Proceedings on the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. 204 to 207

Proceedings on the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. Admittance refused to strangers asking admission to hear the debates. 210

1784, March 22 to April 29. Rules proposed for admitting the public to hear debates; dissent from resolutions to exclude, &c. Renewed application for admission and refusal. Further application and answer, dissents recorded. Progress of the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. Page 212

Progress of the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. 223 to 226

Habeas Corpus ordinance fully considered. 228

Progress of the Fee and Registry ordinance. 229

Dissents as to the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. Observations from the religious orders and convents received. Proposal adopted to delay further Legislation. Proposed address respecting the Quebec Act. Post ordinance to be transmitted. 229

Petition for a Legislative Assembly proposed by Mr. Grant. Third reading of the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. Amendment to the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance so far as it related to religious communities adopted. Progress of Post and Fee ordinances. 242

Dissent from the vote to amend the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. Further proceedings connected with this ordinance. 249

Further proceedings on the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance. 253

Voting on motion by M. St. Luc on the continuance of the Quebec Act. Address founded on the motion transmitted. 254

Dissent against M. St. Luc's motion. Letters to and from the Bishop of Quebec concerning the clause in the *Habeas Corpus* ordinance affecting religious communities. 256

Further dissent from M. St. Luc's motion. Presenting address to the Governor; the reply; ordinances assented to and prorogation. 271

LETTERS FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT QUEBEC 1778–1780.—VOLUME I.

B. 80. **B.M., 21,740.**

1778.

June 23. To Captain McKay. That the Commander-in-Chief desires to see him. Page 1

June 25. To Major Campbell. That La Motte and Indians have been on a scout without notice. Nothing of the kind must occur again. 1

June 25. To Brigadier Powell. That the printer Mesplet is to leave the Province. 2

June 29. To the same. That Ensign Williamson must apologize to Rev. Mr. De Lisle. That the printer Mesplet and his man must leave the Province. Private Harrison to be tried by a regimental court martial. 2

June 29. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Instructions will be sent as to the conduct of the Indians. 3

June 29. To Major Nairne. Has been ordered five shillings a day extra. 4

June 29. To Robert Knox. There being no necessity for more than one doctor for the Canadian Army, he has leave to go home. 4

July 2. To Brigadier Powell. Sending the paroles. Court-martial on deserters. 5

July 3. To the same. Warrant for courts-martial. 5

July 4. To Captain Marr. To send carpenters, &c., to be under the orders of Lieutenant Twiss for field service. 6

July 5. To Captain Forbes. Respecting court-martial. 6

July 6. To S. Evans. Can do nothing for his son. 6

1778.
July 6. To Brigadier Powell. Courts-martial. Ensign Williamson to be tried by a court of inquiry. Lieutenant Twiss to have artificers placed under his charge. Page 7

July 7. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Fraser and O'Neill are to go on a scout for intelligence. To be supplied with Indians. 8

July 7. To Colonel French. Requesting assistance to Messrs. Fraser and O'Neill, sent to collect intelligence. 9

July 8. To Lieutenant McCumming. Returning contingent accounts of the 31st. 8

July 9. To Brigadier Powell. Respecting Ensign Robinson's absence without leave. Dr. Knox has leave of absence. Scouting parties. 9

July 9. To the same. Court-martial arrangements. General Haldimand's intentions as to going to Montreal. 10

July 9. To Brigadier Maclean. List of officers of the Royal Highland Regiment. 11

July 9. To W. Barr. Regret at the ill state of his health. 11

July 13. To Captain Fraser. Courts-martial. 12

July 13. To Captain Twiss. If the works at St. John's are advanced, he is to go to Isle aux Noix to put it in a proper state of defence, thence to Montreal. Captain Schanks to go to St. John's. 12

July 14. To Captain McDonnell. To proceed to Montreal to join the party from Sorel and await orders. 13

July 15. To Brigadier Maclean. Court of inquiry to be held. 14

July 15. To Captain Fletcher. Court of inquiry to be held. 14

July 16. To Lieutenant Robertson. Leave of absence. 15

July 16. To Mr. Parkhurst. Leave of absence. His place to be filled, if necessary, during absence. 15

July 16. To D. Claus. Warrants sent for yearly allowance. Accounts of each department to be kept separate. 16

July 16. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Officers of his department to be paid in sterling. 16

July 16. To Brigadier Powell. An extra Brigade Major unnecessary. The command of the post of Oswegatchie to be transferred by Captain Potts to Ensign Davies. 17

July 16. To Sir John Johnson. Calling for volunteers to scout towards Lake Champlain. 17

July 19. To Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the dates of certain commissions. 19

July 20. To Captain Longfield. Cannot now be granted leave of absence. 19

July 20. To Lt. Colonel French. Ensign Blakley's application for leave of absence cannot now be granted. 20

July 23. To Brigadier Powell. Artificers ordered for Captain Twiss. Men refused by 53rd, have been examined and returned as fit for garrison duty. 20

July 23. To Lieutenant Twiss. Application for artificers for the upper country approved. Officers ordered to join him. 21

July 26. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Reward to be offered for the capture of Louison, a negro. 21

July 29. To Ensign Blakley. Leave of absence granted. 22

July 30. To Captain Disney. Returns of officers and troops on board his ship to be sent to the Secretary of War on arrival. Two deserters on board under sentence for Africa. 18

July 31. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Camp equipage, &c., to be delivered for the use of Sir John Johnson's corps. 22

July 31. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Monthly returns and news of Major Butler's success received. Will transmit general orders direct. Succession of Ensign Caldwell to the lieutenancy. 23

1778.
August 4. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. A party of the 34th to be sent on board the provincial armed schooner "Mercury." Page 24
August 5. To Sir John Johnson. Men to be discharged belonging to the late Mr. Bisten's Corps as they can find employment. 24
August 5. To Captain McAlpin. Germans to be employed in scouting towards the St. François, &c. 25
August 5. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. A detachment of the 34th to be put on board the "Mercury." 26
August 6. To Captain Gamble. Men for scouting ordered to posts up the Chaudière. 27
August 9. To Captain Edge. Instructions issued to Mr. Peters, with a party of royalists and Indians to make diversions on the frontiers. 28
August 9. To Lieut. Colonel French. Two gun boats to co operate with Mr. Peters. (See p. 28.) 29
August 10. To Captain Potts. Thanks for information to Lieutenant Twiss. Is to remain with Captain Aubrey with the detachment that was at Oswegatchie. That at Deer Island is not to be separated. 29
August 11. To Captain Chambers. His appointment put in general orders. 30
August 13. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Two companies of the 34th to be left at Quebec; the rest to be ready to march, &c. 31
August 13. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. Artillerymen, except the infirm, to be moved from Quebec, &c. 31
August 17. To Captain Aubrey. Form of return sent. 32
August 20. To Lt. Governor Cramahé. To discover how letters from Mr. Franklin to Mr Cushing came into the Province. To try to ascertain the situation of Passamaquody and the intention of the rebels. Escaped prisoners retaken. 32
August 20. To Sir John Johnnson. To try to make the clothing of his corps do during the fine weather. The corps to be moved upwards, but where is not yet known. 33
August 20. To Captain Chambers. Directions for the safety of the cruizers. All the gun boats to be made ready for service as quietly as possible. Bateau with men has come down the lake. 33
August 22. To Captain Potts. Deer Island to have a fort in preference to Cataraqui. All the men not needed are to go to Niagara. 35
August 22. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Deer Island to be fortified. 36
August 24. To Major Dundas. March of the troops to be effected without cause of complaint to the inhabitants. All disorders to be severely punished. 36
August 25. To M. Deschambault (in French). The difficulty of obtaining men for the King's work does not admit of demands on the inhabitants for private services; any such must be given willingly, not by compulsion. 37
August 26. To William Barr. The house selected for hospital approved of. 38
August 26. To Commissary Day. Pork from Deer Inland to be examined. 38
August 26. To M. Lotbinière, fils (in French). Can do nothing with respect to his application for the site of the guard house without the consent of the Council. 39
August 27. To Captain Willoc. Cannot put him on duty until his exchange as a prisoner is settled. 40
August 27. To Major Dundas. Lieutenant Duvernet ordered to join the Artillery. 40
August 27. To Captain Aubrey. The care and proper examination of provisions to prevent waste and hasty condemnation. 41
August 27. To William Barr. Approves of place selected for hospital. 42
August 28. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Respecting stores for Niagara and remarks on regimental returns. 43

1778.
August 30. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. The Governor will receive the Mohawks. Page 44
September 1. To the same. Necessaries to be supplied to the Mohawks. 44
September 7. To Major Faunce. Names of men draughted. Subsistence for invalids. Repairs of sentry boxes. 45
September 8. To Brigadier Powell. Grenadiers for Montreal. 29th to go to Isle aux Noix. 46
September 8. To Brigadier Ehrenkrook (in French). Reports received. Captain Hamback's troops ordered to Montreal and 29th to Isle aux Noix. 46
September 10. To Robert Walter. Acknowledgment of his faithful discharge of his duties in the transport service. 47
September 10. To Major Faunce. Deserters to be sent to Sorel. 48
September 14. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. Thanks for the forwardness of the work. Bateaux sent from Sorel with provisions. Tools not wanted at St. John's, and Chambly to be brought to Sorel. 48
September 23. To Captain Chambers. Mr. Grant's proposal to supply seamen on the lake approved. 49
September 26. To Mr. Rumsey. Ordnance sent from Sorel to be taken into store. 49
September 26. To Major Dundas. Detachment to join the corps of Captain McAlpin to be assisted. 50
September 28. To Captain Aubrey. Bateaux to be sent to Lt. Colonel Bolton at Niagara. 50
September 28. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Leave of absence. Men for Quebec to sail for England. Supernumeraries for the battalion. The complexion of the times requires every man at his post. 51
September 29. To Lieutenant Young. Leave of absence granted. 52
October 7. To Major Nairne. Respecting exchange of prisoners. Major Macdonald's long absence to be inquired into. Allowance of £20 to captains cannot yet be made. The question of recruiting. 53
October 7. To Major Dunbar. Will inquire as to the long absence of Major Macdonald. 54
October 7. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Deserters sent to Montreal to be forwarded to Captain Aubrey. 54
October 7. To William Barr. Mr. Sparham to be continued as surgeon's mate and arrears of pay settled for. 55
October 8. To Major Faunce. Discharge sent for two men. Deserter to be sent home. 56
October 11. To Captain Smith (in French). To look out for two rebel prisoners. 57
October 11. To Lieut. Colonel Campbell. Lieutenant Crawford to be placed on the Indian Department. Party of Indians from St. Régis to be supplied to Sir John Johnson. 57
October 12. To Lieut. Delgarno. To go to Niagara with a detachment. 58
October 12. To Captain Hamback (in French). To have the German troops ready to be reviewed. 59
October 12. To Captain Barner (in French). To collect the German troops at Nicolet for review. 60
October 13. To Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting leaves of absence. 61
October 17. To Brigadier Powell. Detachments to be sent to join Major Carleton's expedition. Secrecy to be observed. 62
October 17. To Lt. Colonel Macbean. For a supply of ammunition, men, &c., to be furnished to Major Carleton. 63
October 17. To Captain Chambers. To coöperate with Major Carleton's expedition on Lake Champlain. 63

1778.
October 17. To Lt. Colonel Campbell. Captain Fraser's secret expedition. Page 64
October 19. To Commissary Day. Lieutenant Brown and some Indians to be placed at Isle aux Noix for service. 64
October 19. To the same. The post at Oswegatchie to be supplied with rum. 64
October 19. To Ensign Davis. With a similar order. 65
October 19. To Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Works at Sorel to be prosecuted. Economy to be observed in use of the stores. Early information to be sent of rebel movements. 65
October 19. To Brigadier Powell. The complexion of the times makes every exertion necessary. Carleton's expedition to destroy all that can assist the rebels on Lake Champlain must be kept secret. 67
October 19. To Sir John Johnson. The trouble caused by pretensions among them, prevents the loyalists being yet formed into a second battalion. 68
October 23. To Captain Marr. The cutter to be handed over for engineering service. 69
October 26. To C. Gugy. Loyalists at Machiche to be mustered. 69
October 26. To Commanding Officers of 29th, 31st and 34th. Circular desiring the names of invalids sent home to be reported. 70
October 29. To Lt.-Colonel Carleton. Exertions to be made to send provisions on to the upper posts. All bateaux at L'Assomption and elsewhere to be sent to Sorel for the winter. 70
October 29. To Colonel Claus. Arrangements for supplying the Indians with fresh provisions. 71
October 29. To Brigadier Powell. Detachment sent to Lt. Colonel Carleton approved of, as is also the detention of Canadian prisoners. 72
October 29. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Will be supported in respect to the discipline of the regiment. 72
October 29. To Judge Southouse. Mr. Dunn prevented returning home. Will keep his (Southouse's) son in remembrance. 73
November 1. To Lt. Colonel Carleton. Prisoners to be sent to Quebec. Bateaux to be left at Carleton Island for service on Lake Ontario. 73
November 1. To Brigadier Powell. Instructions to be given as to men sent to Montreal. 74
November 1. To Sir John Johnson. Captain Butler's conduct in retaining men raised for Johnson's corps to be inquired into. 74
November 2. To Mr. Mornington. Medicine to be supplied for the use of the loyalists. 75
November 2. To Mr. Austin. Orders given as to the supply of medicines for the loyalists. 75
November 2. To Mr. Graves. Orders given to supply medicines to the loyalists. 76
November 5. To Simon Metcalf. His accounts transferred to Lt. Governor Cramahé. 76
November 5. To Conrad Gugy. Deserters from Captain Zilberg's company must be assisted by ill affected persons; to investigate. 77
November 7. To Colonel Rauschenplat (in French). To furnish soldiers to assist in mounting artillery in the Lower Town, Quebec. 77
November 12. To Lt. Col. Bolton (Butler ?) respecting promotions in his corps. 78
November 12. To Lt.-Colonel Carleton. Rewards for the capture of German deserters. 79
November 12. To Captain A. Fraser. Leave of absence granted till his health is restored. 79
November 12. To Major Gray. Inoculation of loyalists to be deferred till proper precautions can be taken. 80

1778.
November 12. To Major Nairne. Leave of absence. Page 80
November 12. To Brigadier Powell. Rewards to seamen for capture of German deserters. Owing to want of corvée, only powder, &c., ordered to be sent to Sorel. 81
November 12. To Lieutenant Twiss. Approves of arrangement for hospital at Sorel. 82
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REGISTER OF LETTERS FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE AT QUEBEC.—1780 TO 1783.—VOL. II.

B. 81. **B. M., 21,741.**

1780.

May 8, Quebec. F. Le Maistre, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Mr. McNab has been appointed Assistant Commissary and Barrack Master at Carleton Island. Page 7

May 8, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Return of ensigns in 29th Regiment wanted. 7

May 10, Quebec. The same to K. Chandler, storekeeper, Quebec. Respecting bateaux. 7

May 11, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Men from Sir John Johnson's corps to be sent for engineer work at Coteau du Lac. 8

May 11, Quebec. The same to Major Harris. Will release Ensign Woods. General Haldimand pleased with the reports of his (Harris') conduct. To discharge Sergeant Hincks and recommend him for Chelsea. 9

May 11, Quebec. The same to Captain McAlpine. Brickmakers, Plass and Stone, cannot be removed from Sorel. Their places in Captain Leake's company to be filled up by loyalists. 10

May 11, Quebec. The same to Captain F. Mackenzie. Questions as to rules affecting troops raised by order of the Commander-in-Chief. 43

May 11, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. Sawyers, &c., taken from the work at Coteau du Lac are to be sent back and Plass and Stone to be left at Sorel. 8

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May 15, Quebec. The same to Col. St. Leger. Prisoners to be sent from Chambly to Sorel to be kept on board the Treasury brig "Mary." 11

May 18, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Two companies 29th to be sent from Isle aux Noix to St. John's. 11

May 22, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. St. Leger. Escape of rebel prisoners; efforts to be made to arrest them. Detachment at Three Rivers to go to Sorel when relieved by Germans. 12

May 22, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Respecting escaped rebel prisoners. 13

May 25, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Escort to be sent with bateaux going with stores to the upper posts. 13

May 29, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. Creuzbourg (in French). An officer and fifty men of the Chasseurs to be sent to Lachine for Carleton Island. 14

May 29, Quebec. The same to Major Carleton. Post of Point au Fer to be reduced to one officer, two non-commissioned officers and twenty men; the rest to join their corps. 18

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July 19, Chambly. Carts sent with stores to be in charge of a non-commissioned officer. 23

July 21, Chambly. Appointment. No carts to pass towards St. John's without written order. 23

July 22, Chambly. Appointment. Recruits to be sent to their regiments or to headquarters. Prisoners to receive only bread. Inhabitants to be protected from ill treatment. 24

July 30, Chambly. The guard at Ste. Thérèse to assist in loading, unloading and transporting stores, &c., to St. John's. Care to be taken to prevent desertion. 28

August 1, Chambly. The two companies opposite St. John's to be under Brigadier Fraser. Death of Brigadier Gordon. 29

August 18, Chambly. That the countersign is not to be demanded at common posts except from parties in arms, but to be demanded on outposts, detached guards or patrols. In outposts the sentinels to be doubled or even three together. Detachment of the 21st to go to the portage to assist in drawing boats through the rapids. Another detachment to Ste. Thérèse to clear the banks of bushes, &c. 36

By Sir Guy Carleton.

May 8, Quebec. Major Carleton appointed Quarter-master General. 1

May 11, Quebec. Captain Carleton appointed Aide-de-Camp, and Colonel Maclean Adjutant General. 1

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May 28, Quebec. The transports, &c., to proceed up the St. Lawrence as high as the wind, &c., will permit, and then the troops with baggage and fifteen days' provisions to land and proceed by the north shore. Page 1

May 30, Quebec. The transports at Quebec with British troops to land all sick to be taken care of. They are to proceed as high as the wind will permit, and the troops to land and proceed by divisions. Minute directions given as to march, &c., and details of regiments composing the different divisions. 1

June 3. Captain Edward Foy to be Deputy Adjutant General. Lieutenant Neil Maclean, 21st, to be Captain in the Royal Highland Regiment. All reports of artillery and engineers to be made to General Phillips. Returns ordered to be made. 3

June 4. Captain Tunderfelt to be Aide-de-Camp to General Carleton. Sick of German regiment to be taken to hospital by water. 4

June 5. The troops to pay cash to Canadians for all purchases; 240 dragoons of General Riedesel's regiment to be landed. 4

June 5. Sergeants, corporals and privates of British regiments to be divided into three classes. Regulations as to this given in detail. 4

June 6. Major Cox to be Superintendent of Recruits. 5

June 9, Three Rivers. Soldiers of different regiments to be prevented firing off their pieces separately. How the firing is to be done. 5

June 10, Three Rivers. Regiments, whose transports are up, to re-embark, except those for the "Thetis" as she is sickly. Returns of each regiment to be made. Those embarked to proceed immediately to Point du Lac. 5

June 11, Three Rivers. All camp followers and strangers in or near Three Rivers, to give in their names or be taken up as spies. How shots are to be fired off when they cannot be drawn. Regulations for the troops on board transports. Rewards for taking prisoners with their arms. Staff appointments. 6

June 12, Three Rivers. The order of the troops in camp. Mr. Day, Commissary General to be applied to for provisions either on board or on shore. Regulations as to rations. The British Grenadiers and Light Infantry to land. 7

June 14, Lake St. Peter. Landing of the troops and order of sailing of the ships. Staff appointments. 9

June 15, Sorel. Remainder of the first Brigade to land at Sorel. Brigadier Nesbitt to follow the rear of the rebels with troops, provisions, &c., specified. The other arrangements detailed. 9

June 16, Off St. Sulpice. The 39th to land on the north shore and march to take possession of Montreal. The rest of the British, Brunswick and Hanau troops to land on the south shore, as well as the brigade of artillery. 10

June 19, LaPrairie. The troops to halt to-morrow. 10

June 20, LaPrairie. Order of troops in camp detailed and arrangements for subsistence. 11

June 23, Montreal. Camp equipage to be got up. Transports to leave soon for Europe. Monthly returns to be sent in. 12

June 24, Montreal. Arrangements for the sick. All trafficking with the Indians for rum, &c., to be punished. 12

June 25, Montreal. Arrangements for transport by bateaux, &c., to the upper country. 13

June 27, Chambly. The 10th British regiment to furnish two tents each to the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 47th. 13

June 28, Chambly. Regulations to encourage the country people to bring articles to market and to prevent irregularities by soldiers and others. Orders as to bathing so that women bringing in produce shall not be annoyed. 13

1776.

June 29, Chambly. Arrangements for assisting the Commissary General in distributing provisions to each brigade. Returns of artificers in every regiment. No demand for horses, carriages, &c., to be made except through the Brigadier General. No annoyance to be given to those supplying them. Corvée ordered. Regulations as to drill and exercise. Page 14

June 30, Chambly. Staff appointments. 16

July 1, Chambly. Lists of volunteers and artificers to be given in. Brigades to send for orders daily. 17

July 2, Chambly. Distribution of troops at Montreal and Lachine, all strangers to be looked after; suspicious persons to be imprisoned. 17

July 3, Chambly. Artificers to be sent to Chambly under charge of sergeants. Cartridges to be used for exercise. Returns for paper, &c., to be given in so that material may be ordered for cartridges. Staff appointments. 18

July 4, Chambly. The weekly state to be given in. Working party to parade at the fort to conduct stores to St. John's. 18

July 5, Chambly. Not to be alarmed at the firing of cannon, as the artillery are to practice. 19

July 6, Chambly. Guard detailed to watch stores, &c., at the portage. 19

July 7, Chambly. How monthly returns of regiments are to be made up. Staff appointments, &c. 19

July 9, Chambly. Weekly returns not to include Grenadiers or Light Infantry. 20

July 10, Chambly. Commissions issued. 20

July 11, Chambly. Batt and baggage money to be paid. Ship to sail in two days; all letters to be ready. Appointments. Party to be sent to the portage to carry boats to St. John's. 20

July 12, Chambly. The guard at the portage to be relieved every four days. All offal to be buried. Workmen for Captain Laws to be continued. 21

July 13, Chambly. Tents given to the 47th Grenadiers and Light Infantry to be returned. 22

July 15, Chambly. The district of Montreal and parishes to the Cedars not to furnish carts, horses or men. Inhabitants of Ste. Thérèse to be employed only to St. John's. 22

July 16, Chambly. Troops to be trained in boat exercise. 22

July 17, Chambly. Appointments. 22

August 7, Chambly. (Sent from Quebec 4th August, 1776.) That no letters are to be received from the rebels; all such persons coming to the army, except to implore the King's mercy, to be taken prisoners. All communications even the commander's to be burned. The people misled by designing leaders, mercy to be therefore shown them. Persons from the rebellious provinces to be returned home if they wish it. 30

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October 8. Thomas Hughes. Commission as lieutenant, 53rd. 42
October 8. Simeon Lord. Commission as captain—lieutenant, 53rd 42
October 8. Richard Davis. Commission as captain, 53rd. 42
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December 20. Walter Butler. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's. 69
December 24. William Caldwell. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's. 83
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May 4. Peter Tenbrook. Commission as captain, Butler's Ranger's. 83
June 28. Lieutenant Shanks, R. N. Appointed commissioner of the naval yards and docks on the lakes, and on same date, 4
Master and commander in the naval armament on the lakes. 5
June 28. Chambers, Commander R. N. Appointed master and commander on the rivers and lakes. 6
June 28. Captain Grant, R. N. To command the naval armament on Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan. 7
June 28. Lieutenant Blacket. To act as second lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 9
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June 28. John Coleman. Appointed master builder on the lakes. 19
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July 14. W. R. Crawford. Commission as lieutenant, King's Royal Regiment of New York. 25
July 14. C. Kreuser. Commission as ensign, King's Royal Regiment. 26
July 24. David Smith. Commission as lieutenant, Royal Highland Emigrants. 23
July 24. Robert Guthrie. To be surgeon of the corps of Rangers to serve with the Indians under Major Butler. 10
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August 1. Andrew Bradt to be first lieutenant in Butler's Rangers. 69

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August 11. John Valantine. Commission as adjutant to the King's Royal Regiment of New York. 41

October 5. Henry Wills. Commission as lieutenant in the 53rd. 51

October 5. Ensign Wilmer. To be lieutenant in the 53rd. 51

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October 13. James Andrews. Appointed master and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 38

October 25. James Fisher. To be surgeon's mate to the garrison of Quebec. 15

October 25. Benjamin Pauling. To be first lieutenant, Butler's Rangers. 69

October 28. George Armstrong. Commission as lieutenant in 8th or King's Regiment. 20

October 28. Anthony Monin (or Monier). Commission as ensign in the 8th or King's Regiment. 21

November 21. H. S. Blankley. Commission as lieutenant in the 29th. 22

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April 17. Robert Duke. To be ensign in the 53rd. 76

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April 19. ——— Mure. To be captain in 53rd. 51

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April 28. Dedrick Brehm. Appointed barrackmaster-general in Canada. 54

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No date. Hypolite LaForce. Appointed master and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 27

No date. J. B. Bouchette. Appointed master and commander in the naval armanent on the rivers and lakes. 28

May 1. Lieutenant Blacket. Appointed first lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 29

May 1. William Stead. Appointed first lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 34

May 2. —— O'Hara. Appointed first lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 30

May 2. Joseph Migneron. Appointed second lieutenant in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 32

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May 2. —— Rankin. Appointed lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. Page 35

May 3. R. P. Tonge. Appointed lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 36

May 4. Alexander Shields. Appointed lieutenant and commander in the naval armament on the rivers and lakes. 37

May 10. William Halcro. Appointed to take charge of the armed schooner "Mercury." 39

May 11. William Halcro. Commission as first lieutenant and commander on the lakes. 58

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June 3. C. Reynolds. Volunteer on the lakes. 56

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July 7. Alexander Harrow. Commission as lieutenant and commander on the lakes. 68

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July 25. David Cowan. Appointed second lieutenant on the lakes. 39

July 26. Richard Jeffery. Appointed second lieutenant on the lakes. 39

August 1. Hugh Dickson. Commission as captain in the 29th. 49

August 1. R. B. Lernoult. Appointed adjutant-general of the forces in the Province of Quebec. 73

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August 4. —— Langans. Commission as ensign, King's Royal Regiment of New York. 55

October 12. Charles Blake. Appointed surgeon to the garrison of Montreal. 45

October 12. James Ronaldson. Appointed surgeon to the 34th. 46

October 15. Adam McAllan. Commission as lieutenant on the lakes. 68

October 22. ——— Foy. To be lieutenant in the 29th. 49

October 22. ——— Haldimand. To be captain-lieutenant in the 29th. 49

October 22. William Wood. Commission as captain in the 34th. 50

October 22. J. A. Harris. Commission as major in the 1-84th (Royal Highland Emigrants). 52

October 22. Duncan Murray. Appointed quartermaster 1-84th, Royal Highland Emigrants. 53

October 22. ——— Gore. To be lieutenant in the 34th. 50

November 11. George Dame. Commission as captain in the Rangers. 42 69-83

November 20. Alexander Wishart. Commission as second lieutenant on the lakes. 68

November 21. William Wishart. Commission as second lieutenant on the lakes. 68

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December 25. Donald McDonnell. Commission as second lieutenant, Butler's Rangers. 45

December 25. Alexander McDonnell. To be second lieutenant in Butler's Rangers. 69

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December 26. George Herkimer. To be first lieutenant in Butler's Ranger's. 69

December 27. John Copely. Appointed quartermaster, 34th. 43

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January 7. John Moir. Commission as first lieutenant and commander on the lakes. 59

February 14. John Butler. Commission as lieut. colonel of the Rangers. 44-69-93

March 10. William Johnson. Commission as lieutenant, 47th. 60

March 10. Charles Southouse. Commission as ensign, 29th. 60

April 1. Patrick Sinclair. To be captain in the 84th. 52

April 10. William Baker. As lieutenant and commander on the lakes. 62

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October 9. Empowering masters of arrived ships to grant licenses for fishing vessels. 63

November 1. William Cox. Commission as second lieutenant, Royal Artillery. 65

Colonel Butler. Dates of officers' commissions in Butler's Rangers, with names. 69

(1780). Joseph Brant. Date blank. Commission as captain of the Northern Confederated Indians. Along with this were sent a number of other commissions. 60

No date (1780). General Haldimand. Blank form of commission for officers in the Rangers. 64

Lieut. Perrault. To be captain of a company of the militia in the town of Quebec (in French). 71a

General Haldimand. List of commissions signed by him with regiments, names of officers and dates. 75

John Butler. List of officers in his corps of Rangers, names and dates of commissions. 83

1781.
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General Haldimand. Blank form of commission for officers of the British militia in the town of Quebec. 71

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June 25. Lewis Genevay. Appointed barrackmaster for Montreal and Chambly. 74

October 1. John Ross. Appointed commandant of Oswego. 79

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May 27. Mrs. Mary Brant. Granting her a pension of a hundred pounds currency a year. 80

October 1. James Fisher. Appointed surgeon to the Garrison of Quebec. 82

1784.
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October 27. George Smith. Appointed preventive and naval officer at St. John's. 84

REGISTER OF NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS, 1778–1782.

B. 85-2. **B.M., 21,745.**

This is almost a duplicate of the previous volume, the names being differently arranged.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ORDINARY SERVICE OF THE ARMY—1778-1781—VOL. I., PART I.

B. 86-1. **B.M., 21,746-1.**

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B. 86-2. **B. M., 21, 746-2.**

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This volume contains abstracts of the warrants in the preceding volumes I. II.

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B. 94. **B. M. 21,754.**

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June 12, Quebec. Lt. Governor Cramahé to General Haldimand. The confusion as respects the command of the naval force. Report of loss of ships of war, at Rhode Island. The transports ordered to sail. Extracts from the *Gazette* report the engagement of the 27th July, 1778. Page 1
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October 5, Montreal. Louis Joseph Ainsé to General Haldimand (in French). Memorial as to his transactions with Lt. Governor Sinclair, with sundry accounts at Michillimakinak. 513

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B.M., 21,758.

B. 98.

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February 23, Michillimakinak. Same to Captain Mathews. In answer to the complaints of Chevalier and Ainsé. 8

February 23, Michillimakinak. Same to the same. Party of rebels who plundered St. Joseph's defeated. Progress of work at the island. 9

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April 30, Michillimakinak. Captain Mompesson to Major DePeyster. Enclosing orders (No. 2, at page 29) of Lt. Governor Sinclair, and an account of his proceedings. 30

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May 10, Detroit. Major DePeyster to John Askin. That his conduct was satisfactory and his loyalty unquestioned. 35

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May 31, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lt. Governor Sinclair. Remarks on news respecting the fort, &c. The Indians and the traders; the latter must be protected. Has no objection to the Indians going to war against the common enemy. How faithful traders are to be rewarded. The application of traders for recompense for losses at St. Joseph's cannot be complied with; compensation can be given only to such as have been in the King's service. The treatment of prisoners. Page 46

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June 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Desiring to have reasons for refusing payment to Chevalier and Ainsé, and also for refusing to allow the former to return to Michillimakinak. 53

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March 9, Michillimakinak. Same to Major Mathews. Respecting his son. The post is nearly out of Indian goods. Loss of two horses. Captain Mathews' promotion. 246

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June 9, Michillimakinak. Corporal Jordan. Return of artificers employed on the island. 258

June 10, Michillimakinak. Captain Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Encloses journal. Would have a fort built at Thessalon by October, 1785. Is sending effects for settlement at Thessalon. Arrival of Ottawas. Behaving as usual; rum wanted for the Indians, &c., with list of artificers, medicines, &c. 259

1784.
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July 17, Michillimakinak. Same to Captain Mathews. Advice of bills drawn. 269

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August 5, Michillimakinak. Captain Robertson to Gen. Haldimand. Arrival of the 34th and relief of the 8th. The inadequacy of the garrison, should Indians attack it, and the danger to traders. The fertility of Thessalon. Proposals for settlement. 272

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August 26, Michillimakinak. Same to the same. The difficulty of keeping the works in repair. Indians have not yet given up their ideas of attacking the post. 278

September 7, Michillimakinak. Same to the same. Urges that he should be enabled to settle with the traders for goods borrowed. Abusive language of a Chippewa chief. 280

August 29 and September 16, Michillimakinak. Pierre Durrand to Gen. Haldimand (in French). Memorials and accounts for work done and effects left, with letters from Major DePeyster, &c. 284

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1785.
February 28, London. Lt. Governor Sinclair to Gen. Haldimand. Several letters from this date onwards on the subject of his claims on account of bills protested; most of them are undated. 303

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No date. Merchant traders to Gen. Haldimand (in French.) Memorial for compensation for losses at St. Joseph's. 313

No date. Lt. Governor Sinclair. Reasons for not discouraging the Mississippi Indians from visiting the post. 315

No date. Proposal and plan for building blockhouses. 316

LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE UPPER POSTS.—1778—1782.

B. 99. **B. M. 21,759.**

1778.
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January 20. Memorandum about the trade to the upper country. The vessels that should be employed for carrying up the goods, &c. 5

May 10. Expenditure of rum at Niagara, from 11th May, 1777 to date. 7

September 8, Niagara. Thomas Robinson to Col. Butler. Offering to supply Indian goods at 25 per cent. advance on cost. 8

1779.
April 4, Quebec. Haldimand. Orders to the commanders of the posts and captains of militia to furnish transport to Capt. Brehm so as to save delay. 11

April 8, Quebec. Same to Brehm. Letter authorising him to proceed from Lachine to Detroit so as to ascertain the actual state of the posts on the route. 12

April 9, Quebec. List of papers given to Capt. Brehm. 13

Instructions (in full detail) as to the observations he is to make on the route from Lachine to Detroit. 15

April 14, Montreal. Brehm to Haldimand. That he will proceed as ordered, so soon as he learns that the ice has left the river. 26

April 16, Montreal. Same to the same. Has ordered St. George du Pré to mend the road to Lachine, Bellestre not having attended to it. The ill disposed of the Six Nations inclined to cut off the convoy between Oswegatchie and Deer Island; will order an escort. Leaves the question of armed Canadian officers going with the bateaux to His Excellency's judgment. Upward navigation not yet practicable, but intends setting off in an hour's time in hopes to find means to proceed. Report that rebels have been seen near Oswego. Will inquire at Carleton Island and act accordingly. 27

April 19, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Disagreeable letters received from Niagara and Detroit. Hopes he will have arrived before the news reaches him, and that from the instructions given, he may secure the posts and have repairs made. If the rangers and Indians are active, they should prevent the rebels from penetrating to the posts. He (Haldimand) will do everything on his side to send provisions, &c. Carleton to go to Montreal to hasten the convoys and Schanks will leave in a few days for Carleton Island with everything necessary for the lake marine, and with 100 sailors and officers. Will not issue passes for Detroit and the upper country till better informed; hopes to have more Canadians for the bateaux. Hopes that part of the garrison at Carleton Island and of the provisions have been sent to Niagara, so that Bolton can send reinforcements to Detroit. Is sorry to hear from Lernoult that the inhabitants are not well disposed; hopes that he (Brehm) may find means to bring them back to their duty and to have the worst arrested; it is only by vigorous action that the embarrassment can be removed. In concert with Lernoult, he may select some one to take charge of the Indians, until the return of Hamilton or Hay, but he is not to be allowed to incur expenses. Encloses an open letter for De Peyster. Sends this by Capt. Butler, on whose activity and zeal he relies to delay the march of the rebels. 29

1779.
April 26, Carleton Island. Brehm to Haldimand. Delay caused by ice, contrary winds and hurt to his bateaux. Two vessels ready to sail to Niagara. Is going on board the "Haldimand" and will call at Oswego on the way. Would have gone by bateaux but for the report of rebels being there, and he would not run the risk of being taken. Captain Aubrey has ordered the sloop to sail to and sound Irondequat Bay, 45 miles from Oswego; the nearest to it is Great Sodus Bay, which has already been sounded. The "Haldimand" being loaded with merchandise, he will not risk her in the bay. Medicines provided. Mr. Dennis, Commissary at the Cedars, represents the necessity of checking the desertion of bateaux men, if the upper posts are to be supplied. Has fixed upon a better place there for a storehouse, which he has written to Maurer for carpenters to build. Scouts from Oswegatchie to be sent to Fort Stanwix and Schenectady, to ascertain the rebel movements and to learn from the Indians how the rebels can come in to cut off convoys. The St. Regis Indians not to be trusted. Glennie, artillery officer, to go to William Henry and Cataraqui, to make a return of the cannon, &c.; Aubrey cannot send a reinforcement to Niagara. The work on the post well advanced, but more men wanted, who would act as a reserve for the upper posts and easily get down to Montreal if needed. A scout of 30 Indians sent to Fort Stanwix, who, as well as a party gone to Oswego, will report direct to His Excellency. Page 32

May 1, On board the Haldimand. Same to the same. Hair, an Indian officer, returned from a scout to Fort Stanwix, reports a talk of an expedition of 10,000 men to be raised to invade Quebec; that a party left to attack Carleton Island in winter, but returned on account of bad weather. The garrison and defence of Fort Stanwix. Does not know how the proposed expedition is to go. Two Indian villages destroyed by rebels, and women and children carried off. Nobody has been towards Oswego this spring, and no preparations at Fort Stanwix. 36

May 1, On board the Haldimand. Same to the same. Cannot report what means should be taken to defend the Rapids till he returns. Proposals for defending the convoys on the way up. Progress of the two vessels. The "Haldimand" nearly lost in attempting to get near Oswego; he will not call there till his return. Will see if Col. Bolton can spare one or two companies of rangers to Carleton Island till reinforcement is sent. Capt. Fraser of the 34th would be of great use on Carleton Island. No great trust to be placed in the Mississauga Indians. The winds, uncommon at this season, induce him to go on without delay to Detroit, and get all the information on his return. Aubrey has sent out a scout of Indians to Oswego, and will report direct. No agriculture can be carried on at Carleton Island for want of men, and from the work to do getting up a new vessel, &c.; the "Haldimand" being much decayed. The good character of Andrews, her captain. He should have a commission to prevent disputes with Bouchette, and also have the carpenters under his direction. 38

May 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Had received a letter from Ensign Davies, that a party of 30 rebel Indians who had been hanging round his post had killed two men and taken away four prisoners, but made no mention of him (Brehm) having passed the post. His uneasiness relieved by receipt of a letter from Carleton Island. Will make use of his information as to the expedition, and the means for the safety of convoys. Has stopped all canoes trading to Niagara and Detroit. Will be obliged to let provisions be sent

1779.

for the men who winter in the north, in case of them running the risk of dying from hunger; may, perhaps, have to allow those from Michillimakinak to go by the Grand River, but hopes to receive news from him or Major DePeyster. Owing to the death of Foy, he has named him (Brehm) to the office of barrack master-general. Will have him gazetted. The abuses slipped into the departments. Sends him the barrack regulations for a model, trusting he will set himself to remedy abuses. The troops must be provided for as well as circumstances will permit, but abuses and expenses must be diminished. Macdougall to command at Carleton Island, taking his company of emigrants. Aubrey to move to Niagara. Another company of emigrants to relieve the 31st at Oswegatchie. Fraser, with Indians, sent there to protect the communication. After Aubrey's arrival at Niagara, Bolton may send 150 men to Detroit. Does not believe the Virginians will dare to attack Niagara so long as the Five Nations are faithful. The only way the enemy can come is by Oswego, and it would be as easy to attack Detroit, where he learns the inhabitants are not too well disposed. Depends on the information from him (Brehm) to bring them to a knowledge of their true interests. Capt. Schank carries all stores for the marine, &c. Page 42

May 8, Niagara. Brehm to Haldimand. His arrival after being twice driven back to Carleton Island. The necessity of having whites with the Indians at Oswegatchie and Carleton Island, as the Indians cannot be trusted alone. No suitable officers at Niagara. It would be of great service if Canadian officers were sent, or if Campbell could get any from Montreal. Bolton recovered; his qualities for the command. Discusses the prospects of Indian co-operation and means of securing it. Is trying to obtain information as to the number of horses and cattle for provisions when Oswego is to be occupied. The Indians have promised 1,000 warriors to protect those who are to re-establish that post. The impolicy of reducing rations and rum to the seamen on the lakes during the present critical time. It insisted on, how the reduction should be made. Difficulties in the provincial marine in respect to rank of officers. The carrying capacity of the vessels. Bolton's desire to have authority for discretionary powers direct from headquarters. Asks to have one of his officers at Carleton Island, so that he would obey orders on an emergency. He (Brehm) suggests that Fraser is the best man at the island, and might be desired to obey orders from Bolton. The value of the services that might be rendered by the emigrants to Oswego, the upper posts or Niagara. DePeyster runs more risk from Chicago, by the Illinois river, than Lernoult. Bolton sending out parties towards Tuscarawas and Fort Pitt, but Clarke, having taken Vincennes in February, may have time to attack DePeyster. Proposes leaving for Detroit. How Oswego may be put in defensible order. Respecting the pay of soldiers employed in the engineer's department. The policy of allowing the accounts to be made up in different ways, according to circumstance. The differences of the duties and expenses of seamen on Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The new gun-boat is sent to Carleton Island. Aubrey instructed to use her as seems best. The importance of Oswego for the safety of convoys to Carleton Island. P. S. 9th. Butler's request to have two three-pounders, called grasshoppers, with ammunition. Their use against the rebel stockaded forts. How Robison should be settled with for the rum. 46

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Robison's account for rum appended. Page 58

May 9, Niagara. Taylor & Duffin. Estimate of the cost of a bateau load of rum at Niagara. 9

May 9, Niagara. Thomas Robison to Bolton. Offer to contract for the supply of rum. 60

May 12, Niagara. Taylor & Duffin to Brehm. Offer to contract for the supply of rum. 61

May 12, Niagara. Brehm to Haldimand. Transmitting offers for the supply of rum. The ruinous state of Fort Erie. It could be made defensible, but men are required for the work. Bolton has asked for tools for Detroit and Michillimakinak; is most apprehensive for the safety of the latter. The supply of draught horses and waggons that Stedman can furnish for Oswego; he can also furnish a certain number of oxen, chains, &c. Other preparations for Oswego. If the rebels could get a sufficient number of the Six Nations to join in their interest, they would soon take the place. Respecting bills and Indian accounts. Bolton expects a vessel from Fort Erie. 62

May 14, Niagara. Robison to Brehm. Offer to furnish the seamen on Lake Ontario with slop clothing. 65

May 15. Niagara. Brehm to Haldimand. With return of ordnance stores wanted. Captain Mathews to set off in a few days. 66

May 15, Niagara. Same to the same. Arrival of Butler, Joseph Brant and the Canadian Indians. What Bolton has done for the protection of the upper posts. Explains the policy of the Indian nations. The late rebel expedition into the Oneida country has increased their apprehension, so that Bolton has great difficulty in persuading the Indians to assist one another, and wishes for cloth for green jackets to the whites who accompany the Indians, so as to enable them to conceal themselves. The reduced rations of provisions and rum may be enforced when a new set of seamen arrive. The quantity of merchandise at Niagara and Erie. The detachment of the 47th, when it arrives, will be sent to Fort Erie to work there, till vessels come to take them to Detroit. Will go there to lay out the work, so as to cover the fort from small cannon and surprises. Does not expect much good out of the inhabitants of Detroit. A detachment may alter their way of acting. Butler to go with a strong scout towards Tuscarawas. Some money wanted to enable the scouts to purchase provisions from friends of Government on the frontiers. Dockstader, with 108 Indians, has attacked a strong body of the enemy between Fort Pitt and Tuscarawas, killed 21 and taken 9 prisoners. Sends offers for rum, &c. 67

May 28, Detroit. Same to the same. Had arrived from Fort Erie in 34 hours. Lernoult cannot carry out Hamilton's promises to the Indians; their discontent; the Hurons refuse to act; they hope the French will return. The rebels have five forts between Fort Pitt and Detroit. The Wabash Indians expected cannon, ammunition, men and provisions to drive the rebels from Vincennes. The Shawanese, &c., expected the same to drive the rebels from the above five posts. Thinks 500 or 600 men would be enough, if provisions were supplied to the families of the Indians till they can again plant their lands. The change for the better in the behaviour of the inhabitants and Indians by the late reinforcement. The absolute necessity of an Indian agent being sent up, or the Western Indians will be lost. The intrigues of the rebels among the Indians; the stores have their effect. An Indian chief, arrived from the Mississippi, has invited them to make peace with the rebels and to go to Fort Pitt

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for that purpose. Returns of provisions, &c. The state of the fort. If finished before it is attacked, it will be very tenable. Is surprised that Dr. Anthon has not yet got his appointment as surgeon to the General Hospital; his past services. The delicate state of Lernoult's health; he and Bolton able officers and it is lucky they are here. Will require to remain longer to get full information as to the forts, &c. Page 71

May 30, Detroit. Brehm to DePeyster, Michillimakinak, desiring him to send details of the state of the fort, &c., and what can be done for its defence. He is to get a side or sides of the fort proof against small cannon; to report the movements of the enemy; the feelings of Indians, &c. 76

June 3, Detroit. Same to Haldimand. For want of sailors his (Haldimand's) despatches cannot be sent by vessel to Michillimakinak, but will send them by bateaux. Is sending order to DePeyster (p. 76). Will wait for an answer. From an intercepted letter it appears that the post is not in such danger as was imagined, or he would have gone there. How he proposes to obtain information to prepare for expeditions to dislodge the rebels from their forts in the Indian country. 78

June 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Is pleased to learn that affairs reported by him (Brehm) are in a better situation than he had hoped. Is making every effort to send provisions, &c., for the defence of the posts. Fears most the want of provisions and trusts that the commandants will do everything possible to save them. The only news from Halifax is that it is determined to push the war with vigour. Sends newspapers to Bolton which may reach and amuse DePeyster; hopes that communication will be kept up with his post, as often as possible. Shanks might build a light vessel suited for this navigation. Exorbitant bills drawn by Capt. Grant, of the Naval Department; they are to be carefully scrutinized and everything irregular struck out. To report exactly the whole state of affairs as it is neither the time, nor are these the circumstances, in which any one can be spared. 80

June 13, Quebec. Same to the same (in French). Acknowledging the receipt of letters. Is sending all the provisions possible to the posts, even at the risk of depriving this part of Canada of supplies. No ships from Europe yet; Major Holland arrived from Halifax, reports the nation resolved on war. Has sent 50 men to push on the works at Carleton Island, taking artillery, &c., asked for by Bolton, who had received orders to send to Detroit the necessary artillery, replacing it by that now sent. Trusts to his (Brehm's) activity and zeal to carry out the orders given him respecting the post. Has sent orders to arrest, if necessary, the principal disturbers in Detroit, and even to take hostages to be sent to Niagara to secure the fidelity of the rest. Respecting Grant's accounts for the marine; Schanks to have them all carefully examined, and make a report. If Grant cannot settle the accounts according to the prescribed rules, he is to be sent to Quebec, to be examined concerning the enormous expenses. The enormous consumption of provisions caused by useless people at the posts, may occasion their loss. 82

Plan, apparently of post at Oswego, referred to in Brehm's letter. 59

June 13, Quebec. Return of the bateaux and progress in the settlement of Detroit. 85

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June 23, Detroit. Brehm to Haldimand. Had taken advantage of the time he had to wait for news from Michillimakinak to run down to Sandusky and the mouth of the Miami to look out for places for storehouses. Has found two islands suitable for the purpose, of which sketches are sent. Has received intimation of his appointment as barrack master, for which he returns thanks. Works in progress by Lernoult and his garrison. The trouble taken to get water into the post. Bolton expects an expedition against him; does not think it possible, but Bolton is right to be cautious. Page 86

July 5, Detroit. Same to the same. On account of DePeyster's safety, trade may be carried on to the North-West and merchandize sent up without risk. Will send such supplies as he can to the posts, leaving the rest to be sent from Quebec. No cannon nor musket paper for cartridges to be got on either communication. The inconvenience of not having a list of stores sent. The great expense of stores and the cause; suggests a central storehouse at Niagara, and how to be supplied. Remarks on the proper method of dealing with barrack stores, &c. Blankets, furniture, &c., should be sent to all the posts to be delivered at Niagara. McKee reports that it is doubtful if the Shawanese, Delawares and Sanduskies will resist the rebels much longer, if no troops can be sent to support them. Rebels using every means to detach the Indians. The difficulty of defending such an extent of territory with so few troops. Proposes to build bateaux at the Cedars, instead of at Montreal; collect the stores and send them off from there whence they can go much earlier to the upper posts than from Montreal. Other advantages urged. Will wait arrival of Shawanese chiefs before leaving for Niagara. 88

July 5, Detroit. Same to the same. The returns show the impossibility of lessening the expenses at the posts, where this would have been done long ago, but for the fear of discontent and mutiny. Urges a larger allowance to Mr. Baby; his views as to the necessity of having troops and officers to lead them, if the Indians are to act in a large body, supported by those of McKee. 93

July 8, Detroit. Same to the same. Sends this letter with Maisonville as an evidence of his services being recognized. Understands that he is applying for the post of *Grand Voyer* to the settlement. Is sorry that he (Brehm) cannot leave by the vessel he intended, but Lernoult wished him to remain on account of defences. The increasing expenditure of rum, on account of the number of Indians. The enemy's attack on Carleton Island. 95

July 23, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). To examine carefully the most suitable place for provision, &c. stores at the Cedars, and also for log houses to lodge a company; the rest of the detachment might be quartered on the nearest inhabitants. The inconvenience of establishing a yard at the Cedars for building bateaux, all the materials, the workmen and their families being collected at Montreal. Has allowed 40 canoes to leave for the Grand Portage, and 20 others for Michillimakinak. Does not believe it would be prudent to let them go further. 97

July 27, Niagara. Brehm to Haldimand. Indian corn bought as ordered. Will pass over Indian demands as they cannot be complied with. Lernoult anxious that the commission of justice of peace he has issued may be confirmed. Sends returns of craft, &c., in case of an expedition to the west ward. Reports of the state of the garrison enclosed. Fine powder wanted for the Indians; gives the cost of purchasing on the spot. Reinforcement of 100 men wanted by Lernoult to

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defend the town. The fitness of Capt. Lernoult for the office of Adjutant General; his weak constitution is against his being employed to command an expedition. How he found the old post at Presque'Isle; a few Indians had been hunting in the neighbourhood. Arrived here (Niagara) on the 22nd, will remain for some days, and go by the Genessee, Irondequat, Grand Sodus and Oswego to Carleton Island. Fort Erie has only partly got an abatis for want of men, they being kept employed at loading vessels. Trusts an allowance will be made to the subaltern commanding at Fort Erie, the expenses being so great. Gives instance of additional expenses at the posts. Has seen Capt. Schanks, and recommended him to keep his temper, as he believed Capt. Grant was acting under orders. Page 98

August 2, Niagara. Brehm to Mathews. Enclosing account of Stedman's respecting the carrying place, for instruction as to the date when the new contract was to take effect. Asks him to get copy of the new Army List for Col. Bolton, and one for Capt. Lernoult. 103

August 2, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Respecting power proposed to be given to Lernoult to hold courts martial. Plan of rebel fort at Tuscarawas enclosed; plan made by Captain Bird. Baby's opinion that Indians in small parties cannot prevent the progress of the enemy, and in large numbers must have white officers and troops for reasons given. Shanks has brought up cohorns, one for Detroit and one for Niagara, calling them howitzers. Lernoult had asked for royal howitzers. Those brought useless for the purpose for which they were wanted. Respecting the supply of Indian corn. Could provisions not be obtained from the inhabitants at fixed reasonable rates? What carriages Stedman can furnish for Oswego. Bolton wants more provisions. He expects to be obliged to maintain 3,000 persons this winter. The returns show how they increase already. State of the fortifications and of work at Fort Schlosser and Fort Erie. To meet the demands of merchants for goods destroyed has had a writing prepared for them to sign that they will ship and store them at their own risk. State of Bolton's garrison. He hopes it will not be diminished. 105

August 18, Cedars. Same to the same. Had arrived the previous night and found Slak (Slack) and a party for erecting a storehouse. Is sorry the taking possession of Oswego had to be dropped. Possibility of its causing the loss of the Six Nations. Hopes that 100 men may be sent to reinforce Lernoult. Sends account of McDonald's success over the rebels. Hopes to leave in two days. 109

1780. April 24, Quebec. Charles Grant to the same. Memorandum on the trade with "the Savages of the upper countries." The memorandum enters into minute detail of the trade and has the following note at the end: "The North West is divided into sixteen shares, all which form but one Company at this time:" Todd & McGill, 2 shares; Ben. & Jos. Frobisher, 2 do; McGill Paterson, 2 do; McTavish & Co., 2 do; Holmes & Grant, 2 do; Wadden & Co., 2 do; McBeath & Co., 2 do; Ross & Co., 1 do; Oakes & Co., 1 do. 110

May 11, Montreal. "Memorial of the merchants and traders from Montreal to the Great Carrying Place on Lake Superior and the Interior Country commonly named the North or Mer de l'Ouest;" for passes to enable them to send forward stores, &c. 116

1781. April 6, Yamaska. Information by Capt. Edge against de Rosier, an inhabitant of Yamaska. 120

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Complaint by Edward Harwood soldier in the 53rd, follows. Page 122

December 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Brehm (in French). Is glad to find that he has gone to St. John's, &c., along with Capt. Twiss, to examine and arrange for stores, wood, &c. Believes that the vessels would be safer at Isle aux Noix than at St. John's. The ice may allow more exact soundings to be taken. Wishes to have his views communicated to Twiss, so that no useless works may be begun. If the news as to Cornwallis be verified a visit from the rebels in spring is not improbable. Thinks that the measures taken by St. Leger and Chambers will prevent any attempt to burn the ships during the winter. 125

December 22, St. John's. Brehm to Haldimand. Had arrived with Twiss across the woods from Yamaska upper blockhouse. Asks for an allowance for fuel to Fraser and his people there. Hopes the number of men he asked for will be sent before his return, otherwise it will be too late to have firewood for Montreal. 126

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January 10, Quebec. Mathews to Brehm. Ordering an investigation by him and a board of officers (named) into complaints from Yamaska of depredations, &c., being committed by the 53rd. 127

January 16, Yamaska. Report of evidence taken before the board of officers named for the purpose, in regard to the complaints of depredations, &c., by the 53rd at Yamaska. 128

January 17, Sorel. Board of officers to Mathews. That they cannot send report till the evidence for the defence has been heard. 156

January 21, Quebec. Mathews to the board of officers. That they are to close the examination into the Yamaska complaints as soon as possible. 157

January 25, Sorel. Report of evidence in defence taken by the board of officers appointed to investigate the complaints of depredations at Yamaska by the 53rd Regiment. 140

September 9, Oswego. Robert Kerr, Surgeon, reporting that cattle and spruce beer are necessary for the sick. 158

September 9, Oswego. Field returns of the troops at Oswego, signed by Brigadier Watson Powell. 159

September 10, Carleton Island. Survey of Government farm, returns of provisions, stores, &c. (Separate returns.) 160 to 164

September 11, Oswegatchie. Returns relating to stores, works, &c., at Oswegatchie. 165 to 169

September —, Carleton Island. Barrack return of Fort Haldimand. 170

September —, Return of stores, bateaux, &c., taken from Detroit on Hamilton's expedition. The first return is unsigned, the second is signed by Henry DuVernet, Lieutenant of Artillery. 171

No date. Sketch of memorial to be presented to His Excellency by the Canadian voyageurs in the southern part of the upper country (in French). 173

No date. Memorandum relative to trade in the upper country, by Lakes Ontario and Erie. 176

No date. "Memorandum relative to the trade in the upper country, as far as it is carried on by the Grand River, either to Michillimakinak or La Grande Portage, collected from the opinions of different persons concerned in that trade and well acquainted with the nature of it." 179

Letters from Officers Commanding at Niagara, 1777–1778.

Volume I.

B. 100. **B.M., 21,760.**

(There is an error in the dates in the title ; the papers extend to 1780.)

1777.
January 13, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Rebels intend to invade the Indian country. The Indians are ready to meet them if helped. A force needed at Deer Island to prevent the rebels cutting off supplies from Lachine. Consumption of beef by the large number of Indians. His efforts to keep up a supply of provisions and to repair the fort. The western Indians have driven off the rebels and the Six Nations refused to meet Schuyler in council. Confirmation of the defeat of Washington. Preparations to have the vessels ready for spring. The exertions of Captain La Force. Return of stores. Page 9

November 22, Niagara. The same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of instructions. Does not wish to have charge of money matters, but will do what he can. Rebels may attack his post. Has not been able to strengthen the works owing to the weak state of the garrison. Owing to Indian consumption has been obliged to order flour from Detroit. Has ordered the "Charity" to be destroyed at Deer Island. 1

December 14, Niagara. The same to the same. Reports of the capture of Philadelphia by Howe and defeat of Washington brought by Lamothe and confirmed by Indians. Meeting with Indians. Large numbers at the fort. Butler's abilities. Provisions arrived. Vessel for Michillimakinak driven back by a storm. Captain Lernoult in command at Detroit. Repairs to the "Haldimand" and to the fort. Doubts as to the fidelity of the Indians. Everything taken off Deer Island. The fort lumbered with merchants' goods. State of the upper posts. The engagement of the "Felicity." She can take down merchants' goods in spring. Names of Indian chiefs. Indians not yet left. Catch of whitefish. 4

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February 4, Niagara. The same to the same. Sending letter from Governor Abbott, Post Vincent, as to affairs there. Artificers employed at Detroit in the Naval Department; respecting their accounts. 14

April 4, Navy Hall. Naval officers to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Representation as to the evil effect of shortening the rations of the seamen on the lakes. 21

April 8, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Indians preparing to oppose Schuyler. Butler leaving to consult with the Senecas. Movements of armed vessels. Rebels strengthening Fort Stanwix. Expedition preparing to surprise Montreal. Report of Washington being killed. Represents the evil effects of shortening the rations of the seamen on the Lakes. 17

April 8, Niagara. The same to Captain Le Maistre. Acknowledging advice of provisions for the upper posts. Indian accounts. Appointments in the rangers. Draughts for regiments and officers for recruiting service. Reports of defeat of Washington, &c., brought by a soldier of the Fusiliers escaped from the rebels. Refers to the representation as to shortening the seamen's rations. 23

May 10, Niagara. The same to the same. Commissions received. Detachment to Deer Island. Seamen for the lakes are much wanted. Captains of vessels ordered to take receipts for goods from Deer Island. Prisoners sent to Montreal. Movements of armed vessels. Rum for the upper posts. Trouble with merchants' goods. Bills drawn. The expense of the posts. His bad state of health. 26

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May 12, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Bill drawn for Indian expenses. The expense of the Indians. Butler gone with the chiefs on an expedition. The Naval Department, &c. Page 29

May 21, Niagara. The same to the same. Death of Captain Powell at Deer Island. Captain Mompesson to take command. Forwarding memorial in favour of officers of the 8th. Escape of Captain Butler from Albany. He goes to Quebec. 30

May 27, "Seneca." Captain Bouchette. Certificate signed by the officers that to save the vessel in a gale six of the after guns had to be thrown overboard. 33

June 2, Niagara. Deputy Commissary Pollard to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The addition to the seamen's rations took place on 24th July, 1776. 34

June 5, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Carleton. Orders as to seamen's rations will be obeyed. His disagreeable situation in consequence of the influx of Indians with scalps and prisoners in the absence of Colonel Butler. Regrets at Carleton leaving. 31

June 5, Niagara. The same to Captain Le Maistre. Officers will be sent as soon as possible on the recruiting service. His difficulties about Indian accounts. Attention will be paid to traders. The "Seneca" obliged to throw over guns. All damages repaired. Insufficiency of rum for the posts. The influx of Indians. Accounts sent of Indian expenses. 34

June 6, Niagara. The same to commanding officer at Montreal. Prisoners sent down. Indians coming with scalps and prisoners. 37

July 8, Laruwanak. Major Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Account of his expedition to Wyoming. Defeat of the rebels. Capture of eight pallisaded forts, 1,000 dwelling houses, mills, &c., and capture of horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c. Party sent to the Delaware. The settlement of Schohary the next point; sends articles of capitulation. 38

July 14, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to Captain Le Maistre. Forwarding Butler's account of his successes at Wyoming. 44

August 29, Niagara. The same to General Haldimand. Accommodation for reinforcement at Deer Island. Commissions for rangers filled up. Command of the lakes to Captains Schank and Grant. Forwards copies of all instructions, &c. How the accounts of the different departments are kept. Account to Robert Smith. 45

September 6, Sandusky. Simon Girty to Captain Lernoult. Movements of Indians and projected expedition. 55

September 18, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Precautions as to ammunition. The assistance to be looked for from the Indians. Orders to the armed vessels as to the defence of the posts. The exertion of the contractor to forward goods. The defence of the post. Scouts out everywhere to watch the enemy. The immense quantities of goods forwarded by the merchants likely to tempt the rebels. Description of the fort and insufficiency of garrison, &c. 50

September 22, Niagara. The same to the same. Advice of bill drawn for Butler's expedition. Not a man to be had from Carleton Island. 54

October 3, Niagara. The same to the same. Preparations by Lt. Governor Hamilton for his expedition against the rebels. 56

October 6, Connutasag. Sir John Johnson to Colonel John Carleton. Collecting Indians against the rebels. Urges relief being sent to helpless people on the way to Niagara. Hopes to give the rebels an eternal thrashing. 60

No date. Indian Department. List of Indian officers for commissions. 65

October 12, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Advice of bill drawn. Captain Butler collecting a force to meet the rebels from Wyoming. Reports of a French fleet, &c. The conduct of the Indians should

1778. New York be evacuated. Reinforcements sent to Captain Butler. The services of the Indians. Bateaux wanted to bring logs for new fort. Expects large demands from Indians. Mr. Taylor has managed to get through his goods regularly. Page 57

October 20, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to Deputy Commissary Pollard. Authority to demand supply for 1,800 men for one year. 62

October 25, Albany. Joseph Tucker to Colonel Stacy. Intercepted letter showing the movements of the rebels. 62

October 25, Shawanese Town. A. McKee to Captain Lernoult. Report of an expedition against Detroit. 77

October 26, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Has refused to certify Indian accounts at Montreal, &c. How are sailors guilty of crime to be tried? 64

October 28, Niagara. The same to the same. Death of Lieutenant Stroud; recommending a successor. 65

November 3, Niagara. The same to the same. Advice of bill drawn for the naval department. Recommending Mr. Baker for promotion, with memorial from the boatswain of the "Seneca" for his discharge. 66

November 7, Canatasaga. Philip R. Frey to Lt. Col. Bolton. Reported submission of Virginia. Rebels fortifying Wyoming. Escape of one of Butler's Rangers. 78

November 11, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Detachment from Carleton Island. The good conduct of the 8th. The impossibility of cultivating round the fort till peace is restored. The jealousy of the Indians, and their propensity to plunder the contractor. The difficulty of obtaining supplies. The abilities of Captain Andrews, naval officer, on Lake Ontario. Rebels have retreated from Tioga, leaving a garrison at Wyoming. Seneca Indians assembled. Expedition by Butler to Cherry Valley. Joseph (Brant) is gone towards Minnesink. Hamilton's expedition has reached the Miamis. Repairs and additions to the fort, &c. Gunpowder received. Refugee loyalists sent to Montreal. 69

November 13, Niagara. The same to the same. The Indians dispersed before Lt. Governor Hamilton's expedition was known. Hurons at Sandusky want an asylum for their wives and children, and assistance against the Virginians. Attack threatened on Detroit. Armed vessels ordered up. Detachment sent there. Unfavourable reports brought by Ensign Foy. 74

November 17, Onendella. Captain Butler to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Account of his having burned the settlement, except the fort, and carried off prisoners and cattle. Reports of New York being left by British troops who had gone to Boston. Destruction of rebel shipping at Egg Harbour. Meditated attack on Carleton Island, &c. 82

November 28, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Provisions returned to Carleton Island. Recommending Lieutenant Bennett to the adjutancy. 79

November 30, Niagara. The same to the same. Enclosing letter from Captain Butler, with account of his expedition. Rangers and Indians expected. No word from Detroit. Sending accounts. 81

December 18, Navy Hall. Captain Andrews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Report as to the work to be done to put the naval department in good order during the winter. 97

December 30, Navy Hall. J. Coleman to the same. The bad state of the snow "Haldimand." 96

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January 24 and 26, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton. Return of provisions issued to, and the number of, Indians. 99

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February 8, Niagara. Lt. Col. Bolton to General Haldimand. Provisions for Carleton Island. Threatened attack; state of the shipping and their movements. Launch of a gun boat. Accounts for freight of merchandise. Indian expenses. Mr. Taylor's conduct in running his goods through was extraordinary, but he has reduced prices. Bateaux ordered; will be useful in spring. The activity of Mr. Stedman in forwarding goods. Page 89

February 12, Niagara. The same to the same. Agreeable news from Lt. Governor Hamilton and Captain Lernoult. The latter throwing up works. Little trust in the Canadians at Detroit. Position of the rebels at Sandusky; their efforts to seduce the Indians. Hurons send word of the caution of the rebels, and of messages from the south, that Indians and loyalists are coming to clear the Ohio. Indians to be employed at Fort Pitt in harassing the enemy. 101

February 12, Niagara. The same to the same. Enclosing accounts. Arms to Major Butler. Early opening of navigation looked for. Threatened attack by rebels. The humanity of Captain Brant at Cherry Valley. 104

February 14, Niagara. Captain Mathews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Report on the state of the fort. 105

February 28, St. Joseph. Louis Chevalier to General Haldimand (in French). The character of the Pottawattamies; their credulity, fickleness and timidity. His efforts to get men to join Hamilton's expedition to the Illinois. 191

March 4, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to the same. Report on the proposal to cultivate round Niagara. The great objections made by the Indians. 106

March 5, Niagara. The same to the same. Message from the rebels as to exchange of prisoners taken at Cherry Valley; Major Butler's wife and family proposed to be exchanged. Desires instructions as to upper posts. Works at Niagara. 109

March 17, Fort Erie. Captain Mathews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. The ruinous state of the works. 123

March 24, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Report of Girty, interpreter, as to the movements of the rebels under McIntosh; their fort at Tuscarawas and proposed attack on Detroit. The Six Nations determined to oppose them. Indians displeased at Hamilton going so far when they were to be attacked so near; assistance sent them from Detroit. Rebel despatches intercepted showing the weak state of Fort Pitt. The scarcity of provisions at Detroit. 112

March 25, Niagara. Captain Mathews to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Reporting the damage to the works at Niagara. 121

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September 4, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Asks leave for Lieutenant Delgarno. Sending accounts. Returns and demands. Damage to the new fort at Detroit. 454

September 10, Niagara. Surgeon McCausland to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Representations as to the want of medicines for the garrison, &c. 459

September 13, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. Disagreeable quarrels at Michillimakinak. His own ill health. Desires to retire from the command of the upper posts and lakes. 461

September 15, Wakitamikie. Captain Hare to Major DePeyster. Is sending out scouting parties, &c. 463

September 15, Shawanese. Alexander McKee to Colonel Johnson. Scouting parties sent out. The help from the rangers. 465

September 17, Wialoosin. Lieutenant Johnson to Colonel Guy Johnson. Account of his proceedings on the Susquehanna. Attack on the rebels and capture of prisoners, &c. Death of Rowland Montour. 467

September 18, Detroit. Major DePeyster to Lt. Colonel Bolton. With news from Michillimakinak, and enclosing letters from Captain Hare and Mr. McKee. 466

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September 18, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to Captain Fraser. Cannot have Indians ready to meet Sir John Johnson at Oswego. Troops ready but cannot be sent without Indians. Page 470

September 20, Michillimakinak. Captain Mompesson to Major DePeyster. Respecting provisions. The Milwaukee Indians not behaving well. The Sacques and Renards are hostile. 469

September 30, Niagara. Lt. Colonel Bolton to General Haldimand. The expedition under Sir John Johnson would have been better a month earlier. Sickness in the garrison. Danger to vessels off Oswego. The best men sent on the expedition. Is astonished at the number of Indians collected. Will send men to Carleton Island, but it is not prudent to strip the fort for reasons given. Report of Clinton's victory over Washington, and that all the militia are called out. 471

September 30, Niagara. The same to the same. Desires leave of absence on account of his health. 475

September, — Detroit Captain Grant to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting the charge against Mr. Harrow and the need of repairs to the "Felicity." 476

October 15, Niagara. McCausland, surgeon, to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Respecting medicines, with return. 477

October 28, Detroit. Major DePeyster to the same. Danger of sending vessel up the lakes after the 20th November. No enemy at Chicago; and everything reported quiet. 479

November 10, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The enemy have abandoned their designs on the fort this fall. Movements of rangers. Apprehended loss of the "Ontario" with Lt. Colonel Bolton. Recommends the promotions in event of Colonel Bolton's death. 482

November 13, Detroit. Major DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Return of vessel with troops to Michillimakinak, on account of stormy weather. 484

November 13, Detroit. The same to the same. The return of the sloop with detachment. The necessity of the rangers being replaced by other troops. 485

November 13, Detroit. The same to the same. Attack by French on the Miamis; their repulse and their leader taken prisoner, and his papers secured. The expedition really intended for Detroit. The danger from the French Canadian inhabitants. Need of reinforcements and cannon. P. S. LaBalme, the leader, killed; his aide-de-camp mistaken for him when taken prisoner. 486

November 18, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The loss of the "Ontario" confirmed. The death ot Captain Andrews a serious blow to the naval service. The effects of a divided command require the appointment of an officer with supreme power. Disputes between LaForce and Bouchette. Want of naval stores. Return of the lost on the "Ontario." The bad situation of the rangers' barracks. Proposal to build two schooners. Plan for defence of the post. Indian parties out against Pennsylvania, &c. They have been put on short allowance. List of officers of the 8th entitled to promotion owing to Lt. Colonel Bolton's death. 488

November 20, Niagara. The same to the same. Sending returns of loyalists who desire to settle in Canada. Those for Johnson's corps are ordered to join his 2nd Battalion. Sending accounts, &c. 495

November 22, Niagara. The same to the same. Recommending Lt. Bennett for promotion. 497

November 25, Niagara. The same to the same. With despatches and Colonel LaBalme's aide-de-camp. Respecting detachment of the 47th to Michillimakinak. 496

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December 4, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. The movements of the vessels. There are provisions at the post to last till May. Reports from Colonel Guy Johnson. Corn and seed wheat wanted. Stations of different detachments. Nothing picked up from the "Ontario." Page 498

December 14, near Genesee. Lieutenant Turney to Brigadier Powell. Has taken seven prisoners near Wilkesbarre Fort on his way back and needs provisions. 501

December 24, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Returns of engineers' work, Quartermaster General's account and contingent account. 503

December 25, Michillimakinak. David Mitchell to Major DePeyster. Applying for leave to retire from the 8th. 508

December 28, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to General Haldimand. Sending Turney's report. Has given him leave of absence and recommends him. 509

(December 1780?) Detroit. Lieutenant Duvernet to Brigadier Powell. Return of ordnance absolutely necessary at Detroit. 510

(December), Detroit Major DePeyster to General Haldimand. List of bateaux loads of merchandise and liquors ordered by the merchants of Detroit for 1780. 511

No date, 1780. Dease to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Transmitting the prayer of the Indians that Harpin, a prisoner, be not released, as he is an inveterate rebel and a murderer. (This letter was probably written in July 1780, see p. 423.) 512

No date. List of medicines wanted for Niagara. 514

(December 1780?) DePeyster to General Haldimand. Estimate of flour in Detroit that may be purchased, with list of population, cattle, &c. 515

(1780?) Henry Simons to Brigadier Maclean. Memorial for his pay and asking leave to return to Butler's corps. 516

(1780?) The same to General Haldimand. Memorial setting forth his grievances. 517

HALDIMAND COLLECTION.

VOL. II.

LETTERS FROM OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA, 1777 TO 1784.

B. 101. B.M. 21,761.

1781.

January 8, Detroit. Major DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Attack on St. Joseph by a detachment from Cahokias under a half Indian, named Jean Baptiste Hammelain; all the traders' goods carried off, and the traders made prisoners. Lieut. Du Quindre sent in pursuit, who at Petite Fort attacks the detachment, kills four of the party and takes seven prisoners, among them Brady, a superintendent of Indian affairs. Brady gives information of Clarke's movements against Detroit. Shattered state of the works. The rangers have arrived safe at the Miamis. Page 1

January 23, Detroit. Same to the same. Letter from Captain Mompesson with account of an ugly accident at Michillimakinak. The reason of the accident to the "Hope." If she must go it would be the loss of the best transport on the lake. Cannon left at the Glaze has arrived. No word at Michillimakinak of the affair at St. Joseph. Arrival of Indians from the latter place, to make a merit of their loyalty. 3

January 25, Detroit. Captain Grant to the same. Damage at Michillimakinak to the sloops "Angelica" and "Welcome" by the gales; doubtful if they can be repaired; is afraid it will retard the transportation for the year. His directions for the safety of the vessels had been changed with the above consequences. 4

February 18, Niagara. Brigadier Powell to Haldimand. Disagreeable news in the last letters from Detroit, particularly seeing the demand for shipwrights at Carleton Island. Has sent them, owing to the importance of the transport service on Lake Ontario. State of over than expected. The increasing demands of the Indians from failure in hunting. Returns of cannon, &c., at Detroit sent down. 5

February 19, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting promotions in Butler's Rangers. Brant with a strong party of Indians and with thirty rangers under Lieut. Bradt, is trying to cut off convoys of provisions for Fort Stanwix, and to watch the enemy's movements towards the upper posts. Lieut. Doxstader, of the rangers, particularly recommended. 7

February 19, Niagara. Same to the same. Threatened mutiny among Butler's Rangers. 9

February 21, Miamis. Message (in French) brought on behalf of the French at Vincennes and of the Pianguichias by the Ouiattonons addressed to the Miami tribes urging them to join with the French and march on Detroit. Answer by the Miamis, refusing and appealing to the chiefs to abandon the French alliance. 10

March 1. Sandusky. Abraham Coone to DePeyster. Four Indians bring in Graverot from Fort Pitt; it is with difficulty he is saved from them, and is now sent to him (DePeyster). He should be taken care of till his good will to Government is assured. 15

Ma Upper Shawanese Village. Capt. Alexander McKee to the same. Constant alarm of the Indians since the destruction of their village. Simon Girty with a party of Hurons and Shawanese has brought in three prisoners. These report that the enemy have been laying in buffalo beef for an

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expedition into the Indian country under Clarke. If unsuccessful they say their settlements south of the Ohio must fall. If not, they will penetrate to Detroit. The necessity of the Indians joining to oppose this. Expedition against Michillimakinak also proposed, but prisoners did not know much of this. The most intelligent sent down. Page 16

March 8, Niagara. Copy of account due to Lieut. Bradt for provisions for himself and party to Fort Stanwix. 18

March 9, Miamis. Speeches (in French) from the Miamis to the commandant at Detroit (DePeyster) asking for assistance on an expedition against Post Vincennes. 19

March 14, Miamis. Captain Thompson (Butler's Rangers) to DePeyster. Precautions being taken at the fort. Sends message brought from the French at Post St. Vincent (Vincennes) (see p. 10) and the answer of the Miamis (p. 11). Sending papers, pocket-book, &c., brought in by a party of Indians on the Ohio, where they killed two Virginians. Eagerness of the Miamis for an expedition to Vincennes as it is the only place that gives them uneasiness. Mortality among the horses. Sending prisoners. Marta plundered by La Balme's party. Indians for the Ohio. 21

March 17, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. A further attack on St. Joseph; the necessary delay in raising a force to pursue the enemy, who had carried off prisoners and plunder, allows them to escape. Means must be taken to defend the Indian country. The Canadians cannot be depended on. Arrival of Albert Graverad, a deserter; reports Broadhead in command at Fort Pitt and Beamer Creek. Many would leave if a road were opened. Clarke has three thousand men for an expedition against the Indian country and Detroit. Expects difficulty in procuring flour, &c., from local sources. Grant writes on naval matters. Lieut. DuVernet going down. Sending down Canadians taken in arms at the Miamis and St. Joseph. Will send down some dangerous people. 24

March 18, Detroit. Grant to the same. The carpenters wanted at Carleton Island cannot be spared from Detroit. The schooner "Faith," and sloop, "Adventure" fitted out for service in the Miami River for defence against the enemy, by the orders of DePeyster, who cannot, however, furnish troops to act as marines. This will prevent assistance being given for transportation between Little Niagara and Fort Erie. At Michillimakinak the "Welcome" is not believed to be repairable, and the damage to the "Angelica" cannot be ascertained till the ice breaks up. Neither white oak nor pine on the island, nor are there artificers to give the least assistance. 27

March 30, Detroit. J. Williams, Master Builder, to William Robertson, Naval Department. Requesting a survey on the schooner "Hope," which he believes unfit for service. 29

March 30, Detroit. Robertson to Williams. Ordering an investigation and report on the state of the schooner "Hope." 29

March 30, Detroit. Surveyor's report on the state of the schooner "Hope." 30

April 2, Niagara. Other papers on the same subject, from 31st March to 2nd April. 31 to 34

April 2, Niagara. R. McCausland, Surgeon of 8th Regiment, to Powell. Stating the insufficiency of the allowance of £50 made to him for medicine at the post, with reasons given in detail. 35

April 2, Detroit. Grant to the same. Respecting the state of schooner "Hope" and other vessels. 37

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April 3, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Further respecting the bad condition of the "Hope" and other armed vessels on the lake. Page 39

April 3, Detroit. Same to the same. The difficulty of obtaining provisions on the spot. Is sending down the prisoners, in consequence; the most dangerous first. 41

April 3, Detroit. Same to the same. Recommending that Lieut. Ralfe Clinch, of Butler's Rangers, be appointed to the vacant ensigncy in the 8th or King's Regiment. 41

April 4, Detroit. Same to the same. McKee, with principal chiefs of the Mingoes, Delawares, Wiandotes and Shawanese, has arrived with reports of Clarke's proposed invasion of the Indian country. Wishes it were in his power to help the Indians. Kentuckians removing their effects to Bryant's Station for security; magazines gathered in different quarters burned by the Indians under Elliot. The arrangements he is making in various quarters. He has scouts out in every quarter. McKee proposes to go to Niagara with two or three chiefs to speak with the Six Nations. 42

April 6, Niagara. McCausland (Surgeon). Receipt for £50 for medicine, &c., to loyalists and others. 45

April 7, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. All possible assistance will be given to the upper posts, so soon as the movements of the enemy are ascertained. Guns to be sent to Detroit. Difficulty of transporting provisions. Mompesson carrying on works of defence at Michillimakinak. 46

April 7, Niagara. Same to the same. With advice of bills drawn. Surgeon McCausland's claim. Returns of posts on the upper lakes. 48

April 7, Niagara. Same to the same. Capt. Butler going to Canada. The rangers make a very good appearance. Lieut. Bradt raising more men. Butler thinks he can raise two companies. The expenses incurred by the men when out on scout should be reimbursed. 50

April 7, Niagara. Philip Stedman's account for transportation of stores, &c. 52

April 8, Niagara. Information given by Capt. Jos. Salmon, of the Pennsylvanian militia, respecting the defeat of Tarleton by Morgan. Arnold blocked up in James' River. Cornwallis retiring to Carolina. Washington at West Point. The British fleet successful in the West Indies. The people tired of the war. Mutiny among the Pennsylvanians. 53

April 10, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. The bad state of the armed vessels on the lake. The necessity for building. 54

April 10, Niagara. Same to the same. DePeyster instructed to send for rangers and Indians in event of Detroit being threatened. Guns forwarded and provisions left at Fort Schlosser and Fort Erie to be sent to Detroit. Prisoners shall be forwarded as they arrive. 55

April 17, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell (?). Intelligence brought by Elliot from the Shawanese country of the rebel forces, given by deserters from Wheeling. Clarke has only a few men, Virginia having referred him to Congress and the latter allowed only two companies. Clarke building boats on the Redstone above Fort Pitt to carry him and eight families to the Falls. Indians have sent for assistance to intercept Clarke. 65

April 22, Roshdebot, (Rocher du Bout). James Cochrane to DePeyster. Indian reports of the advance of the rebels on Cayeskink (?). They have taken the village and made all the Indians prisoners but ten. They are making for Sandusky. 57

April 22, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Sends intelligence from the Susquehanna. Asks for instructions as to Taylor and Forsyth's buildings. Store-

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houses, &c., for the use of merchants at the lower landing place. Prisoners sent down. Page 58

April 25, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Clarke will probably enter the Indian country with about 1,000 men. The steps taken to meet him. Wabash Indians flocking to the Miamis. Scouts not yet back from Vincennes. Letters giving an insight into LaBalme's mission forwarded 27th. The substance of Cochrane's letter confirmed by the council of Indians. They demand troops for Sandusky. Will despatch the "Gage" to Niagara, should it be necessary. 59

April 25, Detroit. David Betton (Captain of the "Dunmore") to Powell. That he should succeed Captain James Andrews, deceased. 61

May 1, Michillimakinak. Lt. Governor P. Sinclair to the same. The accident to the vessels of no consequence. Hopes an armed vessel can be spared for the use of the post. Returns sent. Defences to the storehouse. Asks for instructions how to deal with the traders. The credit claimed by DeQuindre for saving the traders' property at St. Joseph belongs to Etienne Campion. 62

May 8, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Arrival of McKee with two Indian chiefs from Detroit; probably to ask rangers and Indians to go to Sandusky. Character of Captain Betton. Prisoners sent down. Schooner "Faith" to be employed in transport only. Johnson to complete purchase of the Missisauga lands. 64

May 9, Niagara. Lt. Bowen and David, the Mohawk Chief to Johnson. The incursion into the Cherry Valley. Burning of the post and destruction of the settlement at Bowman's Creek. Cattle, &c., carried off. Information by prisoners of the loss of the French fleet, and the success of Cornwallis in Virginia. News from Montour and Catlip. 66

May 10, Niagara. Report by the master and boatswain of H. M. sloop "Angelica" on the state of the sloop "Welcome." J. Williams, master builder, declares her unseaworthy. 67

May 13, Niagara. Powell to Captain Mathews. Sending second copy of letter from DePeyster, respecting a detachment of the 47th for Michillimakinak. 68

May 13, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Respecting the date of a court martial. Details of the different parties of scouts sent for intelligence, but not yet returned. Other parties to be sent out shortly. 69

May 15, Niagara. Same to the same. Acknowledging the receipt of letters. Joseph Brant wishes to give up his company. He is well treated, but would be happier if he resigned, and he (Powell) thinks it would have more weight with the Indians if allowed to do so, but recommends that his pay be continued. The intentions in favour of Mrs. Andrews have made her happy. 70

May 17, Niagara. Thomas Scott, Commissioner of the Peace. Recommending for relief John Jacob, a negro man from Montreal. 72

May 19, Upper Sandusky. Joseph Brant to Isidore Cline (Chenez) & Elliot. Report from Moraviantown that two thousand rebels, in four parties, are on the march from Sandusky. Not to move till the news is confirmed by his own spies He asks for some rum and pork. George Girty reports that the Shawanese Indians want ammunition and some men from DePeyster to assist them. They have out spies. He asks that the Indians from Detroit be encouraged, as it will not be long before the enemy are to be met with. 73

May 20, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Bad state of the defences of Fort Erie. The engineers marking the boundaries of land purchased from the Masasages (Missisauga). State of the lake vessels. The "Welcome"

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to be employed carrying stores from Makinak to the island, but she is not considered by Lieut. Harris safe, even for that purpose. Prisoners sent down. Page 75

May 20, Sandusky. Isidore Chenez, & Elliot to DePeyster (in French). Boulanger brings news of the enemy's approach. The chief of the Grand Village sends to ask the help of the other nations. The Indians threaten to leave if they do not get bread and pork. Those arriving have neither ammunition nor clothing, although Mr. Baby had furnished both before leaving Detroit. The enormous consumption of food by the Indians leads to the fear of running short. 77

May 22, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. With returns of posts. Orders sent by Lt. Col. McBean to destroy unserviceable guns at Carleton Island not obeyed till Major Ross would hear from him (Powell). In the quarrel between Sinclair and Harrow the former's conduct appears to be consistent with the duties of his command. 79

May 24, Niagara. Mrs. Andrews to Powell. That she proposes to retire to L'Assomption, as best suited for the education of her children. Acknowledgments for the kindness of the commander in-chief. 80

May 28, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Rebels moving on Sandusky. DePeyster has not asked for more rangers, but wants the detachment of the King's and rangers sent back. Skianquarakta, with 200 warriors, wishes to make a diversion at Fort Pitt. Brant wants to do the same at Oswego. He has not opposed the wishes of either. Desires to know Haldimand's plans for the employment of the Indians. Prisoners sent down. Provisions sent to Michillimakinak, but cannot send ordnance. 81

May —, Detroit. Robertson (naval department) to Powell. Applying for carpenters from Carleton Island to carry on the work of repairs to His Majesty's vessels. 85

May 30, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. He has not ordered carpenters from Carleton Island till he has His Excellency's commands. How are the expenses of sending despatches to be charged? DePeyster does not expect a visit from the enemy at Detroit. The Kickapoos coming over again, and have brought in two scalps taken between the Miamis and the Illinois. The fascines have given way; will be replaced by sods. Leave given to build a storehouse at Fort Erie for the goods of the traders. 83

June 5, Michillimakinak. Sinclair to Powell. Demand for provisions. The estimate will probably be exceeded owing to the number of Canadians required on the works, and the unusual number of Indians. Progress of barracks, &c. Sioux, Winnepaws, Menomenies, Ottawas and Chippawas renewing their professions of friendship. The western Indians have protected the traders. The latter Indians desire to know why they are prevented from checking the marauders. 86

June 7, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Lieutenant Turney exonerated from blame without a court martial. Success of the recruiting parties. Fall of the powder magazine at Detroit. It had long been in ruins. 88

June 7, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting rangers brought in with the recruits. The quartermaster of the King's, 8th, sent down for clothing. Part of the camp equipage, given out to other corps, should be replaced to the 8th. 89

June 7, Ranger's Barracks. Butler to Powell. Arrival of 15 recruits with 5 rangers that had been taken prisoners by the rebels. (This, by Powell's letter, was an error; only one ranger had been a prisoner; the other four had

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been sent out as scouts). Other 22 recruits at the Genesee. No news except the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants. No word of Bradt or other recruiting parties. Intelligence sent in by Sergeants Coon and Vroman follows. Page 90

June 12, Niagara. Intelligence brought in by Sergeants Coon and Vroman. Had sent into Albany and heard that Fort Stanwix with all the provisions had been burned. Rebels to fortify Fort Herkemer. That Ethan Allen had taken possession of Fort Edward in the King's name. Ten Broeck confined by Allen, but released, and had since resigned. Allen had since summoned Albany to surrender. Arms and ammunition in the hands of 300 well affected near Albany who proposed to join any of the King's troops against Albany. Nine thousand British troops arrived at New York. Flour plenty, but beef and pork scarce. Loyalists would not remove to the east of the river. 92

June 18, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Proposed means of obtaining intelligence the same as was done through "Hudibras." Butler has 47 men for the 9th company; commissions should be sent to the officers. 94

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Engineer's account from 25th December, 1780, to date, signed Charles Terrot, Lieut., acting Engineer. 95

Abstract of the Quartermaster-General's account from 25th December, 1780, to date. 96

Return of works done in the Engineer's Department from 25th December, 1780, to date. 97

June 27, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell—extracts. Prisoner brought from near Fort Pitt says that Broadhurst after striking the Cooshockings had gone to Philadelphia. No account can be got of Clark. Still reported he is coming to Detroit. June 28. Report that Hamilton is on his parole at Chesterfield Court House. June 29. The mill wanted by Haldimand on Hog Island cannot be begun till next spring. 98

July 2, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmitting various papers by Major Gamble. The correspondence he (Haldimand) desired is opened. Grant going to Quebec to explain the state of the vessels on the upper lakes, &c. The 9th company of the Rangers complete and clothed. The large number of the Indians supplied with provisions owing to the want of seed for planting last year. Bradt arrives with only four recruits. 100

July 3, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting a commission in the rangers for Mr. Deede. 102

July 4, Niagara. R. McCausland, Surgeon. Receipt for payment for medical services. 103

July 5, Montreal. Brigadier Allan Maclean to Capt. Mathews. Respecting Isaac, a negro, and his wife, seized and sold as a slave. The purchaser threatens to have Isaac arrested, he having fled to Quebec. 104

July 6, Niagara. Intelligence brought in by loyalists of movements at New York; that Ethan Allen was very busy and had been joined by rebel Oneidas; that the rebels had burned Fort Stanwix for want of provisions and were at German Flats. That the rebels had driven people differing in sentiment with them over the Hudson River, who had joined Allen. Report of a great battle near Philadelphia. 107

July 12, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Butler, believing the 10th company of rangers will soon be complete, is greatly in want of an adjutant. A surgeon's mate also wanted. Mates and sailors arrived for the

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lake service. La Force has no instructions; half of the men to be sent to Detroit. Seven loyalists have arrived and joined the rangers. Page 104

July 12, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. The Oneidas have joined heartily, and have attacked a party of Indians and rebels under McCarty; the latter, with some of his people killed; all his papers taken. They contain no information except that he and all on the Illinois were heartily tired of the Virginians. 110

July 19, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Sending documents relating to disputes at Michillimakinak; letter from DePeyster, &c. At the suggestion of Johnson and Butler, 150 Indians and rangers have been sent to Curry's Bush, near Schenectady, under Caldwell, who has been instructed to communicate with Fort Edward, on Lake Champlain, if Allen is there on the King's side; other scouting parties out. The Indians so anxious for war that it is difficult to restrain them. 111

July 21, New York. John McAlpin to Powell. Is longing to have his little son sent by this fleet. From his losses and treatment by Burgoyne, he only served on assurances from him (Powell). The losses he has sustained without any pay or allowance from Government. Thanks to Haldimand for his kindness in securing a passage for Mrs. McAlpin to New York. 113

July 21, Niagara. Col. Butler to the same. Explaining the orders given to shoot down deserters from the rangers, when on the rebel frontiers, and its good effect in preventing desertion. The settlement of the accounts of Henry Simmons, in answer to his petition. 115

July 22, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Asking the ensigncy for Henry Tydd, in succession to Ensign Magrath, deceased, of the 53rd Regiment. 119

July 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. Desires to know (no answer having been returned) how he is to charge the cost of sending despatches. Johnson objects to the foresters, attached to the Indian Department, being joined to the 10th company of rangers. Betton will remain at Detroit till Grant returns. Had orders been sooner received the rangers would not have been allowed to go out. 120

July 22, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Returning petition of Simons (Simmons) with Butler's answer; the discharge, receipts, &c. 122

July 27, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Colonel Johnson will answer the Adjutant General's letter when he recovers from his ague. The prejudicial effect on the Indians, if the superintendent is not allowed to purchase certain articles from the traders. 123

July 30, Savannah, Georgia. Charles Shaw (Dy. Superintendent Indian Affairs) to DePeyster. Pensacola attacked by French and Spanish forces. General Campbell obliged to capitulate. Augusta also taken after two months resistance by Col. Brown. The spirited speech of a Delaware chief to the Cherokees; the zeal of the latter checked by their poverty and the menaces of the Virginians. The Creeks also well inclined, and disgusted with the Spaniards. Cornwallis in South Carolina; the inhabitants have again revolted. Hazle taken prisoner at Augusta; is on his way to Detroit. The Delaware families who came south are to be incorporated with the Cherokees. 125

July 30, Montreal. Return of negroes brought into the province from the Colonies by scouting parties belonging to the Indian Department. 128

August 2, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Asking instructions as to whether carriage of officers' effects over the carrying places is to be charged to them or paid for by the Government. 129

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Bill of lading of goods referred to above follows. Page 130

August 5, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmitting memorial from Capt. Aubrey. 131

August 14, Detroit. Medical certificate of the state of health of Lieut. Irvine, 47th Regiment. 132

August 16, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Two carpenters ordered from Detroit to Sinclair, Michillimakinak. Joseph Brant recalled; his wish to meet the enemy before his return. Doubts as to the strength of the force that can be depended on, owing to sickness. The weak state of the 8th, and of the rangers. The men of the 8th nearly worn out with fatigue. Threatened scarcity of provisions, which bear no proportion to the rum sent. Sending people given up by the Indians, and recruits. 134

August 16, Niagara. Same to the same. Appointments and promotions in the rangers. 135

August 19, Ochquago. Captain Caldwell to Powell. Report of his expedition into the rebel country, with 80 Rangers and 250 Indians. Destruction of mills, houses, &c., and capture of cattle. (There is neither signature nor address on this letter). 137

August 25, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Commissions for Butler's corps received. Illness of Lernoult. Lieut. Cowes of the navy has found no remains of the "Ontario," lost on the south side of the lake. 141

September 7, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Transmitting letter from Caldwell, (p. 137) Rangers reported in that letter as missing, have not returned. The houses in the Ochquago district built of stone and defensible, with large quantities of grain. From the tone of the newspapers brought in, he believes that affairs in the south are not so bad as represented. Reports of scouting parties. They have not been able to bring in a prisoner. 142

September 18, Niagara. Same to the same. With intelligence from DePeyster. Capt. Brant will probably remain above to see the issue of Clark's intended enterprise. The missing Rangers all returned but one who has deserted. 144

September 20, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Reporting the accounts of the Indian Department; the examination suggests that if not satisfactory Mr. Taylor's books might be audited at Quebec. 145

September 20, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. That he is sending his own and DePeyster's despatches by Lieut. DuHamel. 147

September 24, Niagara. Return of provision saved in store from 25th June, 1779, to date. 148

Return of rum issued to Indians. 149

Return of vinegar issued to Indians. 150

Return of pork. 151

Return of fresh beef. 152

(All these returns are to 24th September, 1781.)

September 26, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. With Lieut. Irvine, 47th, who has received leave of absence. 153

September 26, Upper Shawanese Village. McKee to DePeyster. The success over Clark makes the Indians careless; the difficulty of inducing them to continue to watch his motions. His proposal to bring Clark to an action, and prevail on the Indians to continue for a time. The success of the Miamis; the enemy were attacked again next morning as they came to bury their dead; nearly all killed and several officers taken prisoners, but the Indians only seeking plunder return home. The result of the expedition is that about 200 of the enemy were killed and taken, among them nearly thirty officers. The clamour of the country is against

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Clark for his ill-treatment of the miltia. The double dealing of the Moravian Indians, who are carried off with six of their teachers towards Upper Sandusky. Southern Indians still heartily engaged against the enemy. Page 154

September 29, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. With letter from Taylor & Forsyth, which may be of consequence. 159

September 29, Niagara. Taylor and Forsyth to Powell. Defending themselves from charges brought against them in respect to their accounts for Indian supplies. 160

September 29, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. The late arrival of Capt. Grant from contrary winds will delay the execution of his (Haldimand's) commands. The people of the Mohawk Valley secure their grain in fortified houses. The forces should, therefore, be assembled at Oswego, from whence they should go to the south side of Oneida Lake, and thence against Duane'sborough, a place not yet molested. The troops and Indians to leave for the expedition on the 5th of October. 164

September 29, Niagara. State of a detachment going upon an expedition under the command of Major Ross, referred to in immediately preceding letter (164.) 166

September 30, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Sending accounts, receipts and returns. 167

September 30, Niagara. Daniel Bliss to Powell. The savings in the issues of provisions accounted for. They were formerly a perquisite of the commissary. He represents his reduced salary and the stoppage of his perquisite as a hardship and asks the General's consideration. 168

September 30, Niagara. Intelligence brought by Jacob Buskirk and Mathew Vandyke, of the rangers, arrived with recruits. Defeat of the rebels between White Plains and King's Bridge about the middle of June. Repulse at Fort Washington, and the French refuse to renew the attack. Reported action at Long Island, where the rebels landed 1,500 men and brought off only 500. Capture of vessels by the King's ships. 172

October 8, Niagara. Intelligence by Sergeant Rowe, with another sergeant and five privates, of movements near Albany and in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain. 174

October 10, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Respecting commissions in the rangers. Recommends McAlpine's claim for favourable consideration. His services and losses. 176

October 10, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. The moving of the expedition already reported. Returns of the number to be added to from the Genesee, &c. Arrest of Taylor and Forsyth, with their two clerks, but released on bail. Taylor goes to Quebec with books, vouchers and other papers. 177

October 10, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Respecting the sloops "Makina" and "DePeyster." 178

October 10, Detroit. Thomas Finchley to DePeyster. Account of the cargoes of the sloops "Makina" and "DePeyster." 178

October 11, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. With letters from DePeyster and Captain Thompson of the rangers. 181

October 11, Niagara. Guy Johnson. Bill of exchange for £4,847 12s. 1½d. in favour of Taylor and Forsyth drawn on Haldimand. 182

October 16, Niagara. Guy Johnson to Powell. Stating the duties of the foresters attached to the Indian Department; the necessity for their services. He proposes that they be formed into a company. 183

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October 20, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Respecting the petition of some merchants of Detroit and the steps he had taken. Medicines wanted for the garrison. Page 185

October 20, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Death by drowning of Capt. Thompson of Butler's Corps. Wilkinson recommended to succeed him. Transmits letter from Guy Johnson concerning the foresters (p. 183). Recommends that Johnson's wishes be complied with. The company of Butler's Corps at Detroit relieved by Caldwell's Company. Arrival of Brant at Detroit, disabled by a wound. The sloops "Angelica" and "Wyandot" sufficient for the service of Michillimakinak. Report brought by Sergeant Wood of the rangers, of an action near the White Plains, in which the rebels lost 1,500 men, and all their cannon and baggage. Leave to Capt. Dane, of the rangers, to go to Three Rivers. 186

October 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Arrival of the new vessel with flour and pease. Johnson leaves for Montreal on the 25th. Betton arrived to take command of the vessels on Lake Ontario. La Force goes to Canada. 189

October 25, Niagara. Same to the same. Colonel Johnson leaving for Montreal. Stores delivered by inventory to Butler, and all arrangements made for his absence. Johnson's representations as to the great expense of the removal to Montreal for him and his officers. 190

Return of officers of the Indian Department going to Canada follows. 191

November 2, Michillimakinak. Sinclair to Powell. Respecting a petition against alleged undue indulgence to M. Barth in permitting him to navigate Lake Huron. The unfairness of the statement made to the General. 192

November 13, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Return of the troops from the Mohawk River. Capt. Butler killed at the passage of Canada Creek; death of Lieut. Dockstader. Safe arrival of the "Caldwell" and 11 bateaux out of 17 at Oswego, the others being destroyed for want of hands. Return of missing rangers; the rest will probably also return safely. 195

November 14, Niagara. Same to the same. Death of the surgeon of the 53rd; he would have recommended the promotion of Mr. Williamson of the 31st had he known. The good effect of regimental promotions. His desire that the majority of the 53rd had been filled up to preserve discipline. 196

November 15, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Enclosing letter from Sinclair respecting the petition of Detroit merchants complaining of vessels allowed to navigate the lake. DePeyster has sent down prisoners. 198

November 18, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Transmitting copy of letter from Mr. Bliss respecting savings in the provision stores, with remarks. He recommends the case of Bliss for favourable consideration. Suggestions as to what might be done with the savings, and the method of drawing bills. 193

December 6, Niagara. Same to the same. Delay in receiving despatches. Brant's lameness detains him at Detroit. Part of the Indian presents still at Fort Erie. Explanation as to the number of rangers and their different duties. Commission in the corps. Lieutenant Turney anxious to see his family in Montreal, has been sent down with despatches. 199

December 8, Niagara. Same to the same. Transmitting proceedings of a court of inquiry on Captain Ten Broeck. 202

December 24, Niagara. Abstract of Engineer's and Quartermaster-General's accounts. Return of officers commanding at the upper posts. Provincial contingent accounts and returns of work done at Niagara from 25th June, to date, each in a separate table, from page 203 to 207.

LETTERS FROM OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA. 1777-1784.

VOL. III.

B. 102. **B. M. 21,762.**

1782.
January 24, Detroit. Capt. Grant to Brigadier Powell. Has received orders to build a new vessel, the timbers for which are preparing. How the people have been paid. The sloops "Angelica" and "Wyandot" shall be ready for the supply of Michillimakinak. The master and 8 men of the "Welcome" which has been condemned at Michillimakinak, must man the "Angelica." Respecting the payment of merchants' freight. Page 1

March 20, Detroit. Return, signed by Brigadier Powell, of ordnance and ordnance stores necessary for the defence of the garrison of Detroit. 3

March 20, Detroit. Major DePeyster to (Powell?) (extracts). Reporting that 2,000 French troops are destined for Detroit to take the route of the Falls of the Ohio; asks for two or three companies of rangers to keep up the drooping spirits of the Indians. At all events Clark will enter the Shawanese country with a larger force than ever. Two men of the King's Regiment, taken with Hamilton and enlisted with the rebels, have returned to their colours. They reported that the day before they deserted, the rebel garrison left Post Vincent and marched to the Falls of the Ohio, occasioned, it was said, by the inhabitants refusing to furnish provisions. 17

March 22, London. Pownall to Lord North. Respecting pension promised to Brigadier Maclean. 9

Copy of letter on this subject from Pownall to Maclean, dated 26th March, 1776, prefixed. 8

March 23, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Will do everything in his power for the expedition ordered; will detain Schiandaraghty and 200 of his best men, who were preparing to go to Fort Pitt. The indifferent quality of the Indians sent last fall, owing to the limited time. No intelligence; is afraid that small parties of rangers have fallen into the enemy's hands, and that David, the Mohawk, may also be taken. It is doubted whether Brant will recover the perfect use of his leg. Leaves of absence, &c. 4

March 23, Niagara. Same to the same. With extracts from DePeyster that he had sent to dislodge traders from the Forks of the Theakicky, and letter from Grant about the freight of the merchants. 7

March 28, London. Lord North to Maclean. Had recommended the pension before resigning the seals, but the King did not then choose to grant it. Whatever can be done as a private man His Lordship will do, but he must cease to serve him as a minister. 10

March 30, Intelligence brought by Timothy Frank from Fort Herkemer; reported capture of Cornwallis and that 14,000 French troops were expected. 12

April 8, Lower Sandusky. ——— to DePeyster. Arrival of Simon Girty at the upper town with a prisoner and scalp, taken about nine miles below Beaver Creek. Prisoner stated the rest had gone to Fort Pitt to consult as to the force necessary to attack Sandusky. He (the prisoner) believes they would come so soon as they thought they had enough, and that they now forced men to come. When they set off they intend to lose no time. 13

April 10, Shawanese Town. McKee to the same (extracts). The attention of the enemy employed by the report of a considerable army, English and Russian, to be landed early in the spring in Virginia. Prisoners brought

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in by the Delawares on the Ohio, with two boat loads of flour going to the Mississippi. Most of the war parties will be returned in a few days; proposes to leave this. Page 18

April 12, Sandusky. Simon Girty to DePeyster. Left Upper Sandusky on 17th March, with the Half King's son and eight others. Could not see those he was instructed to see, the Virginians having scouts so thick in that quarter. Had killed one soldier and taken another prisoner. General Irwin had returned to Fort Pitt from Congress, where he had been for two battalions, but it was not known if he had got them. He had called a council at Fort Pitt, where it was determined to start with 500 foot and 300 horses for Sandusky to march from Fort McIntosh. The Moravians from Upper Sandusky who went for their corn were all killed by the Virginians, 96 men, women and children. An escaped Delaware from Fort Pitt reports that all the Delawares living there as friends of the Virginians had been killed by them. All the small parties returned except one. They have brought 14 men's scalps and 4 men prisoners, so that neither women nor children suffered; one Indian killed and three wounded. He leaves for Upper Sandusky to-morrow with powder, ball and knives for the Wyandots, Mingoes and Delawares. Has had to purchase stores; asks for a small supply that he may give to deserving Indians he knows of. 14

April 14, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmits demand from DePeyster, which he cannot comply with; if the rangers are sent there would not be enough left for the ordinary service of the garrison; in event of an attack a reinforcement would be wanted. Could not send the 8 inch howitzers wanted by DePeyster. Accidental shooting of McGarvey, master of the "Adventure." Application from Sinclair for flour. Preparations for planting corn for the use of the garrison. None of the rangers, nor the Sergeant, sent out for intelligence, are yet returned. 20

April 18, Niagara. Same to the same. "Seneca" delayed by ice; she was obliged to return to the island and only arrived yesterday evening. She and the "Mohawk," with troops, to sail to-day; will send 50 Indians by the next vessel. Arrangements for encamping troops and supplying blankets, &c. The detachment takes five weeks' provisions and 100 rounds of ammunition; not a good flint in store. Major Ross in want of intrenching tools. 22

Returns of detachment referred to. 24

April 20, Chenussio. Ebenezer Allen to Butler. Abiel's party returned with a prisoner who reports that the French had recruited at Philadelphia, but that the proposed attack on Canada had been abandoned. Arrival of Hanoverians at New York. Ethan Allen an open enemy to Congress; report of hostilities between them. A party of Senecas to leave next day for Wyoming. 25

April 20, Pine Creek. Robert Nelles to the same. Arrival after a fatiguing march. Capture of a block house up Bald Eagle Creek, with ten prisoners. The captured officers report the rebels and French preparing to attack Canada on the 1st of May. The surrender of Cornwallis. 26

April 21, Chenussio. Allen to the same. Return of a Tuscarora; his party took five prisoners at Wyoming, but had to escape and let the prisoners go, except what they killed and scalped. Prisoners said that 600 men were at Wyoming. 26

April 21, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell, (extract). Will do all in his power to secure the post; is sending Joseph with his band of Senecas; Lieut. Butler taking down 19 recruits for Butler's corps. The small num-

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ber of rangers; the upbraiding of the Indians for the few troops that can be sent with them. Indian stores to be brought up from Fort Erie. Lieut. Governor Sinclair's complaints of the scarcity of flour; some sent him. Page 28

April 22, Detroit. Capt. Grant to Powell. Has fitted out the "Hope" for Fort Erie. States how the lake vessels are to be employed, namely, the "Dunmore," "Wyandot," "Angelica," "George," "Faith" and "Felicity." Scarcity of grape shot. Sending down Francis Brown, a native of old France, who desires to be made a prisoner of war rather than to serve. His knowledge of the lakes makes him an improper person to remain in the country. 30

April 23, Niagara. Intelligence by Michael Schively, taken near Goshen. French defeated to the southward by the British, with the loss of 10,000 prisoners. The French preparing to establish themselves at Baltimore attacked by the militia; the inhabitants of Philadelphia would not allow them to erect buildings there. Successes of the British fleet and blockade of Philadelphia. Arrival at New York of 12,000 Hanoverians. Desertion in the rebel army. 32

Powell to Haldimand. Major Ross has taken post at Oswego; he wants Indians. They had refused to go on account of the unfavourable report he made of them last fall. He (Powell) has talked them over, and two parties are setting out. The rangers with Major Ross, sent down last month, will leave him less at a loss. Report from the Mohawk, that the enemy are to attack Canada in the summer; to attack Niagara in April. Collecting Indians. Communication not yet open with Detroit; expects Brant when it is. Arrival of scout with two scalps and prisoner taken at Bowman's Creek. Reported preparations at Schenectady for the invasion of Canada. 33

May 3, Nanticoke. Corporal Winney reports that on the 23rd April, the rebels were raising 300 militia; 150 to range the Blue Mountains, the rest to range from Momback to Pochketoghkin. Three hundred more to be sent to the Mohawk. The rebels expect an army of the King's troops by way of Lake George. Had been joined by escaped prisoners, four recruits, eleven women and children and six Indians. 18

May 5, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Transmitting copies of despatches. Will detain Brown (p. 30) till he hears how he is to be disposed of. 35.

May 7, Niagara. Same to the same. Transmitting extracts of letters from Sinclair and DePeyster. Desires that His Excellency would give his opinion as to Mississippi traders to the Lieut. Governor. The prisoners mentioned by DePeyster will be sent down by the first opportunity. 36

May 7, Niagara. Copy of intelligence received from different prisoners respecting rebel movements. 53 to 56

May 9, Niagara. Intelligence by Lieut. Johnson of the Indian Department, with a letter from Sergeant Vroman, of the rangers. No preparations at Albany or Schenectady to invade Canada. That Allen and the new State had declared for England, and had enlisted about 2,000 men; had fought with Van Rensellaer, sent to disarm them. Men with despatches to Carleton had destroyed them on being discovered. 37

May 10, Michillimakinak. Sinclair to Powell (extracts). The works getting on. Wants provisions, ordnance and shot, and two artillery men. 38

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May 11, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. The news from Clinton confirms that already received; has sent off rangers, and desired DePeyster to keep them as well as the men they were sent to relieve. The post (Niagara) rather requires reinforcements than any to be sent from it, on account of the enemy's movements. Has sent some more Indians to Oswego, but retained Brant. Capt. Ancrum of the 34th, commanding at Carleton Island, complains of the weakness of the garrison; suggests that part of Johnson's 2nd Battalion might be left there. Is sending down Lieut. Van Camp and 14 others, prisoners. John Rose, of the rangers, and his wife, sent down for murder. Six loyalists sent away to save provisions. Page 39

May 11, Ranger's Barracks, Niagara. Butler to Powell. Report on the state of the Indian store, and the necessity of supplying the Indians who had been settled with by ticket, but now demand the goods. 41

May 12, Niagara. Corporal Sherwood reports having left Minisink on the 24th April. Brinks, a loyalist from Philadelphia, reported Burgoyne at Charlestown; had two battles with the rebels, whom he defeated, and had taken a great many prisoners. The rebels had ordered in all prisoners in their hands to be exchanged. Successes of Rodney. (The mistake as to Burgoyne probably made by Brinks.) 19

May 15, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Skirmish of scouts with the enemy on the Ohio, near Wheeling, on the road to Sandusky; a deserter reports them 1,000 strong, going against the villages of Sandusky; the chiefs have sent for assistance, which he is sending; but only a small number. He trusts there are enough to encourage the Indians. Sending down prisoners, five of these being men delivered up by the Delawares. The destruction of works caused by heavy rain. 43

May 16, Detroit. Same to the same. Arrival of despatches. The "Faith" ready to sail for Sandusky with the rangers. Report of proposed attack on Sandusky confirmed. Should it not take place, and that Clark should intend to visit the Wabash, Caldwell would cross over to assist the Miamis. Hopes that this is a sufficient answer for not sending back the remainder of the late Capt. Thompson's Company. The state of provision. 44

Return of prisoners follows. 46

May 17, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Calling attention to the state of the Indian store, as reported by Butler; the necessity for purchasing, &c. 47

May 18. Niagara. Same to the same. Arrival of the "Dunmore" with prisoners at Fort Erie, to be sent down to Canada. Scarcity of flour at Detroit; had sent some. Want of rain had stopped the mills. 49

May 29, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Remarks on the accounts of the Indian Department, as prepared by Johnson, and under examination in Quebec. 50

June 1, Niagara. Same to Watson. Respecting the Indian store and what is necessary. 57

June 6, Detroit. Grant to Powell. That DePeyster is sending down Thorn, late of the Naval Department, and also a shipwright. 59

June 7, Detroit. DePeyster to the same. Hazel, interpreter, reports the defeat of Green by Col. Alured Clarke, on the 1st March, near Savannah. 61

June 10, Niagara. Intelligence by deserters respecting the state of Fort Pitt; the number of the garrison; the scarcity of provisions. No preparations making for an attack on Sandusky. 62

June 10, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Respecting promotions in the rangers. 63

June 11, Sandusky. Capt. Caldwell to DePeyster. Return of the enemy's killed and wounded 250; among the prisoners, Col. Crawford and some of the

1782. officers; Major McClellan killed. The loss on the British side slight. The Delawares still in pursuit; the Lake Indians very tardy. Will have occasion for as many as possible, as Clarke, it is believed, is on the way to the Shawanese country. Want of stores and provisions, including tobacco. Part of the Indians going to Detroit, they have been very useful. The good services and value of Lindewatter, who remained with him. But for his (Caldwell's) wound, believes that none of the enemy would have left the place. McKee setting out for Shawanese Town. Page 65

June 12, Niagara. Deposition by Archibald Cunningham as to certain Indian provisions reported to have been improperly stored. 67

June 12, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Repulse of the enemy at Sandusky; Indians pressing for more assistance. The ruinous state of the works; the excessive rains threaten to destroy them. 68

Enclosed report from Turney (p. 68) from McKee (p. 70), both dated Sandusky, 7th June, and from Captain Snake (73), dated 8th June, at the same place, with details of the fight at Sandusky, the letter from Captain Snake, on behalf of the Mingoes, Shawanese and Delawares, asking for more provisions, &c.

June 12, Niagara. George Forsyth to Powell. Representing the situation of himself and his partner Taylor, should they be forced to settle up their affairs immediately. 74

June 13, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Entering into details respecting Indian provisions (p. 67); respecting Mr. Forsyth's affairs, who is preparing to sell by wholesale. 76

June 13, Canawagaras Servos to Butler. Sending reports; the prospect of a cessation of hostilities; Amherst had ordered the return of cattle taken by a scouting party. Rebel movements. 80

June 14, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Had received the judgment transmitted, which he returns. Sends a letter from Dr. McCausland respecting the judgment. 82

June 14, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Respecting Thorn's discharge; his excellent character; recommends him for further employment. Information brought by two deserters, who are desirous of serving with the rangers. Brant setting out with 200 Indians for Oswego. Lieut. Du Vernet, relieved at Detroit, is on his way to Canada. Butler can have a letter sent to New York and an answer brought back. 83

June 15, Niagara. Same to the same. With returns of Indians for Oswego; the same number gone to Fort Pitt. 85

June 17. Sandusky. Lieut. Turney to DePeyster. Wyandots return thanks for assistance; want provisions and clothing. They ask the Indians about Detroit to be ready to leave when a runner is sent. 60

June 23, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. General Irving to take the route to Tuscarawas; a party of militia, to enter the Shawanese country; and Clark to advance against the Wabash, with a train of artillery. It is in reality a concerted plan against Detroit. 86

June 23, Detroit. Same to the same. With letter from Caldwell; a large encampment of the enemy has been seen at Tuscarawas. 86

The letter from Caldwell, dated 13th June, gives Girty's account of the torturing and death of Col. Crawford and two captains at Pipes Town. Crawford and four captains belonged to the Continentals. Other rebel prisoners taken by the Shawanese. 87

June 24, Niagara. Return of work done between the 25th December, 1781 and this date. 88

June 24, Niagara. Provincial contingent account paid by Brigadier Powell, commandant of Niagara and posts thereon depending, from 25th December, 1781, to date. 89

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June 26, Niagara. J. Douglas to Mathews. Charge against Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth of changing their accounts against the Government. Page 92

June 27, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Affairs settled with the Indians; will not now bring up matters in dispute. The exaggerated statement of the number of the Six Nations that can be raised. The utmost is 600 warriors, who are now employed. Gives reasons in detail for not allowing Joseph (Brant) to go to Oswego. Has stated in his letter of the 13th the number of Indians who went to Oswego; these, with those who went unsolicited to Fort Pitt, afford proof that the Indians are still staunch. Has, at the request of the Indians, christened their village the "Loyal Confederate Valley." Arrival of Indians at Oswego; complaints that they were not provided with powder, ball and moccasins; Butler says they were well provided with everything. Brant is reported as being a great expense to Government. 94

June 27, Niagara. Same to the same. Brown, the Frenchman (pp. 30, 35), willing to fight against any of the enemies of Great Britain except the French; has been sent on board the "Seneca." Will leave for Detroit in a week or ten days. Impossible to report on the progress of agriculture; the farmers raised scarcely enough for their own consumption. 99

June 29, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting Brant's complaint of deficiency of supplies to the Indians. 101

June 30, Niagara. Capt. Johnston to Butler. Sending a rebel deserter from Fort Pitt; 300 men there; its ruinous state. British expected at LeBœuf to attack Fort Pitt. The frequent desertions owing to bad treatment. Confirms the report of rebel defeat by Caldwell at Sandusky; they are much disheartened, and have no troops on the frontier, except at Fort Pitt. 81

July 1, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Is shocked at the barbarous treatment of Crawford by the Delawares (p. 87). It must have been in retaliation for the massacre of the Moravians, with whom the Delawares are closely connected. In consequence of the intentions of the enemy, will send a company of rangers to Sandusky, and if Caldwell does not require them, will instruct him to send them to Detroit, where they are required for repairs to the works. Will recall 100 men from Oswego, so that he can send another company of rangers to Detroit, if necessary. Intends himself setting off for Detroit in about ten days, and proposes waiting there to see the event of Clark's expedition. 103

July 3, Niagara. Butler to Powell. Has examined Robert Smith's account, which is not satisfactory. Tice, on the expedition with Caldwell and Brant, can give information respecting it. Barbary Davis and Forder, two prisoners, were sent to Canada on the 11th May; the other prisoners shall be released as soon as possible. 105

July 4, Niagara. John Friel's account to 24th March, 1782. 106

July 6, Niagara. Tice to Powell. Repecting claim made by Robert Smith for cattle, &c., alleged to have been taken. 107

July 10, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Report by DePeyster from Caldwell that all the lake Indians had joined him and were ready to proceed to Wheeling. No enemy mentioned as coming from Fort Pitt. Scouts returned from the Wabash without intelligence. The rangers would be too late to join Caldwell; DePeyster would, no doubt, employ them on the works at Detroit. Desires to know if all of them should

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remain there, or part be recalled and sent to Oswego. Inferior quality of the powder sent to the Indian Department. It should not be taken into store to replace that lent, or even given to the Indians if that could be avoided. Page 109

July 11, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Representing that colonels acting as brigadiers to the southward have been appointed to act as major-generals, among them one junior to himself, and asking that he be placed on the same footing as the officers to the southward. 111

July 11, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Returning petition and accounts, with remarks. Sends newspaper with paragraph relating to the appointment of colonels acting as brigadiers to the southward to be acting major-generals. 112

July 22, Wakitunickie McKee to DePeyster. Had joined Caldwell at Sandusky and started with the Indians for Wheeling, but recalled by the Shawanese when near Kooshocking, reporting that the enemy were preparing to march to the Shawanese towns; the lake Indians were with difficulty persuaded to turn. The enemy reported to be on their march below Big Bone Lick; a party left to watch them. Another body of the enemy discovered on the Big Miamis River. Messages sent by the chiefs of the lower villages to the other villages for assistance. Caldwell and the lake Indians expected, and a meeting to assemble to determine the movements to be made. Another rumour reports that the enemy were near the mouth of the Miamis River, with two large boats and cannon, and a number of Indians. It is the most formidable army that has come into their country, and seems intended for more than attacking their villages. The lowness of the Miami will retard their progress and give time to collect. 23rd Caldwell arrived with Lake Indians; all the force collected will be kept between the enemy and Detroit, which must be their object. Reported that the French of the Illinois and Post Vincent have joined the enemy. 113

August 16, Detroit. DePeyster to McKee. The practice of the Shawanese putting all their prisoners to death must be stopped. If not, the troops must be withdrawn. The Lake Indians complain of the treatment of the three prisoners taken near the Falls (p.87). Is confident that he (McKee) will instil humane principles into the Indians. False reports spread of the slaughter of the wives and children of the Ottawas. 117

August 7, Detroit. Powell to Haldimand. The disagreeable consequence of the appointment of Jehu Hay to be Lieut. Governor of Detroit, as Major DePeyster can scarcely serve under an officer so inferior to him in rank. 120

August 7, Detroit. Same to the same. Had detained a letter (enclosed) hoping for more particular accounts of the strength and movements of the enemy; there is reason to suppose that they have either gone back or are at such a distance that it must be at least a month before they can reach Detroit in force. Everything quiet; would leave in a few days. The ruinous state of the defences from the heavy rains; but by indefatigable zeal they will be defensible before the enemy can appear. Caldwell is supposed to have 2,000 Indians with him, which with two armed vessels at the mouth of the Miami must retard or defeat the enemy. Everything reported to be quiet on the Wabash. 121

August 10, Detroit. Report of ordnance necessary to render Fort Lernoult, Detroit, more complete. 123

August 12, Niagara. Lieut.-Colonel Dundas to Mathews. Subpœnas have been served; persons will be ordered to repair immediately to Montreal. Butler

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has inquired about Abigail Dodson, in the hands of the Indians; she will be withdrawn and sent to Montreal. Page 124

August 17, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. No account being received from Caldwell and the Indians reporting that they saw no appearance of the enemy, he had left Detroit on the 9th, but was obliged to return, the "George" having been damaged and nearly upset in a gale. Had opened letter with orders respecting officers of the King's regiment for Makinak, concerning which he had advised DePeyster and sent a captain to Detroit on his arrival here. Desires instructions in case DePeyster should obtain leave to come down, when the Lieut. Governor goes to take charge. 125

August 17, Niagara. Same to the same. Orders to prevent offensive operations have been sent to DePeyster and Sinclair. The shocking cruelties of the Indians have been ordered to be stopped (p. 117). The rebel prisoners shall be sent down as soon as collected. The flank companies of the 84th sent to Oswego. Owing to the weak state of this post from fever and ague among the rangers, will desire Major Ross to send back the detachment of the King's. Has desired DePeyster to send back from Detroit all the rangers but one company. Asks instructions as to the lake vessels for the winter. Has sent return of ordnance wanted at Detroit. The "Adventure" arrived at Fort Schlosser to assist in the transport between it and Fort Erie. Letter from Capt. Grant, who is in the "Faith" on the Miamis station. La Mothe's conduct in volunteering to serve under Caldwell, though his junior, is to his credit. Stores wanted for the engineer department. 127

August 17, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Orders received to draught the 47th into the King's Regiment have been executed. Arrival of different parties of Indians. Three Chippewas from the Falls of the Ohio brought in the papers of Capt. Hart, whom they killed near a small fort. Caldwell encamped on the banks of the Ohio till he gets certain accounts of the enemy. Arrival of Capt. Grant with the "Faith" and gun boat. 130

August 18, Detroit. Charles Terrot to the same. Had applied for tents, &c, to Capt. Barnes, but such applications must be made through him (Powell.) 132

Copy of the requisition is appended. 133

August 18, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Shall order a board of officers to inquire into the accounts of the officers and foresters of the Indian Department (see pp. 138, 145, 147). Is of opinion that the inquiry will have to be postponed. None of them pretended to say that Col. Johnson ever refused to give them money. Their complaint is, that they have never been settled with. The mistake made by Lyons, the baker, respecting his account, owing to his not being able to write. The order as to rebel prisoners not rightly understood. Many are usefully employed here. If only the prisoners of war are meant, they are already ordered to be sent down. Lt. Governor Sinclair had bought a quantity of rum at Makinak. Respecting the supply of that article. Provisions have come up in bad order. Robert Laud and a companion from New York ask for a pass to return. Requests to have instructions. 150

August 24, Niagara. Return of provisions and stores in the magazine. 134

August 25, Niagara. Field return of troops at Niagara and dependencies. 135

August 25, Niagara. William Johnston, Captain, Indian Department, certifying that he had settled with Colonel Johnson for the full amount of his pay

1782. till the 25th September, 1780, and had not since asked for any settlement. Page 137

August 26, Niagara. Proceedings of a board of officers appointed to examine into the accounts of the officers, &c., of the Indian Department. 138

August 26, Niagara. Butler to the board of officers. Respecting the demands of the officers of the Indian Department for settlement of their accounts. 145

August 26, Niagara. Lieut. Wilkinson to the board of officers. On the same subject. 147

August 27, Niagara. Butler to Powell. Resigning his command of the Indian Department, finding that Dease has a senior appointment. Had not been aware of this till the commission was produced before the board of officers, and cannot help feeling injured by Col. Johnson's concealment of the matter. 149

August 28, Shawanese Country. McKee to DePeyster. The reports of the enemy's movements so circumstantially given prove to be false. The large body of Indians collected had dispersed in disgust. Report in detail of the attempt to get certain intelligence. Arrival at Bryant's Station, and unsuccessful attempt to draw out the garrison. Arrival at the Blue Licks, where the enemy attacked, but were totally defeated. There were about 200 picked men from Kentucky, commanded by Colonels Todd, Trigg, Boone and Todd with Majors Harlin and McGeary, most of whom fell in action; 140 killed and taken with nearly 100 rifles, others of the rifles being thrown into a deep river. Prisoners reported a Colonel Logan expected with 100 men, but after waiting for him, they crossed the Ohio, he and Caldwell arriving here last night to send back help to bring in the wounded. Ten Indians killed, with LaBute, of the Indian Department, killed by an enemy whose life he was trying to save. No prisoners arrived. Prisoners agree that there is no talk of an expedition. The militia of the country have been employed building a fort at the falls. A row-galley carrying one 6-pounder, six 4-pounders and two 2-pounders, which had gone to the mouth of the Big Miamis, had caused the alarm. Reports from Fort Pitt of another expedition to the Indian country. Scouts sent to ascertain. The report of the cruelties by the Indians (p. 87) correct. It was done in his absence, to avenge the massacre of the Indian women and children, some of the prisoners being recognized as the perpetrators. The representations made to the Indians of his and every other white man's abhorrence of their conduct. Thinks, however, that the informant, Zeans, had exaggerated, as he is notoriously disaffected, and has been in the habit of sending intelligence to the enemy. 154

August 29, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Proceedings of the Board of officers on Indian accounts; refuses to admit of Butler giving up the charge of his department (p. 149); the cordial co-operation between him and Dease. 159

August 31, Niagara. Report by Adongot's son, a Seneca chief, who, with 16 warriors, had taken three prisoners, but released them, they being loyalists. They report French troops in the neighbourhood of New York. Washington had agreed to a cessation of arms for an exchange of prisoners; he had sent Oneidas to Oswego and Oswegatchie to bring in prisoners. The loyalists described a place where he (Adongot's son) might meet rebels and where he attacked twenty and killed and scalped eight. 161

September 1, Niagara. Powell to Mathews. Sends proceedings of the board for examining Indian accounts. Still thinks they cannot be settled till Johnson's books are sent up. Transmits letter from Butler to the board

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(p. 145.) Asks that it be laid before His Excellency, as a reason for his report. Page 162

September 1, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. So soon as he has mustered the rangers and foresters, he will repair to Oswego and Carleton Island and afterwards to Quebec to receive commands. Transmitting intelligence. 163

September 3, Detroit. DePeyster to Powell. Transmitting the intelligence received from Caldwell and McKee; they are not agreeable to the last orders, but they may soon have another brush without seeking the enemy in their own country. Was doubtful of the fidelity of the Wabash Indians lately come in; exacted proof of their attachment by sending 30 warriors to join Caldwell, and to bring intelligence from Post Vincent. They brought Dalton, the commandant there, with his commission and papers; his wife and family sent for. He declares himself tired of the rebel service and wishes to settle in this country. He (DePeyster) will take care of Dalton's wife and family on their arrival and sends down Dalton to tell his own story. He says the enemy are determined to attack Detroit, but doubts their ability. 166

September 4, Niagara. George Forsyth to the same. Represents the state of the affairs of his firm and requests leave to remain in the upper country for the ensuing winter to have the debts collected, &c. 169

September 5, Detroit. Capt. Burnet to the same. Grant ill; had found the provisions at the Miami at the mercy of the wind and weather; had built a block house for their lodgment, which ten men could defend against a hundred. Favourable accounts from the Indian country. Naval movements. 167

September 5, Niagara. Skene, Brigade Major, receipt to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas for payment of garrison books, &c. 171

September 8, Fort Pitt. Peter Coleman to John Floyd. Giving a statement of the defeat and burning of Crawford; escape of John Knight, surgeon's mate, &c. 172

September 10, Carleton Island. Return of the Naval Department, civil and military, at Carleton Island. 173

September 12, Niagara. Powell to Haldimand. Has drawn for the expenses of the post till the 24th of last June. 165

September 12, Niagara. Dundas to the same. Enclosing letter from DePeyster with copies of letters from Caldwell, &c. 174

September 13, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Will send Dalton, late rebel commandant at Post Vincent, to Quebec. That he has written to His Excellency with DePeyster's letter, &c. (p. 174). Dalton's denial that an attack was intended on Detroit; the indulgence given him since he has been a prisoner; the 49 prisoners shall be sent to Canada as soon as possible. 18th Sept., arrival of the "Seneca." Dalton's commissions, &c., sent to Maurer to be forwarded to Quebec. Thompson, a merchant, has applied for leave to send a person to Toronto, opposite Niagara, to trade with the Indians; asks for instructions. 175

September 19, Nga ra. Same to Haldimand. Respecting leave of absence to Capt. Burnet of the lake marine. 177

September 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Recommending that Adjutant Thomas Bennett be allowed to sell his adjutancy to Lieut. George Armstrong. 179

September 22, Shawanese Country. McKee to DePeyster. Report of two unsuccessful attacks by Indians on Wheeling and a small fort between it and Beaver Creek.

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Capture of a prisoner belonging to an army of 1,200 men on the march to attack the Huron villages. The measures taken to resist the enemy. 26th September, two escaped to Fort Pitt. Delawares reported the arrival of Irvine with five hundred more troops; he is to meet Clark at the Shawanese villages. It will be difficult to collect Indians sufficient to oppose this army. Page 180

October 5, Niagara. Dundas to Haldimand. Had received letter by hands of Lt. Col. Hope, who would report the state of affairs. Good behaviour of the Indians with Ross, but there are too few; Sir John Johnson will send more. The illness of Butler; he is recovering. Will carry out the order respecting the Indians; does not imagine that there is any cause to mistrust them, but will have every vigilance exercised. 182

October 6, Niagara. Same to the same. Hope and Sir John Johnson sailed this morning. Has since heard from DePeyster; encloses letter. De Peyster fears that the Indians will be driven from their villages this fall and hopes for reinforcements to support them. Reports from Wheeling. Caldwell brought to Detroit very ill with an intermitting fever; 40 of his men the same, as well as the crew of the "Faith" and most of the Indians in the lower town of Sandusky. Grant has gone to assist the "Faith's" crew and to take off the provisions and ammunition, to be landed at the foot of the rapids. DePeyster distressed for want of Indian goods. 184

October 13, Montreal. Capt. George Lawe to Maclean. With details of his distressing situation. 188

October 14, Quebec. Brigadier Maclean to Mathews. Leave of absence for Major Harris recommended. The clear state of the regimental accounts. The gratitude of Capt. Lawe to the General; his distressed state. 186

October 14, Montreal. Same to the same. Enclosing a letter from Capt. Lawe; his distressing situation. The answer to the application of Major Harris for leave of absence may be sent to himself. 190

October 14, Montreal. Same to Haldimand. Respecting the application of leave of absence for Major Harris. Respecting the accounts of his regiment. 192

October 14, Montreal. Same to the same. Has sent list of the successions in the 84th Regiment. The advantages arising from the settlement of disputes as to rank, &c. Asks that the successions may go in the regiments, as is the case in the 31st and 44th. Trusts that all the disputes that have arisen in the regiment will cease by the removal of the men who were the cause of them. 194

October 17, Montreal. Colonel Allan Maclean. Memorials setting forth his services in raising the corps of Highland Emigrants (84th), the promises made of remuneration, &c., and praying that he may be allowed to sell out to Major John Adolphus Harris. 196

October 18, Montreal. Same to Mathews. Respecting command money at Niagara; how the difficulty with Col. Dundas may be smoothed over. Alarm at a sudden attack of sore throat, &c. Hopes to be perfectly well to-morrow. 200

October 19, Montreal. Same to Haldimand. Urging the prayer of his memorial (p. 196) so that he may not leave his family in distress. 202

October 19, Montreal. Capt. Malcolm Fraser to the same. Memorial praying for promotion, stating his services. 206

October 23, Niagara. Dundas to the same. DePeyster reports that all the scouts have returned from the neighbourhood of Tuscarawas, without seeing the enemy, who it is supposed did not feel themselves strong enough. The movements of rangers and Canadian Volunteers. De Peyster afraid of the demands of the Indians, there being little or nothing in

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store for them; what is to be done? Sir John Johnson aware of the state of the stores. Page 208

October 23, Detroit. DePeyster to Dundas. Had despatched the "Dunmore" and "Wiandot," with Brant and McDougall's detachments. Report from Pipestown of the mustering of men at Fort Pitt, under Irvine, for Sandusky. Clark to move against the Shawanese towns and try to form a junction with Irvine at Sandusky. The report enters into details. Had in consequence countermanded Brant, and made other preparations, but will not make any movement till he has certain intelligence of the enemy being in motion. 210

October 25, Pipestown. McKee to DePeyster. Recapitulating the reports respecting the movements of Irvine and Clark. 213

October 25, Cherokee Country. John McDonald to McKee. Arrival of three rebel armies; delivery to them of the whites by the Indians. His escape, with that of a few others, to Chicamaga, where the northern Indians have been of great service. Will take the Shawanese down to St. Augustine. Recommends the bearer of the letter and his companions. 216

October 30, Oswego. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Report on the state of the garrison of Oswego and Carleton Island, and suggestions as to the best means of defence for the winter. The quantity of provisions and stores is one reason for not having a weak garrison at Carleton Island. The great credit due to Major Ross for his zeal in carrying on the works. 217

November 2, Niagara. Dundas to the same. Doubts the truth of the large force reported by DePeyster as attacking the Indians. Has ordered the Indian villages to send out scouts for their own security. The bad state of the roads from rain; Stedman can get little more provisions or merchandise over the carrying place this fall. 4th November. Further letter from DePeyster, that if the reports be correct, he must detain the rangers. 220

November 6, Niagara. Allan Maclean to the same. Had arrived from Oswego, after a disagreeable passage of six days. Everything in good order but the fortifications, which require repair. The bad roads make transport difficult over the carrying place. The strength of the garrisons sufficient for the winter, as there is no risk of an attack till June. Does not half believe the reports sent to Dundas of the intended attack on Detroit. Scouts have been sent out. Ross has consented that the 44 men of the 84th Grenadiers should be removed from Oswego, but objected to part with Capt. Lauchlan Maclean, who was his right-hand-man. 222

November 12, Niagara. Same to the same. Thanks for letters received. Every attention shall be paid to have a regular communication from post to post established. Sergeant Brass shall have assistance for constructing his mill. Confirmation of his disbelief in the reported preparations for attacking Detroit. These reports are periodical and usually false. The management of the garrison of Niagara could not be in better hands than those of Dundas. He growls at the consumption of rum; has diminished it already and will probably diminish it still more in the course of the winter. 225

November 13, Oswego. Ross to Allan Maclean (extract). Is of opinion that the rebels will attack the post in March. The Indians are all leaving; will be needed then. The belief spreading that the king will not succeed, and the colonial troops are beginning to think for the sake of their property that it will be best to make peace with the rebels. Desire to desert increasing; there should be British troops in the garrison. Asks him (Maclean) to communicate these views to the General. 228

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November 16, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Has ascertained personally the bad state of the roads. A large quantity of provisions must remain at Carleton Island over and above what the stores will hold; how the flour, &c., are to be covered, with other details. Arrival of the "Seneca" with Indian presents for Detroit which shall be at once forwarded. The cannon and shot, by the same vessel, for the shipping on Lake Erie, must remain till spring. John Montour and his brother (five brothers having been killed during the war) have returned with three young female prisoners and four scalps. The report brought by the prisoners is that the assembled enemy had returned home on receipt of a letter from Washington. Page 230

November 21, Niagara. Same to the same. Will attend to the letters received. Arrival of 5 companies of the 34th with Col. Hoyes from Lachine, on the 19th and one company with Cotte on the 20th. The other three companies at Carleton Island waiting for the "Seneca." Distress for want of accommodation; details of the distribution of the troops at Detroit, Fort Schlosser, Fort Erie, &c. Want of barrack stores, supply of rum to Detroit and Carleton Island, part of which Dundas had to purchase. No more shall be purchased without His Excellency's approbation. 233

November 24, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Respecting Indian clothing. Proposed reduction by Butler in the Indian Department. Butler mortified that his accounts are not yet settled. Offer by Brass to build a corn and saw mill. Indians anxious to be allowed to go down to Montreal 237

November 24, Niagara. P. M. Wilkinson to Allan Maclean. Reports the wet and damaged state of the Indian presents, and the want of such invoices as would enable the deficiency to be checked. Necessary articles are not in the packages, whilst others, unnecessary at this season, are in large quantities. Asks for a survey. 239

November 25, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing reports from DePeyster. Is astonished that the Indians should be off their guard after the intelligence they had, so as to be surprised. The distribution of troops. Arrival of Indian presents. 243

November 26, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Confirming the correctness of the report on Indian goods contained in Wilkinson's letter (p. 239), which he requests should be laid before His Excellency. 246

December 10, Niagara. Brigade order. That all instructions respecting the Indian Department are to be given by Col. Butler. 248

December 11, Niagara. Extract of speech delivered to Brigadier General Maclean by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Six Nation Indians. 249

December 16, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting speech of the Six Nation Indians, with his answer. Their desire for a speedy reply from His Excellency, and that their hands should not be tied, as they were in a different situation from the troops, &c. They had resolved to act like men to avenge the massacre of the Shawanese. Transmitting the order issued as to the management of the Indian Department by Butler (p. 248). The orders given as to the pay of artificers, &c. 252

Maclean's answer to the Indians' speech (p. 249) follows. 256

December 20, Niagara. Return of Indian presents delivered to the office and issuing store, from 1st October to 30th November, 1782. 261

December 23, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Supporting the request of Major Ross for British troops at Oswego. Many of the colonial troops being really rebels, are ready to desert at the first opportunity. 263

1782.
December 24, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Haldimand. Vessels for Detroit have been driven back and been laid up. The slovenly and irregular manner in which the Indian presents have been sent up from Canada. A survey has been made on the goods, showing the assortment unequal to the purpose, with a large quantity of unnecessary articles. The "Seneca," with three companies of the 34th and 600 sets of bedding, compelled to return to Carleton Island. Will send a separate account of goods borrowed from each merchant to make up for the deficiencies in the Indian supplies; the articles borrowed to be returned in spring. Butler's ill-health; he is the only man able to manage the Indians. No word from DePeyster; is, therefore, in hopes that things are not so bad as represented. Had sent off an express to Detroit to satisfy the Indians that reinforcements would be sent there in spring. Page 265

December 24, Niagara. Philip Stedman's account against the Indian Department. 270

December 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Quartermaster General's account at Niagara, and its dependencies, between the 25th June and date. 271

December 24, Niagara. Abstract of the engineer's account for the same, for the same date. 272

December 24, Niagara. Return of the officers commanding at the upper posts, namely, Niagara, Detroit, Michillimakinak and Oswegatchie, from 25th June to date. 273

Provincial contingent for the same and the same date. 274

December 24, Niagara. Return of work done in the engineer's department at Niagara and its dependencies, from 25th June to date. 275

December 24, Niagara. Articles to be cleared up by the 1st Battalion of the 84th Regiment, before the arrears can be paid to the officers. 278

How the preceding articles were cleared up. 281

December 26, Niagara. Allan Maclean to Mathews. Explaining how the invoices of goods borrowed from the merchants for the Indian Department have been made out. Prays that, out of charity, any old newspapers come in since the 10th of October may be sent up to help him to kill time in the winter. 283

No date. Memorandum of new picketing wanted at Niagara, with list of the different places where it is to be used. 285

LETTERS FROM OFFICERS COMMANDING AT NIAGARA.—1777 TO 1784.

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B. 103. B.M., 21,763.

1782.
March 28, Montreal. The petition of William Heries and others, praying that steps may be taken to have their children returned to them, who are now in the hands of the Indians. 494

1783.
January 7, Detroit. Major DePeyster to Brigadier Maclean. Detention of scouts from Fort Pitt by bad weather. The enemy had advanced to Standing Stone; had destroyed Chillicotheke village, a trader's house and pack, near the Glaise, and killed ten Indians. Their sudden retreat owing to the dispersal of the army from Fort Pitt, by order of Congress. Should this not be the forerunner of peace, there will be warm work in the Indian country next campaign; is, therefore, glad to hear of expected reinforcement. Two companies of the 34th and two of Rangers, or one more at least, should be sent to keep up

1783. the drooping spirits of the Indians. Butler should be requested to withdraw Caldwell from the post; he is *au fait* of the Indian country and the Indians are fond of him. The severity of the weather. Letters will be forwarded to Michillamakinak with information to Captain Robertson. Will detain the Indian express till they have a meeting with the copper-coloured gentry, which will be of infinite service. McKee not arrived owing to bad roads. Page 1

January 8, Detroit. Capt. Grant to Maclean. Vessel sent to the Pinery in the fall only returned, having been caught in the ice. The mildness of the winter, with the absence of many of the Department, will prevent him collecting the quantity of timber expected. New vessel to be ready by March; will mount 14 twelve pounders on board of her, and 14 nines on board the "Gage," and 10 fours on the "Faith," besides those for the row galleys, detailed. There will be vessels sufficient for transport in addition. Will look to him (Maclean) for sailors and marines. 4

January 11, Niagara. Estimate of deficiencies in the issuing store, Indian Department. 6

January 28, Niagara. Brigadier Maclean to Capt. Mathews. Remarks on the issue of rum to the Indians by Mr. Stedman at Fort Schlosser; his objections to the practice. Suspects it is done partly with a view to keep the Indians from molesting Stedman's cattle; there is no doubt of Stedman's honesty, but proposes to give Capt. Fraser an allowance of rum for the Indians, so as to relieve Stedman of the responsibility. The proposal is Butler's, which he (Maclean) has adopted. 9

January 28, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting goods for the Indians borrowed from the merchants, and to be returned. The merchants are willing to furnish more on the same conditions. Sends returns. 12

January 28, Niagara. Same to the same. Respecting the distribution of Indian presents, and the necessity for changes in the department. The suitableness of Wilkinson for the position of general storekeeper. 14

February 2, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Asking instructions as to Capt. Grant's demands for soldiers to act as marines on Lake Erie; has no sailors to give him. The timber for a saw-mill and a grist mill ready; if the iron work is sent up in the spring they will soon be fit for use. Desires to know from Twiss the wages for millwrights. Some one is wanted to take the place of Bliss, a commissary, who wishes to resign. Movements of scouts. Want of medical necessaries for the sick of the 8th and 34th. Regrets that the sick can get no fresh beef, whilst there is plenty issued at Detroit. 22

February 3, Niagara. Same to the same. Major DePeyster reports that not much damage has been done to the rebels. Alarming reports from the Indians, to which he does not give credit. Had sent a detachment to their help, which returned finding that the report of the enemy's approach was a false alarm. The movement had, however, a good effect on the Indians, and put them in good humour. Scouts ordered to the Genessee country to be sent forward under Butler's direction. The damage to the pork when the warm weather shall set in on account of bad barrels. The steps to be taken to prevent loss, so far as pssible, from this cause. 25

February 4, Niagara. Estimate of Indian presents issued by James Clement, from 25th to 30th November, 1782. 29

February 5, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Inquiry as to the cause of deficiencies n goods for the Indians; exonerates the issuer from dishonesty, the deficiencies have arisen from carelessness. The rejection of rum, it not being up to the standard proof. 30

1783.
February 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Sir Guy Carleton. The information from Maclean of barbarities committed on the Indians at a Shawanese settlement (Standing Stone Village) by the Virginians. Has used every means to restrain the Indians from retaliating. Asks him (Carleton) to represent the matter to Washington. Reported evacuation of Charlestown. Page 33

March — Examination of Waterman Baldwin, a prisoner from Wyoming. What he had heard of rumours of peace, and the movements of the Americans, &c. 41

March 5, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Arrival of Fricker with letter. Arrival of McKee; things quiet in the Shawanese country. Difficulty in getting the Indians to return to their village. The prospect of a reinforcement gives great confidence to the Indians. Will not know the need for the detachment till the scouts return, so that there is time to wait the arrival of the "Hope." Fifty Cherokees have come to Wakatomakee, 27 of whom have come to Detroit with letters to McKee, showing that the rebels had very formidable intentions against the Indian country in general. Letters from Michillimakinak; the winter had set in again after the River and Lake St. Clair had been free of ice. 43

March 15, Oswego. Major Ross to the same. Asks for a reinforcement to hurry on the defences. His Excellency agrees that the garrison should be more composed of veterans; his opinion of the troops there. The situation critical; the post will probably be the earliest object of the enemy in spring. The proposed supply of well chosen Indians will be very useful and remedy desertion. Those at the post not active, and failed to discover the enemy though so near. All the presents for the expected Indians should be given at the post, so as to attach them. Arrival of Oneidas, who had to be clothed; they go off well contented. 46

March 21, Oswego. Same to the same. Sends His Majesty's speech, the most humiliating that ever came from the Throne. Reports of an early attack on Oswego, if peace does not ensue. The shabby conduct of Congress, in attempting to secure Oswego before the definite conclusion of peace, so that it might belong to the United States. Willet's threat to return in spring; his precipitate flight; 300 of his officers and men frozen and dead on the road. Although he (Ross) wants veterans, he has no reason to suspect either the principles or conduct of the troops with him; on the contrary, they showed the greatest spirit when expecting attack. "Poor fellows. I have a paper now in my possession which particularise the names of fifty men of the garrison whose little property is now under confiscation." 49

March 29, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Will attend to instructions in late letter. Sending a coffer with papers for Maurer from Michillimakinak. Sending the depositions of two prisoners taken near Wyoming (p. 41). Commissary Bliss to leave in May on account of bad health. The one sent in his place not to be too great a gentleman, as the pay will not keep up one of that sort. 51

March 29, Niagara. Same to the same. Work on the mills shall be forwarded with all expedition. Declines to consult with Butler or others respecting the best methods of building. Finds it a maxim "that has been long adopted in this part of the world, that whatever can be got from Government is well got where no censure can ensue." He will go on the spot and report in a few days. Return sent of the farms about Niagara. Respecting the want of invoices for Indian goods. 53

1783.
March 29, Niagara. Maclean to Ross. Is anxious to give him a reinforcement, but there ought to have been some definite number applied for. He must specify how many are required and how many can be accommodated. Wishes that he (Ross) had written to the General through the winter about a reinforcement, as enough of troops might have been sent to Niagara for that purpose. The General does not speak of a reinforcement, but only of sending to Niagara men suspected of being ready to desert, to be replaced by regulars from thence. Quotes from his (Ross') own letters to show how impossible it was to comply with his wishes as to the 84th. As to losing property on the Mohawk River, not one of the 84th ever had an acre there to lose. The destruction it would be to a regiment to have it parcelled out in small numbers. If he suspects the 84th he should send the whole, officers and men, to Niagara to be replaced by regulars. In a P.S. is glad to find that he (Ross) has changed his mind about his garrison. Page 56

March 30, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Ross anxious for reinforcements; 50 men have been sent of the 34th Regiment from Carleton Island. Apprehends that the garrison of Oswego will be sickly in May next. Is sorry for the sake of Major Ross that Willet had not the spirit to attack Oswego. Is glad to learn, however, that Willet had lost half his men by frost-bite. Commissary Maclean at Carleton Island does not know what to do with the large quantity of provisions next spring. Has ordered him to complete Detroit and Michillimakinak for twelve months from next June. Desires instructions if the order is not approved of. P.S.—Reduction in the Indian Department ordered by Sir John Johnson. Is sorry for Wilkinson's removal, who is an honest man. Suggests his appointment as commissary in lieu of Bliss. 63

April 9, New York. Sir Guy Carleton to Washington. Applying for a passport for the bearers of despatches over land to Haldimand, respecting peace preliminaries being ratified. 67

April 13, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting accounts of the Engineer's and Quartermaster General's Departments; provincial contingent accounts and return of officers commanding at the posts in the district. 68

April 14, Newburgh. Washington to Maclean. Informing him of the ratification of preliminaries of peace; that the necessary documents had been sent to Haldimand, but that on account of the distance and the delay that must take place in receiving orders from Quebec, he had sent this unofficial notice to prevent hostile movement on either side. 70

April 15, Niagara. Inquest on the body of the Indian murdered by Jonathan Pray (77). 87

The same continued. 89

April 16, Oswego. Ross to Maclean. Letter from Carleton reports that 1,200 Continentals were to leave Newburgh, probably to attack Oswego. Asks for the assistance promised. "No peace likely to be; happy news I hope." 72

April 18, Montreal. Sir John Johnson; instructions to Samuel Thompson, store keeper for the Six Nation Department at Niagara. 74

April 20, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. The reported killing of the Indians and plunder of a trader at Standing Stone Village is not a fresh outrage, but the one previously reported. The Council of the Six Nations highly pleased with Haldimand's speech and sentiments; sends the answer; has no doubt the Indians will behave well and obey His

1783. Excellency's instructions. Is sorry that four Delawares have returned with the scalps of a man and boy and with a prisoner, a young lad of seventeen. They had been as far south as Fort Pitt and at Hannah's town, about 40 miles east of it. The four Indians reprimanded. At the Council of the Six Nations, the Indians warned that unless they refrained from such proceedings, they could expect no protection. Cruel murder committed on a Delaware, supposed to be by a man named Jonathan Pray. If found guilty, he trusts Pray will be sent up, to convince the Indians that they will get redress. Page 76

April 22, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting correspondence with Ross at Oswego respecting reinforcements. The want of easterly winds has prevented the arrival of troops from Carleton Island, but hopes that the reinforcements will reach Oswego to-day or to-morrow. Is surprised that no vessel has yet arrived from Detroit, as the winds have been fair. "It is a cruel thing for men of honour to have to do in such cases as the present with such worthless and faithless people as the rebels, for while I was busy in using every means in my power to prevent the Indians from going to war they were preparing to cut the throats of the Indians. I was forced to send three solemn embassies to stop four large parties last week only. However, please God, we shall be prepared for the worst." 80

April 22, Niagara. Same to Ross. Has received the copy sent of Carleton's letter. Is happy that he (Ross) has sent express to Major Harris for ammunition. Has no doubt he has also asked for the two companies of the 34th and the ten Rangers, which Harris was ordered to have in readiness to send to Oswego. No troops can be sent there from Niagara for want of boats. The only vessel was sent off to Oswego with Capt. Dame of the Rangers and 20 Indians. Surprised she had not arrived before the express left. Hopes that by the time this reaches there will be 600 men in garrison at Oswego, a more respectable situation than Niagara occupies, seeing the number of sick, &c., there. He (Maclean) is in a delicate position. He must not only look after Oswego, but also after DePeyster, as well as the Six Nations. The false reports spread by the enemy. It would be folly to dismantle Niagara of any number of men till the enemy's movements are known. His calculation of their numbers and plans. Believes their real designs are against the Indians. Movements of scouts. Danger of the Indians making a separate peace with the rebels should they believe themselves deserted. P.S.—No boats at Albany or Schenectady. 82

April 23, Tosioha. Journal of Captain Lewis Powell and Brant. Speech of Sayengaraghta that the Indians are in readiness for the expedition ordered, &c. 97

April 24, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Sending down two prisoners for the murder of the Indian (p. 77). All are alive on the reports that the Indians are coming to attack. No vessel has arrived from Detroit. Has sent off an express to DePeyster. It is impossible to say where the enemy will attack. Walker, surgeon's mate of the 84th, wishes to resign. Has sent to Quebec for a substitute to be passed by Dr. Mabane. 100

April 24, Niagara. Same to the same. The steps that have been taken for the preservation of the provisions have anticipated His Excellency's orders. The quantity of fish caught has saved the consumption of pork. Inquiry should be made of the consumption of fresh beef at Detroit, &c. Bliss, the commissary, has been obliged to give up his charge owing to ill-health. An honest sergeant of the 34th Regi-

1783. ment takes his place in the meantime. Offers suggestions as to the best means of having the provisions sent to the posts, &c. Page 102

April 26, Rocher de Bout. McKee to DePeyster. Reporting a rumour that the enemy were coming to invade the Indian country by way of Beaver Creek. The statement that Higgins had gone off to the enemy is false, as he was at his place yesterday. 107

April 27, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Reporting that he had received the proclamation of a cessation of arms. He would see that no hostile act was committed. The complaint of Colonel Willet respecting Wyoming was without foundation; that no men had been there from this district; six men on a scout had taken two men in a canoe 40 miles from Wyoming and brought them in safe; that Willet had forgotten the conduct of his savages at Standing Stone Village, and that it was a matter of surprise that the Indians could be restrained considering the many reasons they had for acts of retaliation, &c. 108

April 28, Niagara. Same to the same. Pointing out the distress in which he shall be involved by the reduction, and asking leave to go to England to look after his interests. 111

April 30, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Has received letters from Niagara by express in thirteen days. Is impatient for the arrival of vessel; has ordered off the "Hope" and "Dunmore"; will detain the latter on the chance of hearing from McKee, as two days will either confirm or contradict his letter (p. 107). He believes that the Indians will comply with Haldimand's wishes, if the enemy let them alone, which they will not. Is sending down some prisoners and a band of Munceys. 113

May 1, Detroit. Resolution of Congress to communicate to the Indians that preliminaries of peace have been settled; that the British troops are to evacuate the posts, and that the United States are disposed to enter into friendly treaty with the different tribes. 115

May 1, Detroit. Estimate of a building, the property of Mr. Forsyth. 117

May 2, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. The orders to employ the King's vessels on the lakes in carrying merchandise on the first trip shall be attended to. The clothing of the 8th and 34th Regiments, and 400 barrels of pork have arrived; bad condition of the pork; Bouchette reports that they were the best at Carleton Island out of 4,400 barrels, a report confirmed by the arrival of the "Limnade" with 764 barrels, in a worse state and there are no barrels to repack, and resalt the pork. If the terms of peace are as reported the Indians will be outrageous; Sir John Johnson should be here at once; his presence was never more needed. Col. Johnson ought also to be here, as he has made promises to the chiefs known only to himself and them. When news arrived from Carleton at New York of the hostile intentions of part of Washington's army, the Indians to whom belts were sent were perfectly firm in their attachment. 118

May 3, Niagara. Same to the same. Transmitting an address from the farmers respecting the precarious titles to their farms. They do not wish to resort to colonial law and cannot repurchase their farms. There is a tract of land of twelve miles along the lake which the Missisaugas will part with, and they (the farmers) would sooner go to Japan than settle among the Americans, where they could not live in peace. 121

May 3, Philadelphia. C. B. Lincoln (U. S.) to Officer commanding at Oswego, stating that Congress has directed him to inform the Indian nations that peace has been agreed on, and to announce the pacific disposition

1783. of the United States to the tribes. Asks that Mr. Bull, charged with the message, may have assistance to this end. Page 123

May 3, U.S. War Office. General Lincoln to Ephraim Douglas, informing him of the terms of his message to the Indians; in accordance with the resolution of Congress Mr. Bull is charged with a similar message to the Indians of Oswego and Niagara. 124

May 3, Philadelphia. Same to officer commanding at Niagara. Introducing Mr. Bull in the same terms as letter to officer at Oswego. 128

A similar letter to DePeyster follows. 129

May 3, Fort Nelson. Speech from Major Wall to the Shawanese. 130

May 4, Niagara. Maclean to Washington. Acknowledging receipt of his letter, and stating that a copy of His Majesty's proclamation had been sent him, which he had communicated to Major DePeyster at Detroit, to prevent the disagreeable consequences that might arise to the people of the United States from the improper conduct of General Clark in the Indian country. The complaint of Colonel Willet, that Wyoming had lately been cut off by Indians was entirely unfounded. No attempt had been made against that or any other settlement since he (Maclean) had the honour to command the upper posts. The Indians had implicitly obeyed orders, notwithstanding great provocation, and committed no act of hostility, except the killing and scalping of two men by three young Delawares, who had been absent hunting, and who on their return were severely reprimanded. The extraordinary expedition of Willet against Oswego caused the sending out of small scouts to watch, one of which brought in two prisoners unhurt, on this side Wyoming, who were sent to Canada to be restored to their friends. Assures him (Washington) of the care he has taken to prevent acts of hostility and to show him Haldimand's anxiety on this point, he encloses an extract from a letter from Haldimand, dated in February, forbidding acts of hostility or retaliation. The Indians meditated no acts of cruelty against the frontiers, their forbearance in view of the unnecessary acts of cruelty on the part of officers and men of Congress has been very meritorious. Transmits a newspaper published in Albany, containing base and scandalous falsehoods which must be intended for the most wicked purpose of inflaming the minds of the ignorant multitude to commit acts of wanton cruelty against the Indians. The permitting such publications would be a disgrace to any nation. The blessing of peace being now restored, he trusts in God that all animosities shall cease. 132

May 4, Niagara Same to Mathews. Enclosing valuation of a horse taken from Taylor & Forsyth for the use of Government. 137

May 4, Fort Nelson. Falls of Ohio. Major Wall (U.S.) to McKee. Sending James Sherlock to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the Indians. 139

May 5, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing the correspondence with Washington. Trusts that his letter to Washington (p. 132) is approved, but he thought it his duty to defend the Indians against false aspersions. 141

May 5, Niagara. Same to Mathews, reminding him of the Albany paper he had sent, containing the most diabolical falsehoods against the Indians, which His Excellency had desired to be kept from the Indians. The war being ended, he had thought the best use to which he could put the paper was to transmit it to Washington. 143

May 5, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Advising that he has drawn for £2,702 6s. N. Y. currency, in favour of Philip Stedman for services on the carrying place at Niagara. 145

1783.
May 5, Niagara. Inventory of Indian presents sent to Colonel Butler for the use of chiefs, &c. Page 146

May 9, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of various letters. With respect to the boundaries, alas! they were perfectly well known on the 23rd April, to every ranger in Butler's corps. Few of the Indians yet know them, and he would endeavour to keep them in good humour. Joseph Brant, though brave and faithful, is the most troublesome, being the best instructed. He has gone to see Sir John Johnson, and is perfectly satisfied with his (Maclean's) conduct to the Indians. The alarm sent by Carleton of an attack is groundless. Sergeant Walker reports that the American troops were being dismissed. Will attend to forwarding the merchandise; will investigate Guy Johnson's accounts; Joseph Brant can throw some light on them. No vessel yet arrived from Detroit. 147

May 10, Niagara. Same to the same. Has drawn for £208 7s., N. Y. currency, in favour of Simon Mactavish for rum supplied, and explains how Mr. Mactavish suffers loss by the transaction. 149

The account follows. 151

May 11, Niagara. Same to the same. The want of rum; the Indians have been supplied a little more liberally than usual to keep them in good humour. The honourable and liberal conduct of Hamilton and Cartwright in lending rum, by which they must be considerable losers, only stipulating that a certain quantity of dry goods might be shipped for them at Carleton Island, to which he had agreed. The Indian officers that have resided at the Indian villages for some time cannot be removed for fear of creating suspicions, but they will be discontinued as fast as circumstances permit. The Indians behave well, but he wishes Sir John Johnson would appear soon. 152

May 12, Niagara. Same to the same. Recommends that the detachment of the 34th Regiment at Oswego may, at the request of Major Hayes, be brought to Niagara, and that the detachment of the 84th at Oswego, be sent to Carleton Island. Major Potts reports that all is quiet at Detroit. The Indian presents for Detroit and Michillimakinak had arrived the day before Major Potts left. Rum wanted at the posts. 155

May 13, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Suggesting that it would be good policy to keep Joseph Brant in Canada for some time, and to get him to write to David and Aaron that they are not to be forgotten. Joseph knows too much and too little; though a good fellow, he is a perfect Indian, and after picking up news, true and false, he might do mischief if he returned. In the meantime Sir John Johnson should come up whilst Joseph is in Quebec. Joseph said that England had sold the Indians to Congress, and these people might by-and-bye retaliate and try to ingratiate themselves with Congress. 157

May 13, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Sends a report received from DePeyster, which he does not believe. The naval stores sent up last fall are partly at Fort Erie partly at Fort Schlosser; the engineer stores are at Schlosser, all perishable articles are under cover. David and Aaron thought of settling at Genessee, but will wait till Joseph arrives. All quiet, and he hopes will remain so if rum and presents arrive. Wishes Sir John Johnson were here. Sends copy of instructions given by Sir John to Thompson, who has arrived to take charge of Indian presents, &c., as he thinks these run counter to the general instructions. It was from belief in the absolute powers of Sir John Johnson, that the king's stores suffered so much under Dease. David and Aaron report to Butler that they had an invitation from the western Indians to attend a conference. Does not believe that a message was received and has forbidden David to go. 159

1783.
May 17, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. The newspaper mentioned has not reached farther than Fort Erie, but every one in Detroit knows of the boundaries. Grant sends word why a vessel did not leave Detroit so soon as he (Maclean) expected. Has sent off half of the Michillimakinak presents. What has arrived for Detroit has been borrowed and expended during the winter; the state of the stores. Discusses the question of the reduction in the Indian Department, &c. 164

May 17, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Result, in detail, of his investigation into the expenditures for Indians and prisoners charged in Guy Johnson's accounts. 166

May 18, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Commenting on the order to use the rum sparingly that was being sent from Carleton Island, after the payment of the rum borrowed. Cannot understand the order, as the repayment will absorb nearly all that is now sent. The reduction he has made in the issue of rum. The issues for two months after he arrived at Niagara were not small, as Dease was no slouch at expending rum. 173

May 18, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Reports the state of the feelings of the Indians as to the boundaries and of the reports brought by the Oneida Indians of the bloody threats made by Schuyler against the Indians and whites, especially Sir John Johnson and Butler. "The Indians from the surmises they have heard of the boundaries, look upon our conduct to them as treacherous and cruel; they told me they never could believe that our King could pretend to cede to America what was not his own to give, or that the Americans would accept from him what he had no right to grant. That upon a representation from the Six Nations in the year 1768, the King had appointed Sir William Johnson a commissioner to settle the boundaries between the Indians and the Colonies. That a line had been drawn from the head of Canada Creek (near Fort Stanwix) to the Ohio; that the boundaries there settled were agreeable to the Indians and the colonies, and never had been doubted or disputed since; that the Indians were a free people, subject to no power upon earth; that they were the faithful allies of the King of England not his subjects; that he had no right whatever to grant away to the States of America their rights or properties without a manifest breach of all justice and equity and they would not submit to it. They added that many years ago, their ancestors had granted permission to the French King to build trading houses, or small forts, on the water communication between Canada and the Western Indians, in the heart of their country, for the convenience of trade only, without granting one inch of land but what the forts stood upon, and that at the end of the last war, they granted leave to Sir William Johnson to hold these forts for their ally the King of England, but that it was impossible from that circumstance only to imagine that the King of England should pretend to grant to the Americans all the whole country of the Indians lying between the lakes and the fixed boundaries as settled in 1768, between the colonies and the Indians, or that any part of it could be claimed by the Americans or granted by the English to them." They did not wish to go to war with, or expect friendship from either. "They would not be the aggressors, but they would defend their own just rights, or perish in the attempt to the last man; they were but a handful of small people, but they would die like men, which they thought preferable to misery and distress if deprived of their hunting grounds." The charge of treachery and cruelty is repeated, of which only Christians were

1783. capable; the Indians would not act so to friends and allies. He (Maclean) believed that the language though strong was a true translation. He had sent them away content, telling them that the Oneidas had deceived them, and that the Americans would not wish the loss by war of their own people for the sake of a few miles of desert. They promise to be quiet and silent till he (Haldimand) had heard from England; that Haldimand had always been their true friend and had always kept his word with them, but ask that when Sir John Johnson comes, Washington be requested to send Schuyler to meet him. The report of Schuyler's threat had already made a number of the Delawares quit Buffalo Creek, cross at Fort Erie and go to Grand River, 50 miles beyond Fort Erie. Maclean repeats the request that Joseph Brant be kept in Canada at present. Page 175

May 19, Albany. Extract from an Albany newspaper giving a report of a meeting held to declare undying hatred to the loyalists, and to adopt every means for their expulsion. The resolutions passed at the meeting, held on the 6th May, 1783, are given in full, signed, "Sam. Bacon, Clerk." 183

May 24, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Stating that he had ordered DePeyster to forward all the presents for Michillimakinak, and had called his attention to the exact terms used in the order for the reduction of the officers in the Indian Department. Indians are very quiet but anxious to hear from His Excellency and to see Sir John Johnson. Rum wanted. 186

May 24, Shawanese Town. McKee to DePeyster. Has delivered to the Indians the message urging them to restrain their warriors and has made known the proclamation of peace; a belt has been received from Sandusky, sent by the Six Nations. The Mingoes are the leaders in mischief and some trouble may be caused by them; they are constantly passing in large parties between this and the southward by the settlements of Virginia. The good behaviour of the Delawares and their wise and prudent advice to the other nations. A properly authorized deputation of the Six Nations would do good. The apprehension the Indians have of the disposition of the Kentuckians. Hopes that for the general good, the usual supplies will be sent to the Indians. 188

May 26, Quebec. Day to Maclean. That ten puncheons of rum are sent to be issued only as ordered by His Excellency. 191

May 29, Shawanese Town. McKee to Major Wall (U.S.) Informing him that the Indians have agreed to refrain from all acts of hostility as well as to the terms of exchange of prisoners. Those named are all at Detroit and will, no doubt, be sent home on the first opportunity. 192

May 29, Shawanese Town. Same to DePeyster. Informing him of Major Wall's proposal for an exchange of prisoners. The Indians are ready to agree. 193

June 1, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. He will send off the rest of the goods to Michillimakinak. Sends a statement of the goods necessary to enable him to take a decent leave of the Indians at the post. 194

June 5, Detroit. Same to the same. Respecting an exchange of prisoners; their good treatment at Detroit. Major Wall may be assured that every thing has been done to restrain the Indians, and successfully. Major Robertson wants rum at Michillimakinak. 195

June 10, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. He reports that the Indians are behaving well, and will believe no bad stories. All public works at the posts stopped; the men at the mill allowed to go on with the work. It would be a great pity not to finish the mill, as the want of it would drive away settlers. No iron yet arrived for the mills, so that he is

1783. afraid the work on them is to stop as well as the rest and asks for definite orders. The want of rum. Page 196

June 12, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting DePeyster's letter respecting the exchange of prisoners. The farmers have been bringing in wheat, now in store, for which they received flour; they will bring in twice as much this year, which will be useless if the mill is not finished. The saw mill would, in six months, pay the expense of building it. 199

June 16, Niagara. Same to General Lincoln (U.S.) That his letter has been received and that the mission with which Mr. Bull was charged had been officially executed some time ago by order of General Haldimand. Points out that Mr. Bull could not be allowed to visit the Indians, and that when his (Lincoln's) letter was delivered, Mr. Bull's mission was at an end. 201

June 17, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Sends the correspondence with General Lincoln. The Mr. Bull, who brought the letter, is a poor old Moravian; his son and daughter had been put to death in the massacre of the Moravians at Fort Pitt, by Col. Davidson; the remnant are settled about twenty miles from Detroit, where Bull and his companions wish to join them. and never place themselves near Congress, as they would rather retire beyond Hudson's Bay. Sends Albany papers; a few more resolutions like those at Saratoga (p. 183) would soon set war going again. Schuyler, there is little doubt, is the principal person concerned in these inflammatory publications, as he is a large purchaser of the confiscated estates of loyalists. 203

June 17, Delaware Town. Ephraim Douglas to M. Elliot. Announcing in friendly terms that he is charged with a mission from the United States Congress to the Indians, and asking him (Elliot) to be present at the meeting. 205

June 18, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Is disappointed at not receiving goods for the Indians, as much clothing is due them. Is almost harassed out of all patience, but has hitherto kept from communicating the articles relative to the boundaries, although the Indians nearly all know. Has thoughts of calling a council of chiefs on the 1st of July, and as that will be attended with expense, is glad to know that Sir John Johnson is expected. 207

June 21, Niagara. Lt. Col. Dundas to Haldimand. Applying for leave of absence on account of private affairs. 209

June 21, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Respecting promotions in the 84th Regiment, and arrears in the regimental accounts. How they are proposed to be paid up. 210

June 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Reporting, in great detail, the cause of the damaged state of the pork received from Carleton Island. 212

June 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Representing the mischief that would be caused by the report that Sir John Johnson had gone to Cataraqui to arrange for the settlement there of the Mohawks. The want of rum; states how that borrowed from Hamilton and Cartwright was settled for; one puncheon of rum will have more effect on the Indians than all the ability of Sir John Johnson. 216

June 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Acknowledges receipt of letter refusing leave of absence: and admits the justice of the reasons. 219

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Engineer's account. 221

Of same date follow; Engineer's account. 222. Return of work done in the Engineer's Department. 223

June 26, iagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Enclosing correspondence with DePeyster relative to calling Indian councils, which produce only expense.

1783. Has not yet received orders as to the reduction in the Naval Department. The report of the affair at Standing Stone Village was given in the express words of McKee's letter. Is sorry the iron work for the mill was not sent up in spring; it will oblige him to supply the farmers with provisions to keep them from starving as they cannot make use of their wheat. Page 226

June 26, Niagara. Maclean to DePeyster. Expected arrival of Sir John Johnson with clothing for the Indians. Discussing the question of the proper way to deal with the Indians; whether to call a council of the chiefs, or to do as he (Maclean) had done, to send officers among them to advise them as to the course they should follow. 228

June 27, Detroit. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has sent Lt. Wilmot to conduct to Quebec the discharged men of the 8th or King's Regiment, and recommends that he be appointed to conduct them to England. 231

June 28, Niagara. Maclean to the same. It is scarcely possible to know how to behave with the designing, hypocritical Americans. They have emissaries constantly among the Indians. The danger of dealing with them. If there are any white men among those sent last, Col. Butler and he are of opinion that the consent of the chiefs should be obtained to bring them here, to be sent to Carleton Island till His Excellency can be heard from and to send the Indians back, escorting them to a distance from the frontier. The Americans may pretend they cannot prevent their Indians coming to see the Indians in Canada, but this is all a farce; if there may not be some sinister design, they would act openly. 232

June 29, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. "The enclosed is this instant come to hand., I have despatched Mr. Elliot to fetch in this favourite of Congress least he do mischief among the Indians." 235

July 2, Tosioha. Report of a council held with the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nation Indians and their confederates, at the council fire kindled at the Onondaga settlement, Colonel Butler presiding. 236

July 3, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Recommending the oldest lieutenant in the 84th for promotion. 241

July 7, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean, reporting his conference with Douglas and McCully, sent by the United States Congress to treat with the Indians. He has recommended them to go to Niagara, to which they have agreed. 243

July 7, Detroit. Same to the same. Is happy that Douglas and McCully have embarked; suggests that they had better return home by Lake Champlain. They would not wish to be martyrs, and it would be an eternal slur upon him (DePeyster) should any drunken Indian or any one whose suffering had been too great to listen to reason, do them an ill turn. Besides, they will be prevented from dealing with the Indians, whose chiefs they were unable to see when they were at Detroit, which is by no means a place for American deputies to reside in. 246

July 8, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Explaining the state of the accounts of the senior captain-lieutenant of the 84th Regiment. 248

July 8, Niagara. Same to DePeyster. Speaking in strong terms of the conduct of the Americans in attempting to deal with the Canadian Indians without reference to the authorities. 251

July 9, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Enclosing papers and correspondence with DePeyster, relative to the mission of Douglas and McCully. 254

July 9, Fort Schlosser. A. V. Fraser to Maclean. Asking permission for McFarlane, the master carpenter, to trade with the Indians about Toronto. 256

July 10, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Sending report of Butler's journey among the Indians, and transmitting copy of the speeches at council

1783. (p. 236). The speech attributed to Schuyler, he (Maclean) believes to be a fabrication, as, although he has no great opinion of Schuyler, he cannot believe he would use such expressions. Arrival of Brant and John, greatly pleased with their reception at Quebec. They went off with Capt. Powell, and returned pleased with their reception by the chiefs. He (Maclean) was angry with Butler for recommending the Indians to send two men of consequence to meet the vagabond Oneidas. Brant has succeeded in having runners sent after the two who had gone, with orders to bring them back.

Page 257

July 16, Niagara. Maclean to Matthews. Transmitting a memorial from Schieffelin at Detroit. 261

Memorial follows. 262

July 17, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Enclosing letters from DePeyster respecting the commissioners from Congress. Stating how he received and treated Douglas and McCully and sent them off satisfied, by the way of Oswego. 265

Copy of letter to Douglas, dated 16th July, follows. 268

And from Douglas to Maclean, of the same date. 271

July 17, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Hopes that the missionaries from General Lincoln have been sent round by Oswego or Lake Champlain; it would be dangerous for them to travel from Detroit to Fort Pitt. Reports have been received of the Kentucky people having attacked and carried off horses belonging to Indians hunting on their own ground on this side of the Ohio, and that the Indians had pursued them, had killed three men and had one of their own mortally wounded Has investigated and found the Kentuckians were the sole aggressors, the Indians being peaceably disposed. To-morrow he is to be cursed with a visit from 70 Cherokees and other southern Indians, 200 in all, bringing letters from St. Augustine. It is said that when they left war was reigning in that quarter more than ever, so that he supposes they must have been several months on the road. Does not know what to do with these gentry; they will look very black at his empty hands after coming such a distance. The two Moravians will remain quietly at their own plantation near Detroit. 273

July 19, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. There will be 1,100 barrels of flour wanted if the same number as before of troops and Indians are to be victualled till 24th May, 1784. There is more than sufficient of pork and every other provision; flour will be wanted for 129 days at Detroit; where there is sufficient of the other stores except of butter, of which plenty can be spared from Niagara. There is plenty of flour at Carleton Island to supply both posts. No provision returns have been received from Michillimakinak for three months. Again calls attention to the necessity of finishing the mill to grind wheat for the farmers. Some of Butler's men want their discharge which has been refused till he (Maclean) hears from His Excellency. Some deserters from the rangers and Johnson's Corps have been sent back from New York, but a deserter of the 34th is left at liberty. This distinction is evidently intended to prevent these men from claiming their property and to prevent other loyalists following their example. 276

July 19, Niagara. Same to the same. Enclosing list handed him by Douglas of prisoners taken by the western Indians, some of them as late as May, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The list has been sent to DePeyster, with instructions to recover the prisoners and restrain the Indians, as otherwise His Excellency could neither assist nor

1783. protect them; Sir John Johnson has arrived and sent for the chiefs to meet him. Wishes it were over, to prevent Sir John from buying rum of which there is none in store. Difference of opinion between him and Butler about the issues of rum; thinks that the practice may be broken of supplying it, if a bad example is not now introduced. The deputies of the Hurons and Delawares from the westward of Lake Erie are here; a list of the prisoners lately taken has been given to Sir John Johnson for them and he (Johnson) is to speak to them in strong terms of the mischief they will bring on themselves, if they do not refrain from acts of hostility to the Americans. Page 279

July 22, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Introducing and recommending John McFarlan, carpenter, who wishes to settle at Toronto. 282

July 22, Niagara. Same to the same. Reporting that the seamen on Lake Erie are deserting. Does not know how the transport is to be managed. 284

July 23, Oswegatchie. Major Ross ——— Sending letter by Albany merchants, whom he had made some difficulty in passing, having no orders as to trade. Leaves the matter to the person to whom the letter is addressed. (Address not given, probably Maclean at Niagara). 285

July 24, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Is glad to find that his conduct with regard to the missionaries from Congress is approved. Lasselle is willing to take back his stove and settle with Bliss. Sending provision returns, &c. 286

July 30, Detroit. Report of a Council held with Shawanese, DePeyster presiding. 288

July 31, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Sir John Johnson has left for Canada perfectly well pleased. The admirable behaviour of the Indians. They look on Haldimand as their best friend, and he (Maclean) thinks there will be no difficulty in managing them. Encloses letter from DePeyster, who thinks that the Virginians on the frontiers will bring on an Indian war if they can. He, Johnson and Butler think it would be proper to give the earliest possible intelligence of the true state of affairs to the commanding officer of the United States for the northern district, to prevent the bad effects of misrepresentation of the Kentucky people to Congress. Sir John Johnson has already clearly written on the subject to Schuyler. He (Maclean) had also written to Willet on the subject, to prevent an attack on the Indians. Robertson complains of the want of rum. Some of the principal chiefs of the Six Nations wish to go to Sandusky to meet the western Indians, so as to form one Confederacy. There are 35 nations, of whom the Six Nations would be at the head. Sir John Johnson will explain the proposal to His Excellency. 293

July 31, Niagara. Same to Major Willet. Transmitting a copy of DePeyster's letter respecting the attack by the Virginians of Kentucky on the Indians, and calling his attention to the mischief which may thus be caused. 297

August 1, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Has stopped three bateaux from Schenectady loaded with rum to trade at the upper posts, and shall detain them till orders are received from His Excellency. Is surprised that Ross did not stop them at Carleton Island. The liquors brought have been put in a place of security. He had entered into explanations with the traders as to the impropriety of their conduct, &c. The danger these traders run of being attacked by half drunken Indians, from some of whom Mr. Todd, of Montreal, had a narrow escape. He has directed one of the traders to write to his friends to stop all other boats from coming up. 2nd August. Transmitting a letter

1783. from the merchants (Canadian merchants; see p. 307), respecting the arrival of these traders. Has informed them of the steps taken to prevent other boats from being brought up. Page 299

August 1, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. The Indian presents by the "Faith," now unloading, appear to have been pillaged. Has made every inquiry as to the prisoners mentioned in Douglas' list, but to no effect. They must have been taken by the Cherokees. Reports the account given by the Indians of the attack on them and the robbery of their horses (p. 273). Interpreters have been sent to find the hunting parties on the Ohio to warn them of the necessity of keeping the peace. McKee wanted here to wait Sir John Johnson's instructions respecting the Six Nations; so long as the hatchet remains in the hand of the Indians it will be difficult to restrain them. Is surprised at not hearing from Sir John Johnson; desires to have orders respecting the employment of McKee and Duperon Baby, both of whom are necessary. 304

August 1, Niagara. Letter signed by Hamilton and Cartwright, John Thompson, Samuel Street & Co., and Douglas and Symington, addressed to Maclean, remonstrating against traders from the United States being allowed to come with goods to the upper posts. 307

August 1, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Reports the desertion of seamen and the unsuccessful attempt to capture them. 311

August 4, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Applying for a commission of ensign for his son, who has served in the Argyleshire Fencibles. 312

August 6, Niagara. List of the Indian officers, &c., drawing provisions at Niagara. 314

August 8, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Has drawn for contingencies of the upper posts and transmits accounts, as also copy of correspondence with DePeyster. Complains of the irregularities of the Indian Department when sending goods; no invoices accompany them; DePeyster has made the same complaint. Is sorry that more rum has been consumed than he could wish; Butler had carried 60 gallons with him when taking presents to the Missisaugas; is glad that Butler went, as it will save the expense of Indians coming here. Butler has taken two trusty men to leave with the Missisaugas till His Excellency's pleasure is known. Sends return (p. 314). Forty chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations go to Detroit to-morrow with the Creeks and Cherokees, as arranged by Sir John Johnson. 318

August 14, Niagara. Samuel Street to Brigadier Maclean and Lt.-Colonel Dundas. In consequence of the low price of rum, and the prospect of it being lower, he offers to sell at fourteen shillings a gallon and to supply the troops at twelve shillings, with a shilling for drawing, as allowed to sutlers. 322

August 17, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Stating the hardship that Hamilton and Cartwright would be subjected to, on account of low price of rum as compared with the rate when they lent to Government. They have always been foremost in assisting the Government with loan of goods. Suggests other arrangements regarding the sale of rum. DePeyster reports the price of flour at Detroit at £5 currency per 100 pounds, but hopes it will soon be £3 10s.; there is not a drop of rum at Detroit, and the naval department begin to cry out. He (Maclean), to prevent the seamen from deserting, has sent a puncheon to be served out to those at Fort Erie, the same as at Detroit. It's a pity such a cursed liquor as rum was ever found out. He has more plague with rum than with all other business. The seamen must have it, for it is a part of their wages, and they will desert or mutiny if they do not get it. 324

1783. Letter, dated 14th August, from Cartwright, respecting the rum referred to in preceding letter follows. Page 329

August 17, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Respecting the spread of desertion among the seamen. 331

August 18, Niagara. Dundas to Haldimand. Explaining certain of the proceedings in a court martial. 333

August 18, Niagara. Same to the same. Asking leave to dispose of his commission as Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th or King's Regiment, to brevet Lieutenant-Colonel DePeyster. 335

August 18, Niaa ra. Maclean to Mathews. In obedience to orders, he will send an officer of the Indian Department to give evidence before a board of accounts. Witnesses for the trial of the man that murdered the Indian will be sent as soon as collected; a list of them is sent. Declares that he never recommended any one for leave of absence, but could not prevent Dundas from doing so. Is anxious to be informed if His Excellency approves of his conduct in respect to the messengers of Congress, and to receive further orders. Desires to know, also, if rum may be sent from Carleton Island, and if the mill stones and iron for the grist mill may be expected this season. 336

August 18, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. McKee being in charge of the internal economy of the Indian Department, it is not possible to assemble the chiefs in time at Detroit. The presents are to be sent to Sandusky, where the Six Nations will meet their brethren. Reports the pillage of Indian goods in transit. The impossibility of obtaining medicines; asks for instructions respecting the giving up of prisoners. 340

August 21, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Transmitting letters from Gumersall commanding at Oswego; that traders are still coming in from New York, although they know that no regard can be paid to the papers of Washington or Governor Clinton. Cassety was sent down from Detroit in irons, sometime ago, as being an outrageous rebel. Orders have been given to stop all the traders at Oswego. 342

The letter, dated 11th August, from Gumersall follows. 343

August 22, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Asks for instructions how he is to settle with Mr. Street for rum obtained from him by Sir John Johnson. 345

August 29, Niagara. The same to Mathews. The witnesses at Niagara summoned by the Attorney General are ready to sail with the first fair wind, but cannot be in Canada at the date mentioned. The Attorney General should be more punctual in summoning witnesses. Transmits DePeyster's letter respecting the depredations committed on the Indian presents. 347

September 5, Lower Sandusky. Report of Indian conference held at Sandusky. 349

September 11, Quebec. Haldimand to Dundas. That he has complied with the request to dispose of his lieutenant colonelcy (p. 335). 351

September 13, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Sees no danger from the Indians in sending back the Schenectady traders, as the Indians appear to have no ill-will to them. They have now only three men and one of their boats had gone to Toronto, 40 miles off, but she will be back to-morrow, when the three men and the rum shall be sent to Oswego on board the "Mohawk," with orders to Gumersall to have them sent safely across Lake Oneida. The Indians are well disposed; Schuyler sent them a speech lately, denying he ever sent them any threatening messages. It depends on Butler to keep the Indians quiet, and he needs no help; he wishes their winter clothing sent up. Sends a return of the quantity of flour and pease wanted for the posts. 352

1783.
September 14, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. The Indians, with the approval of Butler, sent a belt and message to Schuyler assuring him that they were well disposed to peace and friendship with Congress. The Six Nations will do nothing without the advice of Butler. Page 355

September 14, Niagara. Same to the same. (Private.) Urging, in the most pressing terms, the leave of absence to enable him to go to England to look after his personal interests; the prospect being that before long he will be left with only eight shillings and sixpence a day to maintain himself and family. 356

September 26, Niagara. Same to Major Lernoult. Gives an account of the robberies committed on the merchandise in transport, the depredations being committed chiefly between Forts Schlosser and Erie. The men of the 34th are the most guilty; twelve are sent down in irons, others will be tried by court martial at Niagara. Monthly returns sent. Evidence wanted for the trial of rioters. The report of the court of inquiry on the thieves shall be sent next ship. Does not know what to do with all the prisoners. 360

Letter from Captain Fraser, of the 34th, dated Niagara, 23rd September, explaining how the thefts could, from the nature of the packages, be committed without detection, follows. It was enclosed in Maclean's letter. 363

September 26, Niagara. Dundas to Haldimand. Respecting the sale of his commission and the condition on which his resignation was sent to the Adjutant General, &c. 367

September 27, Niagara. Maclean to the same. Explaining the reason for allowing the Schenectady traders to leave their rum at Niagara, and the terms they had agreed to, so that it should be at their own risk. Arrival of the wives of two officers of the rangers with a number of children from Schenectady. Sends report from Gumersal at Oswego, to show the character of the men coming with passes from Washington and Clinton. Cassety, one of them, induced a sergeant and private to commit robbery and desert. Transmits letter from DePeyster and report from McKee of the cruelty committed by the Americans on our people in direct violation of the treaty, whilst having the impudence to come here without dread. The Six Nation Indians who went to Sandusky have returned well pleased, having made a league, offensive and defensive, with the southern and western nations and agreed, unless attacked, to live at peace with the Americans. The Six Nation deputies have brought back thirty-six of the western and southern Indians, to have a general council for confirming all that has been done. Mrs. Hanson, one of the ladies from Schenectady, wishes to return, but will not be permitted, as such promiscuous intercourse cannot be allowed. 370

October 3, Niagara. Surgeons McCausland, of the 8th, and Roraldson, of the 34th Regiment, to Maclean. Stating that they have made application for 16 pounds of Peruvian bark, but desire to make a second in case from any accident the first did not arrive. 375

October 5, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Having given up hope of getting leave of absence, he has sent his nephew with a letter to Quebec, and requests that he may obtain leave of absence to go to England to deliver his (Maclean's) letters and look after his business. Requests Haldimand to mention his (Maclean's) name to Lord North and his distressing situation. 376

October 5, Niagara. Same to the same. Sends returns of command money due to the commanders of posts. The shameful delay at home in settling the payments. In this desert country, where there is no public house but those of the commandants, they had to keep a table for passen-

1783.

gers. He could speak freely as he had no claim himself on the command money. Page 378

October 6, Niagara. Maclean to Mathews. Transmitting the application from the surgeons for Peruvian bark. 380

October 7, Fort Schlosser. Account of provisions, stores, &c., housed at Fort Schlosser, by James Allan from 21st April to date. (The certificate is dated 24th June, 1784.) 381

October 9, Detroit. DePeyster to Maclean. Has borrowed 17 barrels rum to send to Michillimakinak, which, with that borrowed already for the naval department, make 22 barrels owing. Some has since arrived but has been taken over by the commissary. Asks for enough to pay off the debt. Two men from Red Creek, one a Girty and the other McCarty, have come to see what encouragement there was to settle under the British Government. Several hundred more would be glad to come as they see nothing but persecution before them. 383

October 13, Detroit. Deed by the Ottawas at Detroit of seven miles in front, and seven miles in depth of the tract of land on the south side of the Detroit River, directly opposite Isle au Bois Blanc, near the mouth of the river, to Jacob Schieffelin, signed by the chiefs and registered at Detroit on the 16th October, signed by T. Williams, recorder. 385

October 17, Niagara. Maclean to Haldimand. Stating that he had drawn bills for the expenses of the different departments. 390

October 17, Niagara. Remains of engineers' tools, &c., at Niagara. 391

October 23, Niagara. Major Hoyes to Haldimand. Recommending, as president of the court martial, that clemency be extended to Lieut. Prentice, found guilty of the crime charged against him. 395

October 30, Quebec. Haldimand to Major Hoyes. Directing him to transfer the command of Niagara to Colonel DePeyster, and to hand him over all papers or orders received from Brigadier Maclean. 395

November 2, Niagara. Hoyes to Haldimand. He has received information from Major Ancrum of the loss of H.M.S. "Faith," with flour and provisions. The steps taken to save the vessel and relieve the crew, but owing to the stormy weather, is afraid that the vessel may have gone to pieces before assistance could reach. Escape of a prisoner; is pursued but not yet retaken. 397

Letter from George Andrews, master of the "Faith," gives details of the wreck. It is dated 22nd October. 400

November 2, above Presqu'Isle. Lieut. Armstrong, of the 8th Regiment, to Hoyes. Reporting that the "Hope" has gone ashore in a heavy gale of wind. 402

March 14, Niagara. Hoyes to Haldimand. Reports the stranding of the sloop "Angelica," on the 18th October, on the south side of the lake; no lives lost and boats sent to save the cargo. Encloses the letter from Armstrong respecting the loss of the "Hope." The "Wyandot" could not be sent to the relief of the "Hope" without great danger. She has, therefore, been loaded and sent to Detroit. Ammunition, firelocks, &c., sent to the men at the wreck. An officer and interpreter sent to assist. The "Felicity" was at anchor off Presqu'Isle. Assistance has been sent by Major Ancrum to the "Faith," stranded at Long Point. 407

November 17, Niagara. Same to the same. The master of the "Faith" reports that the hull has separated from the bottom, but that the best part of the cargo had been got out before that. Bateaux sent to bring the cargo to Fort Erie. 408

December 2, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Sends returns of loyalists. The recapture of the escaped prisoner. 409

1783.
December 24, Niagara. Provincial contingent account at Niagara, &c., from 25th June to date. Page 410

December 24, Niagara. Return of work done in the Engineer's Department from 25th June to date. 411

December 24, Niagara. List of officers of three reduced Canadian companies—two, namely, Boucherville's and Beaubien's, served until the Convention at Saratoga; the other, that of Rouville, served until date. 415

List furnished by Ephraim Douglas of captives taken by the Indians since the beginning of spring of 1783. 417

1784.
January 4, Niagara. Hoyes to Mathews. The bateaux sent to the "Faith" have returned to Fort Erie with the best part of the Indian goods, but only seven barrels of flour; the vessel is entirely lost. There are 116 barrels of flour in pretty good order taken from the "Hope." Arrival of American traders at the Indian village of Ginoussi (*sic*) brought by invitation of Ebenezer Allen, now a prisoner. Brant and other chiefs have advised their brethren to have no intercourse with these traders, and to prevent them from bringing their goods within the limits of the Indian lands. Asks for leave of absence till spring. 419

February 20, Boston. Lieut. (John) Brock to Lieut. Wilmot. Has lost the opportunity of sailing for England and waits the next ship. Friendly reception by Governor Hancock, but his conduct since has been very ungenteel. Report raised by a barber's boy that they had abused the judges of the Supreme Court, and other false stories about them. Meeting of 150 persons to see what to do with him and his companion. Friendly conduct of Mr. Russell, their moderator. The Governor refuses to see them (Brock, &c.), but proposes to meet at a tavern with some respectable people to investigate the charges. The lies told about them given in detail. The Governor's conduct is owing to the necessity of humouring the people, the election being nigh. Attack on them by the paper published by Adams and Nourse. (Lieut. John Brock was the eldest brother of Isaac Brock.) 35

March 17, Niagara. Hoyes to Mathews. The Indians sent to Albany with a letter from Brant to Schuyler have returned; the chiefs are satisfied with what has been done. Leave granted to Newkirk, a ranger, to visit his friends at Albany. Repeats the request for leave of absence, his ill health being an added reason. 421

May— Niagara. Same to the same. The letter of the 29th March, with enclosures received. That for DePeyster sent to Fort Erie. Butler has been informed of Lord North's letter and the General's orders respecting the settlement of the rangers, and is preparing to fulfil His Excellency's intentions. Is glad to find that it is intended to grant him leave of absence, if no news arrive to prevent it. Will forward to Detroit the goods saved from the wreck of the "Faith." Ebenezer Allen is sent down to Canada as a prisoner. There is very little room in the commissary's store. 423

June 5, Niagara. Same to the same. Reports that he has drawn bills for various services. 425

June 5, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has arrived the previous day and received the papers from Hoyes. Has granted leave for Captain Churchill to go to Quebec who has hopes of being allowed to go to England. Mr. Baby has also been allowed to go to Quebec; his services deserve every indulgence that can be shown him. Has ordered rum to prevent the sailors from deserting; the Indians will also require some on account of the new purchase of their land. Has brought down the Grenadier Company of the 8th Regiment in hopes of re-enlisting so fine a body of young men. 426

1784.
June 12, Niagara. De Peyster to Haldimand. Enclosing an address from the officers of the 8th, or King's Regiment, requesting that the regiment be relieved from the posts. Page 428

Address follows, of the same date. 429

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of engineer's account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date. 432

June 24, Niagara. Abstract of the Q. M. G. account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date. 433

June 24, Niagara. Return of the officers commanding at the upper posts from 25th December, 1783, to date. 434

June 24, Niagara. Return of provisions wanting to victual the garrison of Niagara, &c., to date. 436

June 24, Niagara. Provincial contingent account at Niagara, &c., from 25th December, 1783, to date. 437

June 24, Niagara. Return of work done in the engineers' department from 25th December, 1783, to date. 439

June 28, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has reduced the 8th and 34th Regiments and disbanded the rangers. Orders were sent for the reduced troops to come from Detroit and Michillimakinak, but he fears that the contrary winds will detain them long. The delay of the people in signifying their desire to cultivate the Crown lands; they seem to dislike the tenure. Seventy of them have gone off, not to return. The discharged men of the King's Regiment and about thirty rangers are sent off in the "Seneca." Some able labourers and good artificers wish to remain here without land; he thinks it would be a benefit to allow them. The disappointment of the best of the Indians at not being allowed to settle at the head of the lake. Nobody wants to go to Cataraqui. A deputation of Indians have desired leave to settle at the head of the lake and on the Grand River, according to a solemn agreement they had made with the western nations. It is only a few with John the Mohawk who wish to be at the Bay of Quinté. Has ordered rum. 441

June 28, Niagara. Same to the same. Reports that he has drawn a set of bills for contingent expenses. 444

July 15, Niagara. Same to the same. Asks instructions as to a settlement with Brass, for building the saw and grist mill. Bad condition of Fort Erie and of the bateaux for the transport of provisions, &c., to that fort. Arrival of the detachment of rangers from Detroit; they demand additional pay. Delay in the arrival of the 84th from Michillimakinak, as the vessel sent for them had returned to Detroit empty. Some of the men are working at Tessalon, but for what purpose he does not know. Sends deed which had been given to Scheiffelin (p. 385) but which the Indians say he had obtained from some of their chiefs improperly. 445

July 20, Niagara. Hoyes to Mathews. With return of work done in the Engineer's Department at Niagara, &c., to 24th December, 1783. 447

July 20, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. He has drawn two sets of bills; return and abstracts are enclosed. 448

July 20, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Explaining why some workmen had been employed on public works; they are now discontinued. Has drawn bills for work done from 25th December, 1783. 449

July 21, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Sends a list of subscribers (apparently of those willing to cultivate Crown lands). The survey not yet finished, nor tools for husbandry yet arrived. 451

July 22, Detroit. Petition of John Laughton, naval storekeeper, for a grant of land. 452

1784.
July 29, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Introduces Captain Caldwell, and recommends his proposal to form, with other disbanded rangers, a settlement among the Hurons. Page 453

September 3, Niagara. Same to the same. That he has sent Tinling the engineer and surveyor to Quebec, to give full information respecting the situation of the loyalists at this post. The bad state of his (DePeyster's) health. 455

September 9, Fort Stanwix. Joseph Brant to Captain Aaron, a Mohawk. Desiring him and Taganiya, the Cayuga Chief, to come to the Council at Fort Stanwix. 456

September 18, Niagara. Dease to Sir John Johnson. The Indians communicate to him every information they receive respecting the meeting at Fort Stanwix. A messenger from Congress named Dean has also been with the Indians; he had avoided Fort Stanwix, where he knew the Governor of Quebec was, and refused to meet Joseph Brant; the message was not in writing, contrary to the statement made by Washington that no verbal messages were to be sent or received. Does not believe that there is much cordiality between Congress and the State of New York. Has tried to dissuade the Indians from making Fort Stanwix their meeting place, and has pointed out the doubt respecting Dean's message. Fraser will give all other information. Has had messages from the Missisaugas; there are some errors in the description of their land and some claims to be settled. Capt. Nelles, allowed to trade with the Missisaugas on the Grand River where the Delawares are settled; wishes to take up his land there. 458

September 20, Detroit. Jehu Hay, Lieut. Governor, to DePeyster. Declining to send returns except to head quarters. 22nd. A report has just been received that a body of men is marching from the Falls of the Ohio towards the Wabash, supposed to be against the Indians of that country. 462

September 22, Detroit. Captain Bennett to the same. Respecting command money. 464

September 29, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Has drawn, as ordered, for £465, N.Y.C, being the amount of account due to Brass, for building a saw and grist mill. 465

September 30, Niagara. Deposition of Isaac Arnold, employed by Jacobus Teller, late of Schenectady, that he and others were fired upon by four young Indians, at a place about 60 miles above Fort Erie. They appeared to be Mohicans or Delawares. Teller and Bartley were killed and deponent wounded. Whilst he and Stuart were escaping he saw Van Alstine knocked down by an Indian and, he believes, tomahawked. 466

October 1, Niagara. DePeyster to Haldimand. Is disappointed that the 8th Regiment is not to be relieved this fall. His own health being re-established waives his pretensions to leave of absence in favour of Lieut.-Col. Hoyes. In answer to Hay's report, he explains the plan he had carried out for the defence of the town; for means of communication and for the removal of a nuisance, by inducing the proprietors to fence their back lots, and gives further explanations as to the insecurity of the pickets at the water side, the inconvenience of the wood yard, &c. 469

October 5, Niagara. Same to the same. Reports the murder of Teller and two of his men by Mohican Delawares. Deposition of Arnold (466) is enclosed. Has written to the Governor of New York and to Justice Glen of Schenectady. A party has been sent in pursuit of the murderers. 474

October 5, Grand River. John Young, jr., to DePeyster. Gives details of the murder of Teller. The Indians are in great uneasiness. The Delawares are in council and will try to discover and bring in the murderers,

1784. whom they believe to be some straggling fellows. They wish for a description of the goods in the boat to recover them if any were stolen. (The letter is dated in error, it was received on the 3rd.) Page 476

October 8, Niagara. DePeyster to Mathews. Asks for instructions in regard to Captain Bennett's claim for command money (p. 464.) 479

October 16, Yamaska. Return of stores repairable, and repairs wanting at Yamaska block house. Three men belonging to the Loyal Rangers and one family are living near the lower block house. 480

October 18, Sorel. Report of repairs wanting in the garrison of Sorel. 482

No date. Return of negroes and negro wenches brought into the Province by parties under the command and direction of Sir John Johnson. The columns have for titles: "names, former masters, property of loyalists, rebel property, by whom brought in, price sold for, where they are at present." Under "Remarks," various details are given respecting these negroes. 485

No date. Memorial from Major Harris, 1·81th Regiment, asking leave to go to London to have the arrears due to the battalion settled. 486

December. Return of loyalists and families sent to Canada on board the "Seneca." 489

No date. Memorandum of merchandise absolutely necessary for the Indians depending on Detroit. 491

No date. Memorial of farmers residing on lands on the west side of the River Niagara, pointing out that they have not had all the provisions promised, nor the blacksmith who was to be sent; asking for leases; to be allowed to sell to the merchants the produce left after supplying the garrison, &c. 492

No date. Proposed disposition of the vessels upon Lake Erie. (This must have been prepared before the end of 1783, when the "Faith" and "Hope" were lost) 496

No date. DePeyster to Brigadier Powell. Asking his advice as to the measures he should take with a refractory grenadier of the 8th Regiment. 497

No date. List of tools issued to the New York loyalists. 498

February. Statement of the distribution of the troops stationed in the upper posts of the Province. The details of the return are dated 31st December 1783, 1st January and 1st February, 1784. 500

Letters to Officers Commanding at Niagara, 1779-1783.

B. 104. B.M. 21,764.

1779.

April 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. The services of Captain Potts and purchase of his successive steps entitle him to indulgence. The abilities of the sergeant (referred to but not named) recommend him to promotion. Page 1

April 8, Quebec. Same to Butler. Will accept two of the bills, but cannot accept the third, for barracks for the rangers, owing to irregularities, which are detailed. 2

April 8, Quebec. Same to Bolton. Brehm has been sent to Niagara and Detroit to report. The difficulty of getting up a supply of provisions for the upper posts. This prevented the taking possession of Oswego last fall; that must be done this year. Indian presents ordered. The enormous expenses of the upper posts for exceed the benefit.

1779. Approves of the arrangements respecting the vessels; Lernoult's good disposition at Detroit for defence. Sends answers to Butler and DePeyster. Will allow the exchange of prisoners to take place, so as to enable Butler to recover his family; all prisoners to be ordered down. Armourers will be sent up to put the artillery arms in order. The thankfulness of Joseph Brant. Page 5

April 18, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. Accounts received of the unfortunate affair at St. Vincennes. The movements of the rebels and state of the forts require the powerful exertion of every officer to guard against. Brehm's mission respecting the upper posts. The saving to be effected in provisions, &c. Till he (Bolton) receives reinforcements, nothing can be done with respect to the rebels hovering on the coasts between Lake Erie and Detroit, except to harass them with small and multiplied parties of rangers and Indians. Scouts should also be on the Mohawk for observation, to see if the enemy are moving on Oswego and their plans. Every exertion must be used for the preservation of the upper posts. Capt. Butler's abilities, &c.; he is to return to Bolton's post Sending blank commissions. Schanks on the road to the upper posts with boats and naval stores. 9

April 30, Quebec. Same. Circular to officers commanding at Niagara, Michillimakinak, Detroit and Carleton Island, copies being sent to the senior naval officers on Lakes Ontario and Erie, respecting the rules to be observed in regard to orders concerning naval operations, the rations to seamen, &c. 12

April 30, Quebec. Same to Bolton. James Clark of the 8th Regiment to be discharged so as to take the position of naval storekeeper on the lakes. 15

May 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Every exertion being made to send large supplies of provisions so as to enable reinforcements to be sent. Hopes that Captain Aubry, with detachment of the 47th, has already joined. Care to be taken with the stores and to guard against error in the returns of those in store. As large a proportion of entrenching tools as possible will be sent to Carleton Island with 100 seamen and naval stores, under Schanks, who is to stay at Carleton Island to begin a new vessel of about 200 tons and afterwards proceed to Niagara, unless sooner wanted there. Macdougal, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, to command at Carleton Island. Bateaux are building at Still Water and Albany, about 400 being reported to be finished and material for double that number collected, but they are said to be too large to navigate the Mohawk or Wood Creek. Small scouts to be kept out constantly towards the Mohawk River and Oswego. 16

May 23, Quebec. Same to the same. A court of inquiry ordered to investigate the differences between Capt. Aubry and Lieut. Bunbury, 47th, and Lieut. Glennie, Royal Artillery, at Carleton Island. 19

May 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Approves of the precautions taken with respect to the Indians. His anxiety to take possession of Oswego, but preparations are required, especially as regards provisions, which have not yet arrived from Europe. The advantage of using fish to save pork. The supply of rum; the exorbitant price charged at Niagara, &c. Has sent four grasshoppers and two royals, with ammunition. Has sent clothing at Brant's request. The enormous expense in the Indian Department. Hopes, by late newspapers, that the war will be carried on with vigour this campaign; accounts from Albany make the number of bateaux not sufficient for an expedition against the Province, and the fleet in the West Indies is superior to that of the French. Hopes Butler will be useful; recommends Brant. 21

June 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received the disagreeable news from Lernoult of the wavering disposition of the Indians; trusts that the

1779. reinforcements will have a good effect. Is concerned that Lernoult has so little help to conduct Indian affairs; his confidence in him makes him easy as to the safety of the post. Desires that every useless mouth should be removed from Niagara. Hopes that some families may be sent to the opposite side of the river to cultivate the land. Cannot risk the removal of Major DePeyster from his post, his influence being so great with the Indians. Is sending Major Nairne with a detachment of 50 men, till there are provisions for more, to take command at Carleton Island. Respecting the sending of Miss Molly and her family to Montreal. To send a list of the stores wanted for Niagara. Is impatient for the arrival of Brehm. Urges the completion of the works necessary for the security of Niagara and Fort Erie. Page 24

June 10, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. Arrival of Holland through the woods from Halifax; he reports that an exchange of prisoners was in agitation and that the troops taken under Burgoyne were to be sent to the Province. Has received abstract of naval disbursements; the irregular bills drawn by Capt. Grant. Will endeavour to secure English seamen for the lake service. Armament for Detroit. Heavy guns will be sent from Oswegatchie to Niagara if procurable. Means of securing provisions. Hospital arrangements at Detroit. Measures to be taken for frequant communications between Detroit and Michillimakinak. 28

June 13, Quebec. Same to the same. Only his extreme anxiety for the preservation of Detroit would have induced him to write to Capt. Lernoult the letter enclosed. (This refers to letter of same date sending authority to arrest disaffected persons, &c. B. 122, p. 354.) Its contents not to be known to any person. The naval disbursements to be carefully checked. Is sending for him by Major Nairne, $300 or $100 in silver. 32

June 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received letters, &c.; the bill for £3,219 4s. 4d. shall be answered. His concern at the distress for provisions in the upper posts; it has prevented him from taking post at Oswego. His exertion to bring up the provisions from the victuallers. How Butler is to act to procure provisions for his rangers and Indians, and alarm the settlers. The duties of the rangers. The enormous expenditure of rum at Detroit. The impossibility of supplying Detroit and Michillimakinak with artillery, owing to the transport of provisions; ammunition may be supplied from Niagara. Has sent up German artillerymen; how they are to be paid and treated. 34

August 9, Quebec. Same to the same. To arrange for a vessel to have frequent trips between Detroit and Michillimakinak. The misrepresentations made to the Indians as to the price of their cattle, which has made it so difficult for Butler to purchase any. A search to be made as to the authors of this statement. To send Toussaint Pothier down as a prisoner, if charges are proved against him. Arrangements to supply Michillimakinak with corn. 41

August 16, Quebec. Mathews to the same. The terms of Mr. Stedman's contract for conveying merchandise over the carrying place at Niagara. 44

August 26, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Has received accounts, &c. Cannot take post at Oswego this summer, nor send reinforcements to the posts. The improbability of the rebels penetrating in force to Detroit or Niagara. Their force on the Susquehannan must watch Clinton and can serve only to awe the Six Nations and prevent incursions. The necessity of supplying the rangers and Indians, so as to enable them to keep the field. To send down all unserviceable people from Niagara and Detroit when the year's campaign is over, so as to save

1779. provisions. Will satisfy the troops as to rations, represented by Brehm as not equal to those at the lower posts. Command money and clerical pay will be allowed, whilst there is so much writing. Page 45

August 26, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. The serious intentions of the rebels against Detroit. The light infantry company of the 34th, commanded by Captain Harris, sent to Niagara, to be sent to Detroit if necessary; all the men of the 32nd who have recovered to be sent there also. This reinforcement and the state of the works, should prevent any success by Clark. A detachment of British artillery ordered to replace the Germans, and orders sent to the artillery officers in command. 48

August 27, Quebec. Same to the same. Colonel Johnson of the Six Nations has had leave to go to the Indian country to execute the duties of his office; everything relating to the military line to rest with the commanding officer of the garrison. To guard carefully against any misunderstanding that may arise between Johnson and Butler as to the rangers, which are under the command of Butler, subject to his (Bolton's) orders; at the same time Johnson's consequence should be supported with the Indians. 49

August 30, Quebec. Same to the same. To ease him of the load of business, the officer commanding at Detroit is to inspect the accounts, &c., of the different departments of that post. 51

September 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Report of the progress of the rebels into the Indian country received. A reinforcement to be pushed up to join the rangers and Indians under Sir John Johnson. Campbell to collect a large body of Canadian Indians to accompany the Mohawks under Fraser. The troops detailed to number 180 rank and file exclusive of Indians and of the light company of the 34th, already gone. His anxiety about provisions, but much must be risked to preserve the friendship of the Indians, who have behaved well. The arrangements for the troops carrying provisions, for furnishing vessels to cross the lake; for keeping up intelligence, &c. In event of a favourable result, and that there should not be the necessary supplies for the winter, as many men must be sent down as will leave the rest sufficient provision. Barrack arrangements in event of the detachment wintering, to be made at Fort Erie, Little Niagara and the Landing. The necessity for the Indians hunting and providing cattle for themselves must be strongly represented to them. Detachment of the Royal Artillery to be sent up to relieve the posts. 52

September 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Giving him discretionary power in his command, and giving him a letter of particular service, so as to secure him in the command of the fort and garrison, should a senior officer be sent with troops. 56

September 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting assistance to be given to the Five Nations to resist the progress of the rebels. Is informed of a reinforcement of 3,000 British troops and a large fleet of victuallers leaving in June. Has, therefore, sent up 860 picked troops, besides artillery, to be commanded by Sir John Johnson. Capt. Fraser will have command of at least 300 Indians; hopes that this will secure the Indian villages for the year; additional measures will be taken in spring. Vessels ordered to pass the troops across the lake from Carleton Island; any vessels at Niagara to be sent there. 57

September 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Regrets his inability to give him leave of absence at so critical a time. Trusts the measures taken to release

1779. him from the irksome duty of inspecting accounts, &c., may have been of benefit to his health. Page 59

September 13, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. Letter of particular service (p. 56) to secure him in the command of the fort, &c. 61

September 14, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received demand for reinforcements, which had been already sent. Information as to the enemy's situation should be sent at once to Carleton Island for Sir John Johnson's guidance. Is glad, since the rebels have visited the Indian country, that they are advancing so far that they can never reach Niagara and their difficulties will increase. 63

September 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Johnson to take two brass field pieces from Carleton Island, as it may be necessary to reduce stockades erected by the rebels in the Indian country. Two cohorns would be useful against these picketed forts. An artillery officer with men ordered to take the management of the guns. 65

September 20, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the independent command applied for by Lt. Col. Johnson in the expedition to the Indian country. 66

September 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Granting leave of absence to Caldwell. 67

September 26, Quebec. Same to the same. Is concerned at the contents of his last letter. Everything will be done for the assistance of the Six Nations; provisions will be pushed forward; has no apprehension as to the safety of Niagara. 68

October 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Arrangements for the rations to be allowed to seamen and artificers on the lake service. 70

October 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Received Butler's account for the expenses of his expedition. Is not surprised at the enemy reaching Genesee, as there was no force to oppose them. Hopes that the arrival of Johnson will reassemble the Indians. Would not encourage them to settle on the Genesee. If they do not send down the greater part of their women and children, they will reduce the garrison and themselves to great distress. All unnecessary troops, &c., to be sent away. The greater part of the detachment may be sent to Carleton Island to be ready for service in spring. Increase of the garrison at Michillimakinak. Is pleased at the happy understanding between Joseph (Brant) and Scherederachta; shall endeavour to find a present for each of them. Hopes that the barrack bedding has arrived. Respecting the intercourse between Johnson and Butler; thinks they can get on. 73

October 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Inquiry to be made respecting the claim of the lake seamen for 13 months' pay in the year, and to have it settled. The system of payment to be continued as heretofore in the naval department. 77

October 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Regulations issued by Captain Schanks for the naval department may be varied, should necessity arise, but only by a written order. 79

October 7, Quebec. Same to the same. How the wages of officers and seamen in the lake service are to be paid. 80

October 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Regulations for the passage money of persons crossing the lake in the King's vessels. 82

October 10, Quebec. Same to the same. The measures to be taken to reduce the number of those drawing provisions so as to enable the garrison at Niagara to get through the winter. 84

October 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Lord George Germaine's secret circular sent to be communicated to DePeyster, &c. 86

October 10, Quebec. Same to the same. The amounts paid for freight to be transmitted to Thomas Dunn, Esq., at Quebec. His desire to apply it for

1779. the benefit of the widows or for the old age of the naval officers. The passage money to be given entirely to the officer commanding the ship carrying the passengers. Page 87

October 11, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. Management of the naval department does not altogether meet his approbation; will submit the accounts to a committee. Cannot determine about surgeons for the navy till Dr. Kennedy returns. 89

October 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Certain irregular payments of seamen to be repaid. 90

October 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Leave of absence for the winter granted to Captains Laforce and Bouchette, Lieut. Mignorau and Canadian seamen, so that they might see their families. How the vessels might be disposed for the winter. 92

October 16, Quebec. Same to the same. He and Johnson to make arrangements for winter quarters of the troops. A sufficient garrison to be provided at Carleton Island, and Indians to be camped all over it. The regulation of the naval department. Commission to Captain Andrews to command on Lake Ontario forwarded. Respecting commissions in Butler's Rangers. Cannot treat with the rebels at present for the exchange of Butler's family; the policy adopted by them towards Burgoyne's army. All exchanges must stop until he hears from the southward. 94

November 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Is much concerned to find how Hamilton and those with him have been treated; does not, however, think the rebels will venture to take their lives. Sir John Johnson's disappointment in his purpose of cutting off the Oneidas; they will poison the minds of the Five Nations so long as they continue to exist. Prisoners of the Oneidas to be kept in close confinement and to answer with their lives for any that may be taken of the Five Nations. Hopes Indian women, children and invalids have been sent down. Will wait with anxiety for news in spring; does not fear any attempt during the winter. Miscellaneous instructions as to the Indians; congratulation on the happy accordance between him and Johnson. Reported sailing of a reinforcement of 2,000 men from

1780. New York for Canada. Promotion of Lernoult. 98

February 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Letters received containing accounts of success on the Ohio, &c. Is pleased the Indians declined to leave their country, seeing the state of the provisions; hopes to have a supply early in the spring. His approbation of the zeal of the naval officers. Approves of the German troops being sent to Carleton Island. A court martial to be held to investigate the differences in the 47th. To save the corn sent from Detroit, to be sent, with some additional, to the Indians that are settled on the Genesee. Scow ordered to be built immediately for Niagara. Money due to Tenbrock to be applied to indemnify the rangers for losses. Has cautioned Captain Fraser at Carleton Island, although he has little fear of an attack. Negotiations for the exchange of Butler's family. Arrangements to be made respecting the equalizing of the pay of the rangers. 103

February 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Promotion of Major Butler to be Lt. Colonel of the rangers. 108

April 1, Quebec. Same to commanders of the upper posts. That in event of communications being cut off, each officer commanding is to be responsible for his own post, and to make no stipulations for any other. 110

April 16, Quebec. Same to Bolton. The assistance to be given in changing the situation of the fort at Michillimakinak. 112

1780.
April 16, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. The return of Mrs. Butler and others; arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. Extract of letter from Fraser, at Carleton Island, respecting the employment of a baker for the Indians. Page 113

April 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Scout arrived from Penobscot, but with no special news. Projected expedition under Johnson to go to Johnstown, to favour the escape of loyalists and harass the enemy. A co-operating party to be sent from Niagara, if it can be got ready. 117

April 17, Quebec. Same to the same. Complaints of abuses in the trade carried on by merchants holding passes. Asks a report on the subject before more passes are granted. 119

April 17, Quebec. Same to the same. The inconvenience of having so many officers, &c., called to Quebec as evidence in the court-martial required by Capt Aubrey. Will send officers to Niagara to form, with those there, a proper court-martial. 121

April 17, Quebec. Same to the same. Will, unless prevented by non-arrival of provisions, take post at Oswego. To push on all the work at his post, as it will be necessary to call a large part of the garrison to push matters at Oswego. Scouts to be established towards the Susquehanna and Presqu'Isle. The Spaniards having taken the new posts on the Mississippi, and probably on the Ohio and Wabash, scouts must be kept out continually to discover their intended operations. The latter duty to be more immediately under DePeyster. 122

May 8, Quebec. Same to the same. The means to be used to diminish the enormous expenses in the Indian Department to be considered and an examination made. 124

May 18, Quebec. Same to the same. Butler to be allowed to leave for Canada to settle his family, but he must return immediately. Reported defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir George Rodney. 124*a*

May 19, Quebec. Mathews to the same. A surveying party to be sent out to explore a route for communication with Michillimakinak by way of Toronto. 125

May 25, Quebec. Same to the same. To seize all goods arriving at Niagara by bateaux and canoes, and to deposit them in the fort. 126

June 18. Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Is pleased to learn that notwithstanding the amazing number of Indians victualled the garrison has not suffered during the winter. The means to be used to save provisions, the transport of which is attended with so much expense and labour. The arrangement of pay for the rangers approved of. Disapproving the appointment of an additional interpreter. No plan of operation can yet be settled until arrangements are made for taking post at Oswego. The good effect the operations of the rangers would have on the Ohio, and in encouraging the Indians to act with vigour. Is waiting with impatience the arrival of reinforcements. Sinclair has purchased his company in the 84th and will take command at Michillimakinak. Orders as to the management of the provision store, &c, there. The expense of spruce beer. 127

June 30, Quebec. Same to the same. With report of the board appointed to examine Capt. Grant's account. 132

June 30, Quebec. Same to the same. Confirmation of the accounts of Rodney's victory and of other naval successes. Returns received show the care taken in the expenditure of powder; his economy approved of, it is of absolute necessity to give up all salutes so as to avoid the risk of a deficiency. The reports from the rebels show the scarcity of provisions and the policy of pressing them. The expenditure of medicine; how the surgeon is to be reimbursed. The artillery collected

1780. for exercise has left the posts weak. Indian papers, &c., received. Regulations for sending up goods by the merchants. The court martial asked for by Aubrey assembled. Johnson's return from a successful expedition. Page 133

July 7, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. The land granted by the Missisaugas to Johnson to be reclaimed for the support of loyalists driven from their homes. How the land is to be held, &c. 138

July 13, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Sending blank commissions for officers in Butler's Rangers, to be filled up on Butler's recommendation. Commissions for the Indian department. A corps of bateaumen to be raised. Rules for the guidance of merchants trading to the upper posts transmitted. 141

July 13, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Proposal to cultivate land at all the posts for the support of the loyalists and the supply of the troops, &c., given in detail. 142

July 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Letters from Bird and McKee leave little doubt of Bird's success, but is still anxious about him, owing to the fickleness of the Indians. Sinclair has sent parties to cover Bird and to intercept convoys of provisions; couriers engaged to act between Michillimakinak and Niagara. Harper, the rebel prisoner, will be kept safe. 146

August 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Bird's success rendered incomplete by the fickleness of the Indians, who deserve censure rather than presents. Everything will be done to assist Sinclair at Michillimakinak; one or two small vessels will be attached to the post; the "Hope" and "Welcome" to be sent for that purpose. 148

August 10, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received copies of letters from DePeyster and papers intercepted on the Ohio. The miscarriage of the attack on the Spanish settlements; the hostilities between the Indians of St. Joseph and in the neighbourhood of Vincennes to be stopped. Cannot send Sinclair a reinforcement. The bad conduct of the Indians on Bird's expedition. The answer to be made to the complaints of the Potawatamies of their traders being removed. Until lately, they have had slight pretensions to protection. Captain Macdonald's successful negotiations with the Oneidas; the conduct of the Indians with Bird, &c., leads him to suspect them all; greater discrimination will be made hereafter between those whose conduct merits reward and others. The terms to be made with those going with the troops. 150

August 29, Quebec. Same to the same. Report of Joseph's success received. Arrangements for dividing settlers, part to Detroit, to Niagara and to Carleton Island; those at Detroit to be settled on Hog Island. Log-houses to be built. All settlements to be made strictly according to the rules laid down. Is surprised that DePeyster has not yet sent the detachment to Michillimakinak. Troops cannot be sent from Quebec. The Indians could have suppressed the rebel insurrection had they resolutely opposed them, but if they will not defend their own country, they must wait patiently for reinforcements, a word that, like provisions, is easily said, but the whole good of the service must be considered. 154

August 30, Quebec. Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Perrault returning to the Illinois. 158

August 31, Quebec. Same to the same. In consequence of the treacherous conduct of the Oneidas and the impossibility of effecting anything against the enemy whilst they remain in the rebel interests, he has determined to send a strong force under Sir John Johnson to the Mohawk by way of Oswego, the force to be drawn from Niagara to cut off

1780. the Indians and destroy the crops on the Mohawk. The arrangements. Page 159

September 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Bolton. The preceding letter (31st Aug) appears to have been a draught, this being partly a duplicate, but entering more minutely into details of arrangements for the expedition. 162

September 9, Quebec. Same to the same. The French armament arrived at Rhode Island, is suspected to be for an attack on Quebec; precautions recommended. The 34th, therefore, to be withdrawn from Niagara and brought by Johnson to Quebec after the expedition (159, 162). Little fear of an attack on Niagara; the rangers will form a respectable force; they are to be employed on all necessary work. The detachment of Johnson's corps to be left to garrison Carleton Island, with what regulars can be spared. 168

September 9, Quebec. Same. Circular to commanders of posts, to afford Robertson, sent with money for the payment of the naval department, such assistance as he may need. 170

September 12, Quebec. Same to Bolton. The evil effects of disputes as to rank at Michillimakinak; the discontent among the troops and petition to DePeyster. The steps to be taken to remedy this state of affairs. 171

September 29. Same to the same. Engineers and Q. M. G's. accounts received. How repairs and works are to be carried on. The transport of provisions delayed by the harvest has been vigourously resumed. Is alarmed at the scarcity of flour at Niagara. Trusts that Col. Johnson gives every assistance to economize. No useless mouths to remain for the winter. 175

October 7, Quebec. Same to the same. That he has appointed Brigadier Powell to take command of the lakes and posts in the upper country. After giving him every necessary information he (Bolton) is to set out for Quebec on his way to Europe. 177

October 9, Quebec. Same to Powell. With letters to Bolton, to be read and sealed. Instructions as to provisions, &c. The detachment of the 34th recalled from Niagara; one company to be left at Carleton Island, the others to join the regiment on their return from the expedition. Major Ross to command at Carleton Island; his garrison. 179

October 9, Quebec. Same to Bolton. Nothing more can be done about Michillimakinak than has been already directed. To give Powell information about these disputes. Despatches to be forwarded to Detroit. 180

October 9, Quebec. Same to the same. The delay in the transport of provisions will, it is feared, prevent the arrival of the quantity expected at the upper posts. A minute investigation of the quantity in store, particularly flour, is to be made before giving up the command. An exact return of all persons drawing provisions, including Indians, to be made, to enable Powell to arrange so as to prevent bad consequences. It will depend chiefly on Johnson to diminish the immense consumption by the Indians; necessity requires that to be immediately done. 181

November 15, Quebec. Same to Powell. Fate of Bolton and loss of the "Ontario." Means taken to make the loss of the vessel of as little detriment as possible. The "Haldimand" and "Seneca" to be repaired and a new vessel built at Carleton Island. Only repairs to be done to the vessels on Lake Erie. The enemy will this winter attempt to set fire to the vessels and powder magazines. 183

1781. January 6, Quebec. Mathews to Powell. Commissions enclosed for Butler's Rangers. Capt. Mackinson, from half pay, appointed to the 8th Company. Besides the eight companies of rangers, other two may be added, if it can be done speedily and without hindrance to the service. 185

1781. January 6, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. The fatal accident, now confirmed, has been of great concern to him. (The loss of the "Ontario," with Col. Bolton and all on board, p. 183.) Means taken to make good the loss of the vessel. Material has been prudently prepared by Capt. Fraser. Reiterates the caution about the consumption of provisions, &c. Changes will be introduced into the naval service to remedy obstructions arising from the divided rank of the officers. Has received the papers taken at the Miamis. "The miscarriage of that enterprise by the enemy was most fortunate, as it put us on our guard against one of greater consequence, frustrated the hopes of disaffected Canadians and confirmed the wavering Miamis in our interest." All intelligencec concerning that quarter to be sent to DePeyster. The want of accommodation for prisoners at Quebec; the difficulty of dealing with LaBalme's secretary, who cannot be kept a close prisoner nor be left on parole among the Canadians. Will have to send him to an outpost in the spring. Others like him to be kept at Niagara where they can do no mischief. Page 187

April 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Papers received; the examination of a prisoner, who has been sent to Carleton Island; report of Lieut. Turney's scout. The prisoner mentioned is already at Coteau du Lac to be forwarded by the first bateaux. 191

April 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Will order a general court martial at Butler's request. 192

April 11, Quebec. Same to the same The event at St. Joseph's is fortunate, and should convince traders of the impropriety of keeping large quantities of goods in remote quarters. The accident to the two small vessels at Michillimakinak has increased the burden of transport; approves of the collecting of assistance for building at Lake Ontario. No merchandise to be carried in the vessels till all provisions are sent to the posts. Is relieved to find that the stock of provisions had held out; the Indians have no consideration. They must be made to understand that they are to return to their labour and subsist upon the produce of the corn given them to plant. 193

April 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Concerning the appointment of Captain Mackinson to the rangers, and Butler's remarks thereon, which are uncalled for. Has no objection to the addition of two companies to the rangers, if it can be made expeditiously and without hindrance to the service. Respecting the appointment of Thomas Butler and Allen to the rangers. 195

April 20, Quebec. Same to the same. Is pleased to find the navigation so early open, and naval preparations advanced. Has no reason to fear for Detroit; a force has penetrated to Virginia which could not be opposed by the enemy. Detroit must be attacked by a regular siege. There is no doubt that every effort will be made by the enemy to hold Kentucky. The Indians might have kept them out, and might still drive them out if they are unanimous and resolute, but not if they keep falling back on Detroit. DePeyster may assist them with a small detachment. Calculations as to the enemy's course and preparations to meet them. A scout to Sandusky might be useful to separate on return so as to communicate with Niagara and Detroit. Respecting provisions and the plan of cultivation recommended. The removal of the posts to the island at Michillimakinak. Difficulty of procuring surgeons. 198

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same. Remarks on bills drawn for the upper posts. 204

April 21, Quebec. Mathews to the same (private). His official letters will be answered in a few days. It is believed that a general attempt is to be

1781. made on the Province; that for the upper country will be by way of Oswego. No attack will be made on Detroit, which must fall if the attack on the lower post and by the Mohawk succeeds. To prevent this, scouts are to be kept continually out. Provisions and cannon sent to Fort Stanwix; Washington at Albany; *Hudibras* has had to fly, which shuts up that source of information. To assist him by consulting with Butler, so as to procure intelligent men; some might go in as deserters and settle down so as to send information; how it can be done; they will be handsomely rewarded. Sure men to be employed from Quebec on the same business, so that reports can be compared. Page 206

April 22, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Remarks on the extravagant demands of the rangers for provisions when on scout. 210

April 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Despatches from Major DePeyster and Grant received; the condition of the "Hope" should have been discovered before the opening of navigation. No new vessel can be built on Lake Erie just now; but material to be collected. Arrangements for transport and to watch the Miamis, &c. Respecting the duties of the officers in the naval department as to surveys, &c. Means will be taken to relieve the necessities of the widow of Capt. Andrews. Representations from Miss Molly; Johnson to give support to Joseph (Brant). 212

April 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Despatches, Indian speeches, &c., sent by DePeyster have been received. Is sorry that the desire of the Miamis to cut off Post Vincennes cannot be complied with. His earnest wish that it were practicable to extirpate that reprobate settlement. Respecting prisoners; the Indians may be assured they never fight twice against the prisoners sent down. Campbell will be retained at Chambly, so long as he has the inclination to harm them. 215

April 26, Quebec. Mathews to the same. The care to be taken of goods at the carrying place. 217

May 9, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Captain Butler ordered to attend the court martial at Niagara. War with the Dutch has had a prosperous beginning, by the capture of St. Eustache, &c., and nearly 200 sail of ships. The exchange of the Convention Army has taken place in part. 218

June 18, Quebec. Same to the same. Approves of building a store at the lower landing. No buildings to be erected on the King's grounds at any of the posts in the upper country, except such as can be removed, and to be of little value, as no indemnification will be given for removal. 220

June 21, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the regimental promotion of surgeons. Joseph Brant may be detached from the Indian department should he persist, but he is expected to act in harmony with it when his services are required. 222

June 22, Quebec. Same to the same. Approves of the guns not being destroyed at Carleton Island; will confer further with Macbean on the subject. 224

June 22, Quebec. Lernoult to the same. Order that no rum, liquors, or any articles whatever are to be bought from the traders. The penalties on purchasing presents from the Indians. 225

June 23, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Is glad to hear that in spite of the winter damage, the "Welcome" and "Angelica" are in use at Michillimakinak. Nothing further can be done for the protection of St. Joseph's. If traders go at their own risk they must take the consequences; no one whose loyalty is suspected to be permitted to go amongst the

1781. Indians. The difficulty of dealing with the settlers on the Mississippi; Sinclair to improve every eligible opportunity to distress them. Page 227

June 24, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Has received the various reports and intelligence; sees no reason to remove any part of the force from Niagara, the safety of Detroit not appearing to require it; besides it is uncertain what occasion may arise for the services of the rangers and troops now at Niagara. However, should a detachment have been sent to Sandusky on the representations of McKee, not to recall it, as that would alarm the Indians and encourage the Virginians settled on the frontier, whose only object in the disturbances is to obtain by stealth the valuable lands belonging to the Indians. Is glad that the provisions and merchandise have passed from Carleton Island; hopes soon to replace the former, being in daily expection of the arrival of the Cork fleet and of one that wintered at Halifax. 229

June 24. Quebec. Mathews to the same. Transmitting a petition from Henry Simmons, a ranger in Butler's Corps; that and his accounts to be looked into and settled. Sergeant William Smith, of the 47th, to be sent to Quebec. Approves of the ship carpenters being kept at Carleton Island. 231

June 24, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Has received report of Butler's success. Is glad he has settled the dispute between Capt. Dame and Lieut. Turney, of the rangers; the latter is an active, useful partizan, and would have been a loss to the corps. 232

June 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Whoever has or have been the cause of the continual discussions at Michillimakinak can have the service but little at heart. A speedy and radical cure must be applied. Capt. Aubrey and a detachment to be sent there, he being recommended to pay attention to harmony. 233

July 17, Quebec. Same to the same. Dease's application recommended by Col. Johnson would be gladly complied with, but for reasons stated. 235

July 22, Quebec. Same to the same. Reports received. The activity of the Oneida Indians watching with some white men the routes of the recruiting parties and scouts between the colonies and the province has kept up a communication for the rangers. The report as to Ethan Allen is premature, there is a commotion in Vermont, but Allen has not gone the length reported, and his intentions are not yet known. Reports from Sinclair and DePeyster respecting the work at Michillimakinak; materials to be sent that can be spared from Detroit. Sinclair should be more particular in his demands. Regrets that Captain Grant's business could not have been transacted at a season when he could have been better spared. Blank commissions sent to the rangers. Is concerned that so many Indians should be victualled, being afraid of the consequences should provisions not arrive. No resource from the crops in Quebec, they being already in a great measure destroyed. Everything dictated by humanity to be done for the Indians, but the greatest economy must be oberved at the post in the distribution of provisions. 237

July 23, Quebec. Same to the same (secret). Is sending all the information he can get by scouts, as he has not heard a word from Europe, New York or Halifax. A French fleet reported at Boston, which gives the enemy superiority by sea. Two actions reported by Arbuthnot and Hood, neither very fortunate. Cornwallis had a victory at Guildford Court House, but is said to be retreating fast. Is afraid the report of the death of Phillips is too authentic. The French had

1781. landed at St. Lucia but embarked precipitately leaving ordnance and stores. Clinton had written in May respecting victuallers and the expected arrival of Riedesel, with convention troops, &c., but, if news from Albany is to be believed, he and the troops would be better to remain there. It is difficult to decide if the enemy aim at New York or to penetrate into the Province. The Vermonters keep a party constantly between Skenesborough and Tyconderoga. Will try to disperse the Oneida scouts. The services of Joseph Brant. Page 240

August 4, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Reports received. The rangers being now together, he will look out for an adjutant for them. Will wait the arrival of the fleet to get a good surgeon's mate for the rangers. Is glad that the Indians are anxious to be employed and that he has indulged them. Report of preparations for an attempt of consequence. A part of the French army from Rhode Island in conjunction with rebel troops completely routed upon White Plains. Hopes that the report may prove true. Refers to the necessary economy in provisions. 244

September 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received his letters, that two carpenters have been sent to Michillimakinak and Joseph Brant recalled. Arrival of the provision fleet. Though backward, he believes that a sufficient supply will be conveyed to the posts before navigation closes. Is convinced of his (Powell's) efforts to economize; his saving in rum gives real pleasure. Complaint by Myers of being deprived of recruits; a stop to be put to this. 247

September 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Express and other expenses to be charged in contingent accounts. The foresters to be kept distinct from the rangers; return of their duties to be made; sees no reason to increase their number; hopes they find their own clothing like the rangers. Approves of the party being sent out under Caldwell; hopes that there is no truth in a rebel report of the success of Willoc. 249

September 5, Quebec. Mathews to the same. That in consequence of the high price of things at Detroit, the stores and baggage of officers may be carried over the carrying place at the expense of Government, but they are not to abuse the privilege. 251

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. The petition of Symons (spelled Simmons, p. 231) returned, with a satisfactory confutation of its charges. He is to be struck off from provisions and other indulgences. 253

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Complaints respecting abuses in the lake navigation sent to be investigated and a remedy applied. 254

September 6, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Respecting promotion in the rangers and the system on which it should proceed. Sergeant Smyth, of the 47th, appointed adjutant. 255

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. If he can do so with justice to the others, he will, on Powell's account, give Mr. Kydd an ensigncy. 258

September 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the regulations for the reduction of expenditure in the Indian Department; they must be enforced. 259

September 7 Quebec. Same to the same (most secret). The negotiations with Vermont; his doubts of the sincerity of the leaders; object of the movement to Crown Point. 261

September 7, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Aubrey's memorial received and answer sent. Leave of absence. Reward to Lieut. Turney for his services. 262

September 7, Quebec. Haldimand to the same (private). For want of provisions is obliged to give up projected expedition by the Mohawk River; must confine himself to alarming the frontiers and destroying the enemy's

1781. grain. A large detachment to take post at Crown Point to remain there as long as possible. To make the alarm more effectual, as many parties of the rangers and Indians, as can be disposed of to advantage, are to be sent to the Mohawk and frontiers of Pennsylvania; to consult with Butler respecting arrangements for routes, &c., to be communicated to him (Haldimand), so that if necessary orders might be sent from Crown Point to concentrate, so as effectually to destroy all kinds of grain, forage, mills, &c., which can contribute to the support of the enemy. The strongest injunctions to be given to avoid every species of cruelty. To extirpate the remaining unfriendly Oneidas who impede the scouts, &c., and are useful to the rebels. The force on the Mohawk to reach by the time news can spread of the expedition to Crown Point, so as to make the consternation general. Major Ross will receive orders to have parties ready for the same purpose. He (Ross) may at his option take command of the expedition or take the general conduct of affairs at Carleton Island. He has received orders about vessels. Page 264

September 21, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Legal proceedings to be taken against Taylor and Forsyth. Col. Johnson to be ordered to Montreal to give evidence. Butler to take charge of the Indian department in Johnson's absence. 270

September 27. Same to the same (private). Strict investigation to be made into the transactions between Colonel Johnson and Taylor and Forsyth. 268

October 8, Quebec. Mathews to the same. His letter respecting the inquiry into Taylor and Forsyth's affairs received; his conduct approved of. 272

October 8, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. The pleasing contents of despatches from DePeyster. It is fortunate Joseph (Brant) remained in the quarter to stir up Indians; it is hoped that their present success will rouse them more than hitherto. There is no doubt that the success of the enemy's incursions in that quarter has been owing to disaffection, or a desire on the part of the Indians to prolong the war for the sake of presents. Private reasons have caused delay in sending the detachment to Crown Point; it is probable that parties from Niagara will not arrive much sooner at their destination. 272*a*

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the arrangements for the expedition under Johnson and Butler; report from Ross at Oswego; he will arrive at his destination fully as early as the troops from this quarter, which did not leave St. Joseph's till the 17th. The enemy on their guard. Ross has a fine detachment but not so many as expected. Minute return of the rangers wanted. 273

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same. The professions of innocence by Forsyth and Taylor, who complain of their bills not being accepted. Will continue to refuse till their conduct is cleared up. 275

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received letters transmitted from McKee and Thompson to DePeyster. The following up of the success over Clark, abandoned for want of perseverance by the Indians, and of clothing and provision for the rangers. It is unfortunate, as the defeat would have been more signal. 276

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Certificate of the bad state of Capt. Irwin's health received. Bills drawn for the expenses of the post shall be honoured. 277

November 1, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Letters received. His Excellency will cheerfully serve Mr. McAlpine, should it fall in his way. The words "to serve with the Indians" to be expunged from the commission of the officers of the rangers, at the request of Butler, and

1781. new commissions to issue. Sending commissions for additional officers. Page 278

November 1, Quebec. Haldimand to Powell. Has received reports of the detachments for the intended excursion. Proceedings against Taylor and Forsyth. 280

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Transmitting memorial of Capt. Ten Brock of the rangers, with documents, and ordering a court of inquiry on his case. 282

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Nothing can be done for the officers of the Indian department brought down for the suit against Taylor and Forsyth, beyond what has been done. 284

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Declining to appoint Lieut. Wilkinson to a vacant company for reasons given. 285

November 16, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Has laid before His Excellency DePeyster's letter upon the subject of private vessels navigating Lake Huron contrary to orders. 287

November 16, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Arrival of the "Limnade" with provisions. Is pleased that the necessary supply has been forwarded to the posts. Instructions as to vessels on Lake Ontario sent to Capt. Betton; they are to be observed as nearly as circumstances will admit. 288

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received report of the return of Ross with his detachment to Carleton Island; satisfaction with his conduct on the expedition, notwithstanding the superior force opposed to him. Shameful and dastardly conduct of the Indians. Leaves it to him and Butler to paint to them his displeasure and to let them feel it in the distribution of presents; sincerely laments the loss of Capt. Butler; the consolation to Col. Butler in this heavy misfortune. 289

November 16, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Critical position of affairs to the southward; reported capture of Lord Cornwallis' army. Nothing but a decided superiority in the Bay can relieve him. If true, Canada will be the first object this winter or early in spring and the attack will be general. A few thousand French troops co-operating with the rebel armies may create great confusion. Care to be exercised about the posts; scouts to be kept out. Is now destitute of every channel of intelligence from the imprudence of recruiting parties from the rangers above and Provincial corps here. Indian officers must be stationed in every village where intelligence can be procured. The duty of the Indians; the vigilance to be observed at all the small posts; all strangers must be seized, as Indian and other spies are already appearing. To save provisions and to send as many Indians as possible out of the way. 291

1782. February 18, Quebec. Same to the same. The increasing necessity for taking possession of Oswego, owing to the turn affairs have taken to the southward, and the high probability of the Province being attacked. Preparations to be made for that purpose by Major Ross; is persuaded that he (Powell) will do all in his power to assist Ross to take 270 men from Carleton Island; 200 to be sent from Niagara, Ross to be in command. Success depends on everything being kept secret. It must not be mentioned even to Butler. To be given out that the preparations are intended for Detroit, and when the troops embark declare they are for Carleton Island. It would be desirable to recall Joseph Brant, especially as this is a favourite measure of his. Care to be taken to prevent Indians from resorting to Oswego, except those absolutely needed. Respecting the bateaux, &c. 294

April 21, Montreal. Same to the same. Sir Henry Clinton reports that he believes New York, and not Canada, to be the object of the enemy's design.

1781. If so, he does not believe a force can be spared to act against Detroit, or it must have reached the knowledge of DePeyster, who would communicate it. Is persuaded, therefore, that all is quiet in that quarter, but to order DePeyster to take every precaution possible for the safety of the post, and to secure all the provisions he can from the settlement. The great uncertainty of whether a diversion may not have to be made in favour of Clinton. He cannot, therefore, reduce his force. If Detroit must be reinforced, one or two companies of rangers must be withdrawn from Oswego. The loss will be the less felt, as Sir John Johnson's second battalion is to be sent there. Sinclair to be directed to send as many Indians as he can collect. Copies sent of regulations for the freight of goods.

Page 298

April 28, Montreal. Haldimand to Powell. Letters sent by Rocheblave. For his services and losses he has been allowed to take up a small cargo of goods to Detroit free of expense. DePeyster to employ him in whatever manner he may be found useful. 30

April 28, Montreal. Same to the same. Recommending Capt. Lamothe, who is on his way to Detroit where he may be useful to DePeyster. 302

May 5, Montreal. Mathews to the same. The suit decided against Forsyth and Taylor. Their subsequent claims. An investigation to be made as to certain items charged. 303

May 16, Montreal. Haldimand to the same. Respecting the pretensions of Mr. Commissary Bliss to carry on private trade. It cannot be permitted, nor leave given to him to appropriate the King's stores. 306

May 16, Montreal. (Mathews) to Powell. Orders respecting the allowance by Sinclair to private vessels to navigate Lake Huron. 308

May 16, Montreal. Haldimand to the same. His objections to the promotion of Sergeant Secord, but from a desire to gratify Butler he waives these. 310

May 18, Montreal. Same to the same. Is much pleased at the progress of the works at Oswego, and is persuaded that he is contributing every assistance. Movement of troops towards Oswego. Leave given to Capt. McDonald, paymaster, to come to Montreal on business. Is disappointed at the delay in the payment of their freights by the traders. He will enforce the regulations. 311

May 19, Montreal. Same to the same. Recommending Douglas, who for his services is to be made sutler at Niagara, in room of Taylor and Forsyth, who are ordered to leave. 313

May 28, Montreal. Same to the same. Despatches received. Is much concerned at the difficulties in procuring a sufficient number of the Six Nations to cooperate with Ross at Oswego. Their pretexts. Butler to make searching inquiry into the cause of their discontent, and by whom fomented. Their bad conduct during the expedition last fall. His disappointment at their conduct. 315

May 31, Montreal. Same to the same. The nakedness of the Indian store; the necessity of purchasing obviated by the arrival of the presents. The attempt to set aside his order prohibiting purchases, which he is determined to enforce. Reports of the enemy's movements to Sandusky. To encourage the raising of Indian corn; to purchase wherever it is to be had. Returns wanted of the progress of agriculture and stock raising. 318

May 31, Montreal. Same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of accounts and returns. 322

May 31, Montreal. Same to the same. Despatches and reports received. The small reinforcement sent to Detroit will encourage the Indians. Is surprised that he prevented Joseph from going to Oswego, seeing the good effect it would have had. A rebel army cannot approach

1782. Niagara without early notice and in six days he could always reinforce himself from Oswego. To send Joseph there immediately. The state of the garrison at Carleton Island. Page 323.

May 31, Montreal. Haldimand to Powell. Brown, a French seaman, in his letter to Capt. Grant, has expressed proper sentiments. His pay, &c., will be continued, but he must be kept as a prisoner of war at Niagara. In present circumstances nothing better can be done for him. 326

June 21, Quebec. Same to the same. Sir Guy Carleton writes from New York that it is the desire to bring about an accommodation with America, and he therefore purposes to confine his operations to defence. Orders to be given to prevent all offensive operations until further orders. 328

June 30, Quebec. Same to the same. Pointing out the misapprehension under which he labours in reference to the inquiry into the provision account and to the retention of Cunningham's letters. The little consequence of censures from indifferent persons, to which all officers in command are subject. Cannot relieve him of his command. Approves of his indulgence to Forsyth. 329

July 1, Quebec. Same to the same. The complaints of the Indians at Oswego, that Butler had not supplied them, especially with shoes and ammunition. They are to be informed that they will be supplied from Niagara, the want of goods in the King's store having been the cause of the delay. List of witnesses sent in the case of the murder of McCormack. 332

July 4, Quebec. Same to the same. Thorn, sailing master, to return to his former station at Detroit. 333

July 5, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Papers received respecting Indian goods. Inquiry to be made respecting the accounts of the rangers and foresters not settled by Johnson since he received charge. 334

July 8, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Report of the good conduct of Brant and the Indians at Oswego. Hopes that the party under Schandaraghta will not be drawn to the frontier settlements, but will confine themselves to the defence of the Indian villages threatened by Clark. 336

July 8, Quebec. Mathews to the same. His Excellency is sensible of the propriety of Butler's application for a secretary, but must defer that and other applications till the arrival of Johnson, when he will make a general arrangement of the department. The storehouse and council chamber wanted may be carried on as speedily as possible; iron and glass will be sent; they may be taken from the engineer stores at Niagara. Respecting the application of Secord to build a saw and corn mill. 338

July 9, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Report received of the rebels moving towards the villages of Sandusky; hopes that Schandaraghta will be able to oppose their progress, without drawing troops from Oswego, which post must be completed this season, so as to cover Niagara. His objection to traders on the Mississippi. Will soon fill up the vacancies in the rangers. 341

July 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Since the enemy has invaded the Indian country and forced the troops and Indians into action, has infinite satisfaction that they received so signal a check. Laments the fate of Col. Crawford; it will interpose obstacles in the transactions with Congress. Approves of a company of rangers being sent to Sandusky. The light company of the 84th sent to Carleton Island to move to Niagara if necessary, or replace the party drawn from Oswego. He (Powell) to regulate his stay at Detroit as he thinks fit. The unreasonable complaints of Joseph and his Indians, but they must be conciliated, and Joseph has merited much attention.

1782. Hay appointed Lieut. Governor at Detroit, but cannot be sent there till after Johnson's arrival and the general arrangements in the Indian department. Page 343

July 22, Quebec. Mathews to Powell. Enclosing subpœnas. The application of Gilbert, a Quaker from Pennsylvania, for the restoration of one Abigail Dodson, a prisoner among the Indians. Butler to make immediate inquiry for her and have her sent down to Montreal. 345

August 5, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. To come to Quebec before the departure of the autumn fleet, leaving the command of the post with Colonel Dundas till a Brigadier shall be sent up. The rangers to be mustered and detailed returns made of them. 346

August 5, Quebec. Same to the same. The enormous expenses of Sinclair at Michillimakinak; he is ordered down to explain. Lieut.-Colonel Hope, Captain Roberts, of the 84th, and Mr. Goddard sent up to investigate. 346

September 9, Quebec. Same to Dundas. The refusal of the Oneida Indians to act; their discontent at not being allowed to go to war. Johnson's presence at the upper posts may have a good effect. The efforts and line of argument to be used by him (Dundas) and Butler to quiet their minds. 349

September 9, Quebec. Same to the same. The danger, if the enemy hears of the Indian discontent, of an attempt to corrupt them. Not to show distrust, but to have them narrowly watched. 351

October 7, Quebec. Same. Orders to the commanding officers of posts to assist in forwarding the Indian presents. 353

October 11, Quebec. Mathews to Maclean. That His Excellency desires the command money at Niagara should be left to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas. 354

October 14, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. On account of the want of barrack room and to secure Carleton Island during the winter, part of the troops to be transferred there from Oswego. This is to be done as late in the season as possible, to forward the works and to guard against an attack, which was most likely to happen in November. 355

October 21, Quebec. Same to Dundas. Has received his letters by Colonel Hope. Cannot answer them till the departure of the fleet, but has communicated anything material to Maclean. 356

October 21, Quebec. Same to Maclean. Permission for Ensign Law's father to go home. The advanced season will, he hopes, render rebel attempts on the Indian country unsuccessful. The defence will depend greatly on DePeyster. Regular communication to be established during the winter between all the upper posts, which might be done by small scouts of two or three active men, one an Indian. How the communication between the different posts may be carried on. Materials for the mill undertaken by Sergeant Brass cannot be sent now; they will be sent to Coteau du Lac in the winter and pushed forward in spring. Every preparation made for the work to go on when the materials arrive. 357

October 31. Quebec. Same to the same. In consequence of letter from Sir Guy Carleton, 34th ordered to Niagara to reinforce the posts under his (Maclean's) command; does not think they will be attacked this season, but to be ready to send such detachments in spring as cannot be sent now. Cannot send positive rules; Maclean must act according to local circumstances. Gives general directions as to vigilance; scouts to be kept out, but ordered not to commit acts of hostility; reiterates the orders as to frequent communication between posts. Has ordered Lemaistre and Willoc to join their regiments in consequence of the absence of captains. Traders and farmers may

1782. receive flour by sending in wheat till mills are ready for grinding. To purchase and store the 20,000 bushels of Indian corn at Buffalo Creek. Economy in the distribution of rum. The King's regiment (8th) to be concentrated. Allowance of provisions to Butler in consequence of his expenditure for Indians. Page 360

November 1, Quebec. Mathews to Maclean. Capt. Mompesson and Lieut. Clowes to be sent down to the court martial at Quebec. The papers left by Lt. Col. Hope to be sent down from Michillimakinak, if they can be got. 366

November 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Commissions sent for officers of Butler's Rangers. The error in making TenBroeck's commission senior to Macdonell's to be rectified. Baron de Shaffilisky and Mr. Luke appointed. 368

Instead of originals, only certified copies of Hope's papers (p. 366) to be sent just now. 370

Certain commissions in the rangers to be dated when the returns do not show the precise dates. 371

November 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Maclean. Agrees as to the propriety of keeping a respectable garrison at Carleton Island, it and Oswego will be sufficiently strong the rest of the regiment having been ordered up, for that purpose. To avoid sending the rangers lower down than Oswego, or separating them too widely. Orders as to covering provisions at Carleton Island. 372

1783. February 7, Quebec. Same to the same. Has received report of the deliberations of the Six Nations in consequence of the late attack on the Shawanese and massacre of Standing Stone Village. Laments, since the rebels have taken advantage of the humane system of forbearance lately adopted, that he cannot afford the assistance the Indians so reasonably expect. Exertions to be made to prevent retaliation; the difficulty of finding arguments in support of that policy. Is satisfied with the line of argument he (Maclean) has used in his answer to their speech, but as it is necessary that he (Haldimand) should reply to their application, he sketches at some length the nature of what he desires to say to them on that subject, as well as on their complaints respecting provisions, &c. A copy to be sent to DePeyster, the Six Nations having sent a deputation to the Indians at Detroit. 373

February 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Approves of the reinstatement of Butler in the direction of the Indian department; of the reduction in the wages of artificers and labourers and of his general measures of economy. 380

February 9, Quebec. Same to the same. To meet the apprehended desertion of men from the Provincial troops, those most suspected to be removed from Oswego to Niagara and replaced by regular troops from thence. To arrange with Butler to have an active party of Indians constantly at Oswego, to be prepared for any service. 382

February 9, Quebec. Mathews to Maclean. The goods ordered to replace those borroned from the traders. To arrange with Col. Butler as to the best manner of contracting with Brass for the building of the proposed mill. The encouragement to be given to the cultivation so happily begun at Niagara. Returns of the farms and their produce, to show the yearly progress, have not yet been received; repeats the order given on this subject. 384

February 10, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. The return of the 34th Regiment, unable to reach Detroit, cannot be of any bad consequence, but the failure of the Indian presents to reach may be distressing to the service at Detroit, unless the traders lend goods as was done at Niagara. Respecting the shipment of Indian goods; neglect of invoices, &c., will be prevented in future. Is concerned that three companies of the 34th, with bedding, were given back to Carleton Island. Hopes

1783. they will return early in the spring. From the silence of DePeyster believes that all is quiet at Detroit. Scouts must be kept out constantly to obtain intelligence. The Indians must be made, if possible, to act more conjointly than they have ever done. "If they mean to defend their country vigourously, and with success, they must in some measure adopt our system and be advised by officers of knowledge and experience, who may be sent to conduct them." Page 387

February 10, Quebec. Haldimand to Maclean. All officers and servants of the Crown in every department to be with their respective duties in spring. No leave of absence to be granted, except on the most pressing necessity. 391

March 11, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Has laid Stedman's account for rum, &c., supplied to the Indians, before His Excellency, who agrees with him and Butler as to the impropriety of the Indians being supplied by private persons on account of the Crown. Orders to prohibit the practice, but leaving a certain latitude to officers commanding the posts to issue a restricted quantity of rum, &c., to Indians on their way to Niagara. 392

March 11, Quebec. Same to the same. Instructions sent respecting the issue of presents to the Indians, so as to prevent abuses. 395

April 14, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Introducing Abraham Cuyler; his services and position as inspector of loyalists. He is to have a free passage on his way to Detroit, and other facilities. 397

April 14, Quebec. Same to the same. In consequence of representations from the merchants of the large quantities of goods at Carleton Island and the carrying place, the King's vessels on both lakes are to carry merchandise on their first trip, unless circumstances make this inconsistent with the King's service. 399

April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Has no official intelligence, but learns from a private correspondent that peace is certainly concluded between Great Britain and America, and a copy of the terms received at Philadelphia, the boundary line to be 45°, &c. The effect on the Indians of the peace, if their claims have not been considered. How the Indians are to be dealt with. 401

April 24, Quebec. Mathews to the same (private). Investigation of a private nature ordered into certain of the Indian accounts sent by Col. Johnson for settlement. 404

April 26, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Reports of peace confirmed; the boundaries too justly described in his letter of the 21st (401). Shall, if possible, avoid promulgating them, in hopes of receiving some consolatory instructions concerning the Six Nations, and the other Indian allies. The nicest attention to be paid to the management and conduct of the Indians. 407

April 26, Quebec. Same to the same. His Majesty's proclamation for a cessation of arms received. Fortifications and all public works at the posts to cease and the transport of His Majesty's stores and provisions to the upper posts, Indian presents excepted, to be discontinued. 409

May 22, Quebec. Same to the same. Comments on the letters received in view of the changed state of affairs. The exaggeration in the account of the affair at Standing Stone Village. Is gratified at the conduct of the Six Nations. The murderer of the Delaware Indian will be regularly tried. The building of stores at Carleton Island now unnecessary. 411

May 23, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Transmitting the King's pleasure respecting the court martial on Capt. Archibald Maclean. 415

1783.
May 23, c. Haldimand to Maclean. Is satisfied with the behaviour of the Indians and hopes to preserve their affection. Holland to go to Cataraqui to examine the north side of Lake Ontario, to settle those of the Six Nations who may prefer that situation, to the risk of being subjected to the power of the States. Has talked the matter over with Joseph Brant. Sir John Johnson ordered to Niagara to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians till some arrangement can be made for the future. Page 418

May 24, Quebec. Same to the same. Cannot grant him leave of absence in the present state of confusion and discontent among the Indians. 416

May 25, Quebec. Same to the same. Bills and accounts received for the Q. M. G. and Engineer's departments and for the contingencies of Niagara, with returns. Cannot consider the memorial of the farmers at present, but they will be regarded in the general arrangements. Is surprised and concerned at the bad state of the pork received from Carleton Island. Strict investigation to be made into the cause. 421

May 26, Quebec. Same (?) to the same (?). Reduction in the officers and seamen of the naval department ordered. Schank to communicate the same to the commanding officers of the different lakes. 423

May 26, Quebec. Same to the same. Official instructions as to the assistance to be rendered to Sir John Johnson in his endeavours to quiet the apprehensions of the Indians. 424

July 26, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Captains Powell and Lottridge and Lieut. Dockstader to attend a board of accounts as witnesses on the request of Col. Johnson. Sir John Johnson to give orders accordingly. Cannot grant Dundas and LeMaistre leave of absence at present. Evidence wanted at the trial of the murderer of the Indian to be in Montreal by the 1st September. 426

July 31, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Forwarding a summons from the Attorney General to be complied with. 429

September 11, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Cannot comply with the request to grant land to six men of his regiment until the plans are completed, as the strictest impartiality must be observed in the distribution. The instructions to Collins, the surveyor, for the laying out of the settlement at Cataraqui, to be followed in all other parts of the Province where loyalists shall be settled. Cannot understand Butler's having marked out 30 lots for different persons, unless the few farms already occupied are meant. He had made applications on behalf of his corps for settlement on that side of the river, but the business cannot be anticipated, although there is every inclination to serve Colonel Butler's corps. Ross distressed for want of a person who understands the construction of mills, and wishes for a visit from Brass, of Butler's Rangers. It is probable that he will find many amongst the loyalists accustomed to that business; if not, Brass may be sent if he can be spared. 430

September 12, Quebec. Mathews to the same. On account of the favourable report of the conduct of the firm of Hamilton and Cartwright, such arrangements are to be made as shall save them from loss on the rum lent to Government last year. Mr. Street to be dealt with in the same way. Douglas to sell rum to the garrison at market price, the exclusive privilege being all in which he can be supported. 433

No date. Same to the same. Letter from Capt. Gumersall enclosed concerning Cassidy (Cassety in former letters) sent down some years ago, from Detroit, for treasonable practices. It would be imprudent to permit him to return to the upper country on account of the

1783. danger to himself, as well as for other reasons. He is to be sent back to the Colonies. Page 435

September 14, Quebec. Haldimand to Maclean. In spite of the many demands, will endeavour to gratify his request in favour of his son. 437

September 15, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Prisoners to be given up if a flag of truce is sent for them from Fort Pitt, otherwise they are to be sent to Montreal, to be forwarded to the Colonies. Strict investigation to be made respecting the depredations committed on Indian presents. Medicines for Detroit asked for by DePeyster. The delay in applying for the necessary evidence lies with the Attorney General. Should there be the least appearance of danger to the prisoners on their way to Fort Pitt, it is not to be risked. 438

September 15, Quebec. Same to the same. Arrival of Indian officers as evidence in the inquiry into Johnson's accounts. To continue the same conduct towards persons arriving from the Colonies, on similar missions to those of Bull and Douglas, until further orders. Rum has been ordered to be sent him from Carleton Island, as well as the mill stones and iron for the mill. Desertion among the seamen. Approves of Harris having sent men from the troops on board the "Seneca." 440

October 1, Quebec. Haldimand to the same. Granting leave of absence. Respecting the arrangements to carry on the service by Butler and Lt.-Col. Hoyes. To bring exact returns of all the departments, &c. To visit Cataraqui on the way down to report as to its progress. Leave of absence to LeMaistre. 442

No date. Same to the same. Formal leave of absence. 444

Correspondence with Officers at Niagara—1777–1784.

B. 105. B.M., 21,765.

1777.

December 14, Niagara. Butler to LeMaistre (?). Desires to be informed, since His Excellency declines to issue blank commissions, how he is to act so as to secure suitable officers for the new corps. Is sorry to find that Bird's request cannot be complied with. Would be pleased to know what is to be his rank; he had flattered himself that he was to be given the rank of major in the army. Has sent to the frontiers of Pennsylvania to bring up the rangers absent on leave, so as to complete the corps of rangers as fast as possible. Enclosed are muster roll of Walter Butler's company, list of officers recommended for commissions in two other companies of rangers and in the Indian Department, &c. His son, Thomas Butler, previously recommended for a commission, is not now mentioned, he being a prisoner with the rebels. Page 1

December 14. The same to Carleton. Had sent off a scout from Deer Island to Ontario; took passage by a vessel for Niagara on being informed by the Senecas that most of the Onondagas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas were in the rebel interest, having taken the hatchet from Philip Schuyler and Vockert. This prevented them from going by the Ontario route. His son and others are still in irons and cruelly treated. By the advice of the Senecas and Cayugas, he sent a message to the disaffected Indians to bring the axe in immediately and deliver it up in presence of Bolton, and that none but real friends should attend the meeting. All the Onondago and Tuscarora chiefs, however, with the greatest part of their young men attended, delivered up

1777. the axe and promised to follow only the advice received from the British. Nothing, they said, but to relieve their people from confinement would have induced them to act otherwise. The whole of the Six Nations, except the Oneidas, are determined to act heartily; many parties are now out; the operations will be chiefly on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Notice of the disposition of the Six Nations sent to Sir William Howe, Gen. Clinton and Guy Johnson. The Indians, though collected in such numbers here, have behaved remarkably well, and the report of Burgoyne's ill success does not seem to have warped them in the smallest degree. Would have joined Burgoyne with a body of Indians, but had neither provisions nor clothing necessary, and before a body could be collected the fate of the army was known. Report of the success of Clinton on the Hudson have been received, and that he had retired to a strong post at Fishkill, supposed for the winter. News was also received of Howe's glorious success. Page 4

1778. January 28, Niagara. Butler to Colonel Claus. Respecting the pay and allowances to certain of the men of the Indian Department. 8

January 28, Niagara. The same to LeMaistre (?). Reports the continued friendly feeling of the Six Nations. The Senecas and Cayugas are determined to give the men from Wyoming a warm reception should they come. They have spies out watching their movements. Brant, Aaron and the Mohawks preparing to move to defend the Indian villages should they be attacked, and he (Butler) would march also with the rangers and Missisaugas to assist. Has received a report that thirty rangers have been taken prisoners on the Susquehanna, the rebels having attacked them with 200 men. Has received a report confirming the account of Howe's victory over Washington, and that the King's troops are in possession of the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. Washington had retired towards Virginia; Clinton was at Fort Montgomery and Putnam at a post six miles from him, higher up the river. Reports from Fort Stanwix are contradictory; all reports agree that the Western Indians have left the enemy's country on the Ohio a heap of ashes. The Six Nations urgently request that Fort Ontario should be occupied, as it gives easy entrance to their country and a safe retreat to them in case of attack. 10

February 2, Niagara. The same to Carleton. Sending detailed information of what took place at the conference with the Indians. Its favourable character, &c. 14

February 3. Return of corps of rangers, to serve with the Indians, commanded by Major John Butler. 20

February 3, Niagara. Butler to Carleton. Sending account of Howe's proceedings at Philadelphia, Germantown, &c. Defeat of Washington at the Brandywine. The attempt to seize Congress at Lancaster; the escape of the members to Yorktown; dissatisfaction of the people of Baltimore with Congress; sends returns of the rangers. 21

Returns and accounts follow. 24, 26

April 10, Niagara. The same to the same. The Six Nation Indians are preparing to strike at the rebels; he (Butler) will, with the rangers, cooperate with them. Has ordered the rangers from the Susquehanna, and the loyalists from the back settlements to join; nearly 100 of these have agreed to serve with the rangers. The Indians have not been idle during the winter, having been employed on the Susquehanna. Report brought by an Indian that Schuyler advised the Indians at the council to be neutral, and that he intended coming to Oswego and hoped to have a free passage through the country; if not, he would treat them as enemies. The Six Nations are not inclined to

1778. regard his advice, but are preparing to act opposite to it. Accounts from Albany contradict the report of the rebels building boats and preparing to come to Oswego. There are 700 men at Fort Stanwix, which is being fortified and provisioned. Numbers of the rebels have gone to Canada to seize Montreal. The Marquis De Fiet (Lafayette) commands the northern army instead of Gates. Urges that his son (Walter) may be exchanged. Encloses pay list of the officers and rangers of the Indian Department not yet incorporated. Page 27

April 10, Niagara. Butler to LeMaistre. Stating how he had filled up the blank commissions for the rangers. The rest of the letter refers to the internal economy of the corps. 32

April and May (?) Accounts of subsistence, &c., sent by Colonel Butler with remarks 429. Return of the corps 430. Account current. 431

May 1, Niagara. Butler to Carleton. Acknowledging letter of 14th March, with thanks for its contents. States his belief in the fidelity of the Indians. Two or three hundred of the Senecas are out against the Southern Provinces. 34

May 1, Niagara. The same to LeMaistre. That he has fixed with the Senecas to leave to-morrow. Explaining details of accounts against the Indian Department. 35

May 4, Quebec. LeMaistre to Butler. Stating that His Excellency will not forget the sufferings of his (Butler's) son, and will not lose sight of getting him exchanged. Captain Tice and his party have been ordered to their post. Money has been advanced to them, but this the general will not do again in similar cases. Blank commissions have been sent for the rangers. The position of adjutant and quartermaster is to be given to non-commissioned officers. 37

May 15, Seneca Country. Butler to Carleton. Is sending this by Captain Butler, who had escaped from the rebels, by whom he was sentenced to death. He (Major Butler) has had a meeting with the Seneca chiefs, who are anxious to attack the frontiers of the rebellious colonies. He is to have a general meeting of the chiefs and warriors to arrange for them proceeding with him to Yonandala, on the Susquehanna, which he has fixed on as a convenient place of rendezvous, where a number of friends of the Government are to join. A party of Senakies has just arrived, after defeating the rebels in an action on the Ohio. There are still 150 warriors out on the back of Jersey and Pennsylvania. Lieut. Frey and Joseph Brant are on the frontiers of New York trying to bring off the Mohawks. It is intended to strike that part of the country in a body. Is in hopes to complete the body of rangers he was empowered to raise. Captain Butler would give verbal information. 39

June 4, Quebec. Walter Butler. Memorandum of information sent by his father (Major John Butler) respecting the movements of the Indians, rangers, &c.; his intentions with respect to completing the corps; of adding French Canadians to it, &c. His desire to have commissions for the Indian officers as a protection to them in case of being made prisoners. 41

August (?) Return of the distribution of the rangers now employed on the frontiers of the Indian country, by Lt. Colonel Bolton. There is no date; the conjectural date on the margin is nearly correct. 426

September 17, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Giving a detailed account of the meetings with Indians, of their preparations for war, their condition that Oswego should be held as a refuge for their women and children, &c. He has sent off Captain Butler on an expedition against the German Flats. The party will number 500 or 600. Asks that

1778. sufficient goods be sent up to satisfy the Indians at the close of the season. Asks for arms for the loyalists who are joining the rangers. Before leaving the Indian country he had arranged the rangers as a chain of scouts from the German Flats to the Susquehanna and Ohio, with orders to act with the Senecas. The high value he sets on the services of Joseph Brant. Page 45

September 21, Onondella. W. Caldwell to Butler. Reports his return and the success of the expedition against the German Flats. Had fallen in with an enemy's scout and killed three of the party; the Indians allowed the rest to escape. The Indians left on guard came to Onondella and robbed the inhabitants, &c. But for the information of a scout he believes he could have taken the forts there. Spoke to none of the inhabitants except to Mr. Shoemaker's family, who could not or would not give any information. The bad weather was unfortunate. 56

September 24, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Has received a report that Caldwell, with the rangers and about 160 Indians, had marched to attack the German Flats. Capt. Butler was raising a large force to co-operate. Captain Butler believes that the King's troops are not far from Albany. A person has been there who reported that all was in confusion, the inhabitants removing their goods and the militia called out. Has drawn bills. Accounts for provisions coming in. 51

September 30, Canadasaga. Captain John Johnston to Butler. Is collecting Indians to assist Capt. Butler. Runners have brought word that three parties from Wyoming were coming to demolish the Six Nation country. One of them defeated at Tioga by the Indians; most of them cut to pieces; some drowned. Is doing all he can to meet the main body, which is advancing. Hopes to give satisfactory news in his next. 53

October 4, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Enclosing letters from Johnston (p. 53), and from Capt. Caldwell (p. 56). 55

October 24. Pay list of Captain Walter Butler's company, from 24th December, 1777, to date. 58

The other pay lists of the different companies of the corps follow for the same date to page 78. —

October 26, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Sending returns. He has drawn for the subsistence and bounty of his corps. Is unable to send muster rolls and receipts for the companies absent, but will do so on their return. Sends list of names of those whom he recommends for commissions. Hopes that he will soon have his corps complete, and asks for additional commissions. Has received a report that Aughquaga has been burned by the rebels. 79

November 1. Statement of the number of prisoners proposed to be exchanged. 81

November 12, Cherry Valley. Walter Butler to General Schuyler. Proposing an exchange of prisoners. His efforts to restrain the Indians; they would have been more successful but for the destruction of their village of Aughquaga, which had greatly incensed them. If he (Schuyler) still persisted in keeping Mrs. Butler and family, these efforts might not be so great as they had been. 83

November 12. List of persons sent back to General Schuyler, taken prisoners at Cherry Valley; an equal number of families expected in return. The list is nominal. 438

December 1, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. The particulars of the destruction of Cherry Valley will be sent by Bolton. So soon as the Indians come in from their expeditions he will ascertain their wishes as to taking post at Irondequot. The cattle taken are nearly all consumed by

1779. the Indians and rangers, but about 100 head have been sent to Niagara this fall. Page 85

January 2, Albany. Brigadier Clinton (U.S.) to Capt. Butler (Walter). Stating that a letter relating to an exchange of prisoners had been transmitted to Governor Clinton, who had consented to the proposal. States the arrangement for the exchanges. Reflections on the want of zeal shown by the British officers in restraining the excesses of the Indians, and on cruelties committed when no Indians were present. 87

January 26, Niagara. Return of Indians at Niagara, from 30th December, 1778, to date, with the arrivals and departures of the several parties of different nations in that time. The names and numbers of the different nations are given in detail. The table shows: Present, 1,581; gone, 1,042; total, 2,623. The return is signed by Colonel Bolton. 90

February 12, Niagara. Return by Butler of scouts employed. 91

February 14, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Reporting that the Indians think a post at Irondequot would be of no material service in protecting their country, and would wish to have the post at Oswego. The Indians in general, but not the Oneidas, have resolved to come to no terms with the rebels, who have sent to build a small fort to protect the Oneida villages. A post at Oswego would shake the resolution of the Oneidas and strengthen the others, who are afraid of an attack during the winter. The scouts, who are out in every quarter, will give the earliest notice of movements on the frontier, and a large party of rangers is ready to move. Suggests that messages to the Indians should not be sent direct from Quebec, but sent through Col. Bolton. A number of Mohawks, Onondagos and Ochquagos are to remain at Niagara, having now no homes to go to. 92

February 18, Niagara. Walter Butler to Brigadier Clinton. Respecting the exchange of prisoners. He is to proceed to Quebec to have Haldimand's determination on the subject. He denies the cruelty charged in his (Clinton's) letters (pp. 88, 89), not a man, woman or child was killed at Cherry Valley, except those who were killed in arms in the field. Enters into details of the destruction of the Indian village and the violations of parole by the continental officers, &c. 95

March 8 to March 16. Walter Butler. Journal of an expedition from Niagara on the north shore of Lake Ontario to Cataraqui, with descriptions of the shore, rivers, bays, &c. 100

March 8, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Sending details of the intrigues of the rebels with the Indians and their efforts to intimidate them; what he is doing to counteract these designs. One party sent by way of Lake Erie to bring in a prisoner. Another to Fort Stanwix. Delawares have had a skirmish with the enemy at Wyoming. They have taken three prisoners and seven scalps. Captain Butler carries with him the muster rolls and pay lists of the rangers, and will give every information relative thereto. He (Col. Butler) has drawn for expenses of building barracks for rangers and distressed families. Remarks on the pay lists of the Indian Department. 113

April 2, Niagara. The same to the same. Letter enclosed shows that Hay of Detroit had not a favourable opinion of the Indians. The disaster to Hamilton will not improve them. Does not yet know how it will affect the Six Nations, it may incline them to listen to the artful messages sent by Congress. Sends copy of a message delivered by the Caughnawagas at the Cayuga Village; the Cayugas took no notice of the message. The Onondagos have been invited to come in, to settle among the Senecas and Cayugas, and

1779. rekindle their council fire. The Senecas, Delawares and others have been very active during the winter, and have had various successful skirmishes along the frontiers. There are now between 400 and 500 out in different places. Several parties from the Ohio have brought prisoners from Fort Pitt. The people through all that part of the country are moving down to Lancaster. About 200 Indians from Detroit have been successful at Tuscarawas and had gone down the river to attack a convoy of provisions; has not yet heard the result of this last expedition. A prisoner has given information about Fort Pitt. He has always endeavoured to restrain the Indians from cruelty and will observe the additional instructions on this point. Remarks on the bounty to rangers, to which he (Haldimand) objects, as not being agreeable to Carleton's instructions. Sends copy of an account for this allowance, which was passed by Carleton without objection. Bolton has ordered 50 rangers to be ready to set off for Detroit under Caldwell. Page 116

April 8, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. Acknowledging receipt of reports of the intrigues among the Indians, and their success in reducing the Onondagos, chiefly through the influence of the Oneidas. Sends answer to a message from the Five Nations. The fidelity of Joseph Brant; he goes to Niagara with Brehm; he (Butler) is to conform to the orders which will be presented by Brehm. Respecting the Indians and economy in provisions; the importance of getting the Indians to cultivate their land. His pleasure in seeing Capt. Butler; the steps to be taken to obtain the exchange of Mrs. Butler and the family. 120

April 11, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Reporting that Bolton had drawn for Indian expenses; the arrival of messengers, &c. 122

April 18, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. The anxiety the defeat of Hamilton causes him; has reason to be satisfied with the fidelity of the Five Nations. The confidence he has in his (Butler's) exertions to maintain all the Indians in the humour of acting for the service of the Crown. The impossibility of getting provisions to Oswego is the reason for its not being occupied; every exertion will be made to have this done. 123

April 18, Quebec. The same to the same. Has granted a temporary warrant for the subsistence of the corps. When the accounts are finally settled, every allowance will be made so far as consistent with Carleton's orders. 125

The warrant follows at 126, and a pay roll of the officers, &c., of the Indian Department at 128.

April (?) Walter Butler to Brigadier Clinton, Continental Forces. Respecting the exchange of prisoners. The letter is not dated. 427

May 20, Niagara. The same to Haldimand. Major Butler, with the corps, is on the frontiers; the Five Nations were afraid of an invasion of their country from Fort Stanwix and the Susquehanna. He is now at Canadasaga, among the Senecas, watching the enemy's motions. Bolton has desired him (Walter Butler) to set off for Detroit, with a party of rangers and as many Indians as he could collect, to try to rouse the western Indians to take an active part; could this be effected, there would not be a rebel in arms in the Indian country in the course of a few months. The service Brant could render were he to be allowed to go. Calls attention to advances he has made to Captain Tice, whose pay has not been drawn for; asks that the amount be stopped out of Capt. Tice's pay. 129

May 18, Niagara. Same to Captain LeMaistre. Substantially the same as the letter of the 20th May. 132

1779. May 28, Canadasago. Butler to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of letters. The destruction of Onondaga made it necessary to march to the Indian country to reassure the Indians; the presence of rangers and the prospect of Oswego being occupied has given them confidence. They are constantly out in parties as far as Fort Pitt, and along the frontiers. Is sorry he missed seeing Captain Brehm. Asking that Captain Macdonald, who is a lieutenant in the Royal Emigrants, may be left with the rangers, as the service would suffer were he to leave. The Indians are most anxious he should remain. Page 135

May 31, Canadasago. The same to the same. Respecting bills and accounts. P. S. of 1st June, reports that a body of the enemy was advancing, it was believed for Cayuga. Is preparing to go to meet them. Notwithstanding the scouts, the Oneidas have managed to bring the enemy by a route that brought them to within a day's march of Cayuga undiscovered. 138

June 8, Canadasago. The same to the same. Canadian Indians are on their way home, having failed to see the Oneidas, as they cannot agree on a place of meeting. The different statements by the Caughnawaga Indians lead to the belief that they are playing a double game, or are divided. The Five Nations request that an investigation be made by His Excellency. The reported attack on Cayuga turns out to have been unfounded. 139

July 21, Canadasago. The same to the same. A Caughnawaga Indian reports that three of the principal men of the village are in constant correspondence with Schuyler, by means of a negro, who carries messages not only from them but from French and other white people in the rebel interest. One of these is named Causo (Cazeau), living in Recollet street, Montreal. A party, probably Hazen's or Livingstone's, are about the head of Lake Champlain trying to seduce the Canadians. Nearly all the Caughnawagas regret their dealings with the rebels. The rangers have been obliged to leave from want of provisions and to encamp near the Genesee Falls. The cattle in the Indian country consumed and the usual crops of corn, &c., not raised by the Indians, on account of their constant expeditions. Many of them had to live on roots through the winter. There is little chance now of driving cattle from the frontiers, as they are defended by a chain of forts, placed at a small distance from each other. Points out the great advantage of Genesee Falls as a place of encampment. The arrangements made for obtaining information of the enemy's movements are given in detail. The uncertainty as to the real disposition of the Oneidas is discussed; it seems probable that they are waiting to see how things turn, before they declare themselves. 143

July 22, Canadasago. The same to Lt. Colonel Campbell. Sent by the Caughnawaga who gave information respecting correspondence with Schuyler (p. 144). Hopes that through him, the hidden traitors may be brought to light. 151

July 23, Canadasago. Same to Bolton. Sending report brought by an Indian of the fighting on the North River between Clinton and Washington and defeat of the latter at Fishkill. Part of the British forces were taking up the chain fixed across the river at the Highlands. If there were provisions his (Butler's) force might be of essential service. Brant Johnson has brought in prisoners from German Flats; he reports that 2,000 men were at Lake Otsego, that nearly 200 bateaux with provisions had been carried over to the lake and that the force was to join another body coming up the Susquehanna. The intended expedition would, it was thought, be abandoned for want of provisions.

1779. A prisoner reports that between 500 and 600 men are in Fort Stanwix, that the small forts at the German Flats are garrisoned by militia, and that the families chiefly live within the forts; he confirms the report of the hanging of Hare and Newberry, and that Captain Ten Broeck is a prisoner at Esopus. The Indian reports the defeat of Gates about sixty miles east of New York. Reports movements of scouts. Page 153

July 24, near Fort Wallace. John McDonell to Butler. He was met here by a party of 20 warriors, who had brought in prisoners, &c., from a little before Fort Wallace. He has no doubt of the intention to attack the Indian country from Wyoming; Sullivan and Maxwell had arrived with the last division, a long train of artillery and a brigade of provision boats. This division numbers 5,000 Continental troops. Hand had 2,000 before that, they have 1,000 pack horses and 170 boats, the whole force said to be 8,000 men; he does not believe they have half the number. Has sent off scouts to report the enemy's movements; how he proposes to harass them if they advance. He will collect all the cattle he can, provisions being of so much consequence. 157

August 2, Canadasaga. Butler to Mathews. As a considerable quantity of clothing and other necessaries will be required when his men return to quarters, he hopes that a pass may be issued to Robinson. It would be a great hardship if the men, after starving in the woods, should not obtain comforts in quarters. Presents are also required for the Indians. He believes that Gen. Clinton is on the North River and has taken the forts in the Highlands. It is evident that the rebels mean to invade the Indian country, both from Wyoming and Lake Otsego. Their numbers must be considerable, as they have three Generals at the former place—Maxwell, Sullivan and Hand—from the latter place, General Clinton is to command. The two bodies intend to make a junction at Tioga on the Susquehanna. 159

August 4, Canatisagoe. Walter Butler to Captain Butler. Reporting that Col. Butler had information of an agreement between the Canadian Indians and the Oneidas for mutual concealment, and desiring him to be on his guard. The news has been sent by Mr. Cartwright, Colonel Butler's Secretary. 161

August 4, Canattsagoe. Colonel Butler to Walter Butler. Sending an account of Joseph's excursion to Minnisink; the people there were mostly secured in forts; his partial success. Joseph reports that Clinton had taken the forts in the Highlands and was following Washington to Albany. The expedition from Wyoming had been delayed in case assistance was wanted at the North River. 162

August 8. Memorandum for Captain Brehm relative to the expense of building barracks for the rangers at Niagara. The report, which is in detail, is signed by Walter Butler, and dated from Genesee River. 163

August 8, Genesee River Memorandum by Walter Butler, to be laid before General Haldimand, of the execution of officers of the rangers when taken prisoners by the rebels; asks that steps be taken to restrain them from such acts of barbarity, or the rangers will be under the necessity of themselves doing justice. Capt. Brehm is requested to state, that if the rangers had provisions, they could be of essential service to Sir Henry Clinton on the North River. 169

August 27, Ranger's Barracks. Walter Butler to Major Butler. Giving an account of the conduct of Captain Ten Broeck, when he had an opportunity to escape with him (Walter Butler). 171

August —, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. Acknowledging letters, &c. To procure provisions for his rangers and Indians, he must make a stroke until

1779. provisions can be sent. The late arrival of the victuallers prevents a full supply being sent, but Bolton will furnish enough to enable them to keep the field, which must be done so long as there is a prospect of the rebels advancing into the Indian country. He (Haldimand) believes that Detroit is aimed at, if there is any intention of attacking one of the posts; a trusty white man is to be sent to discover the enemy's movements on the Susquehanna, as he believes the reports of Indians and deserters are merely sent as a cover to a feint. Is pleased that the Oneidas are at length coming to their senses; it will save a disagreeable piece of business; Capt. Macdonald has leave to remain for the campaign. Calls attention to the necessity for curtailing the enormous Indian expenditure. Page 173

September 3, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. Informing him of the reinforcement he is sending up to the help of the Five Nations, against the attack preparing on Tioga. He is sending 380 picked men under Sir John Johnson, besides Indians. The risk is great, on account of the scarcity of provisions. 176

September 13, Quebec. The same to the same. Sending a formal notification of the despatch of the force under Sir John Johnson. 178

September 20, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. The reinforcements have been sent too late to save the country of the Five Nations, which has been invaded and the corn and villages destroyed. For want of provisions he (Butler) had to retreat to Niagara. The enemy are retreating, but he cannot yet tell by what route. Two parties are leaving to ascertain. All the economy possible has been used in the Indian Department. The expenses must increase instead of being lessened, owing to the Indians being driven from their country. Notwithstand their losses, they seem unshaken in their attachment to His Majesty's cause. 179

September 28, Ranger's Barracks. Memorial by the four captains doing duty with rangers, addressed to Butler, asking that a captain should be appointed to each company. The memorial is signed by Walter Butler, William Caldwell, John McDonell and Peter Hare. 182

October 17, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. Remarks on the report of the invasion of the Indian country and the sufferings from want of provisions. The latter is a clear proof of the danger that a large force would have incurred, without the possibility of sending it supplies. Is gratified at the fidelity of the Indians. They may depend on receiving every assistance possible, &c. 183

November 11, Quebec. Mathews to the same. Is sending commissions as Captain to Mr. Dame and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Ten Broeck's name is struck off. His Excellency proposes to take some means to give a gratuity to the rangers for their services in such a way as shall not be made a precedent for similar claims being made. The arrangements proposed to be made for the exchange of Mrs. Butler and family. His Excellency acknowledges his (Butler's) zeal and services. 185

November 11, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Reports the reasons given by the Indians for their refusal to go to Carleton Island. They are prepared to help themselves by hunting or to submit to hardships, and will remain faithful to Government. Some Mohicans and Cayugas have gone to the Island; some Onondagos and Delawares will probably also go. The rebels have precipitately abandoned Tioga. The corps being now nearly completed, he asks that Carleton's promise that he should be made Lieut. Colonel be carried out, and his son be appointed Major. Asks for leave of absence for Captain Butler. 187

1779. November 13, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Forwarding pay bills, &c., due to the rangers, with remarks on certain charges for bounty, &c. Mr. Pawling's commission as Quartermaster has not yet been received; suggests the appointment of a good sergeant to the adjutancy. Page 190

November 20, Niagara. The same to the same. Stating that he will give Colonel Johnson every assistance in his power. Is sorry that it was not in His Excellency's power to procure liberty for his (Butler's) family; hopes it may be done now by Schuyler's proposal. 192

List of men's names that have joined Col. Butler during the summer of 1779. 195

1779 (?) List of prisoners in the hands of the Congress, belonging to the corps of rangers, royalists and their families. 436

1780. February 2, Montreal. Walter Butler to Mathews. Returns thanks for His Excellency's attention to the release of his father's family. Calls attention to the wants of the families of some of the rangers; provisions are so high that the men cannot purchase them for their families, sent down from Niagara to ease the demands on provisions there. Suggests that Captain Dame should be sent to Niagara. 196

February 7, Quebec. Mathews to Walter Butler. Orders have been sent to Captain McAlpine to make inquiries respecting the families mentioned in his letter (p. 196) and to give such relief as circumstances admit of. 198

February 12, Quebec. Haldimand to Butler. The reasons given by the Indians for not leaving the country appear to be reasonable (p. 187); if they by hunting, &c., relieve the strain upon Butler and enable him to get through the winter without distress he shall be pleased. Enters into details respecting the pay and allowances of the rangers as compared with the regular forces; he will do all in his power for the officers and men but he has also a duty to the King to observe economy. Has taken upon himself the responsibility of naming him (Butler) a Provincial Lieut. Colonel. Is sensible of Captain Butler's zeal and activity, but cannot promote him over the heads of so many officers of merit and long standing as compose the army in this Province. A flag will be sent in a few days, requiring that Mrs. Butler and family be sent into the Province in exchange for Mrs. Campbell's family. 199

February 21, Montreal. Walter Butler to Mathews. Is very sorry to learn that the flag for Albany had passed St. John's as he had intended sending by it some money to his mother. Is sensible of His Excellency's favour in the promotion of his father, but is at a loss to know why he himself has been passed over. Captain Dame is waiting for orders to leave for Niagara. There is nothing going on but feasting and dancing; he finds it as hard as scouting. To change the scene, McDonell and he intend to make the tour of the mountain every other day on snowshoes. 205

April 25. Statement showing the daily expenses of the corps of rangers under the old and new arrangements. 207

April 29, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Returns thanks for his promotion; he constantly inculcates fidelity on the Indians, who still appear warmly attached. Scouts have been out during the winter; one party returning with prisoners, through carelessness let them untie themselves at night, so that after killing five Indians they escaped. Brant and others still out. The scarcity of provisions among the rebels; their currency worth only one silver dollar for a hundred of paper. Points out the necessity of contingent money for the rangers, owing to the liability to have their arms, &c., damaged. Asks leave to come down to settle his family when they arrive;

1780. asks to have commissions filled up for Mr. Harkimer and Ralph Clinch. P. S. of 14th May. But for the detention of Capt. McDonell, at Carleton Island, he could have sent a party to favour Sir John Johnson's enterprise. The parties on the Mohawk will be of service to him. A good party of 45 had left the day before for Fort Stanwix or the German Flats; they were informed of Sir John Johnson's movements. Page 208

May 3, Niagara. Butler to Haldimand. Sending a formal application for leave of absence to meet his family. 212

May 26, Quebec. Abstract of pay bills, &c., for the rangers. 215

June 15, Quebec. Mathews to Walter Butler. His Excellency is surprised that a captain and thirty men of the rangers should be absent from their corps at this season. He, Captain Thompson, and the men are to be in readiness to leave for Niagara immediately on the arrival of the next post from Quebec. The loyalists who removed from Machiche did so at their own risk. These families shared at Machiche all the conveniences others received. 213

July 13, Quebec. The same to Butler. With despatches for Carleton Island and Niagara. Discusses questions of appointments and promotions in his corps. 216

July 20, Montreal. Butler to Mathews. Urging that a warrant be sent to cover all the temporary warrants in case of any accident to him. He remonstrates against his son Thomas not being appointed to the seventh company of rangers. He expresses his thanks for the attention to the settlement of the money paid to the Germans; and for the promise of the forge and iron for the founders. 220

July 24, Niagara. Walter Butler to Mathews. Has received recruits enough to complete the seventh company and a sergeant, corporal and 13 men for the eighth; hopes to complete the corps this summer, they are badly off for barracks; they are trying to repair the huts to suit. Asks for blank commissions for the seventh and eighth companies. Sergeant Brass reports an action in the Jerseys in which Washington lost his artillery, &c., at Morristown; the royal army was on its way up the North River. He (Butler) has offered to send out parties of the rangers, but supposes they are wanted for some other purpose. McDonell has had a warm time while out; the Indians have not done what they promised. McDonell had to be tied on his horse owing to ague, and he had to get three horses and some dogs killed for food. 217

August 15, Niagara. Butler to the same, giving an account of the services of his son Thomas, as a reason for his being appointed to the seventh company. 222

August 15, Niagara. The same to the same. Reporting his arrival on the 9th. Lieutenant Ball had arrived with 40 recruits for the rangers. Clinton coming up the North River; the royal army had driven off most of the cattle in the Jerseys, and expresses have been sent off to Haldimand, &c. The number of recruits is enough to complete the eight companies and to fill up casualties. Further respecting his son's appointment to the seventh company.

September 29, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. Containing remarks on his subsistence accounts. 227

October 1, Niagara. Statement of Captain Peter Ten Broeck's account current. 193

November 14, Montreal. Walter Butler to Mathews. Will leave for Coteau du Lac on the arrival of the post, and make every exertion to get to Niagara this fall. Respecting the appointments in the rangers. Thinks it a

1780. hardship he was not allowed to go to London. Asks that two prisoners be allowed to work in Montreal at a place whence they could not escape. Page 229

December 4, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Has been ill since the expedition; will have the subsistence accounts prepared. Has made temporary appointments to the seventh and eighth companies. Trusts that His Excellency will appoint his son Thomas to a first lieutenancy. Regrets to hear of his (Mathews') continued illness. 231

December 7, Niagara. The same to the same. Asks for permission to raise two additional companies to comply with the King's general order respecting provincial corps. Lieut. Ferris, returned from the frontiers, reports the friends to Government are in high spirits. Had the rangers remained a day longer at Scoharie, Ferris would have joined with a large number, who became discouraged when they found the force gone. Articles wanted for the settlers at Niagara. 233

December 17. The same to the same. That he has appointed Bernard Fry and Andrew Bradt to be captains and Joseph Farris and Thomas Butler to be first lieutenants in the vacant companies of rangers. McDonell's commission was dated when he was still at school, but Thomas had joined the corps before him. Captain Butler has arrived and will attend to the accounts. The winter wheat came too late and has been transferred to the commissary to be used for provisions. Four or five farmers have settled and built houses; they will want seed early in spring. The harness is not of the kind wanted; if dressed leather were sent some of the rangers could make it. Turney and Wimple, with twenty rangers, have returned from a scout in Pennsylvania; they had taken a fortified post and seven men. The crops last season were very fine in that part of the country. 250

December 24, Niagara. Accounts of the rangers for subsistence drawn for those who have been prisoners, &c. 235 to 249

1781.

February 18, Niagara. Butler to Powell. Points out the hardship to his officers of having others put over them, the present case being that of McKinnon made captain of the 8th company; represents particularly the case of Lieut. Bradt, reduced by this new appointment. Asks leave to raise two additional companies. In respect to bounty money, all who were promised bounty were paid. 255

April 12, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. His Excellency has sanctioned the appointment of Thomas Butler to a first lieutenancy. The two additional companies of rangers may be raised, if that can be done with facility and expedition. Seed and other articles asked for (detailed) are to be forwarded by the first bateaux. 259

April 18, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Reporting the want of supplies for the Indians and the necessity of goods being sent immediately to satisfy them. 261

April 23, Niagara. Abstract of pay bills, &c., for the rangers. 254

May 20, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Returns thanks for the confirmation of his son's appointment and for the leave granted to raise two additional companies. Hopes that they will soon be completed for reasons given. Reports the movements of the scouts; the articles wanted for the loyalists have been received; list of tools still required by the farmers. 262

May 30, Niagara. Walter Butler to the same. Has arrived in eight days from Montreal, with a return of his ague from falling into the water. Is afraid that the rangers will be idle in this quarter, as Clark is not in earnest. Should Allen and his Green Mountain lads return to their duty he would like were a few companies of the rangers sent to join them, if it would be for the good of the service. He has got

1781. over the prejudice of serving with those who were once enemies. Colonel Butler wants a dozen breeding sows for the farmers. Michael Showers, of the rangers, has been allowed to settle; he wishes to have his family brought from Mashies (Machiche). They could come with some rangers left sick at Montreal. A smith is wanted. No news has yet been received of the success of the recruiting parties. Gives his opinion as to promotions. Page 264

Abstract of pay bill for the rangers follows. 267

July 2, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Reporting the ninth company of the rangers has been completed; asks that commissions be sent for the officers. Has heard from Bradt respecting the progress of recruiting; a large number of royalists are daily going to join Ethan Allen. Gives reasons why he believes the tenth company will soon be completed; will try to get recruits to provide for men discharged who wish to farm. He believes that the result of the court-martial will show that there were no grounds for the villainous charges against him respecting the pay of the men, and that there were no discontents among them. Should Lieut. Peter Ball be acquitted on a technical plea, of the charge against him when he refused to come to the support of Captain McDonnell at Fort Herkimer, the corps will not do duty with him till it is properly cleared up. Tools, &c., have been received for the farmers. 268

July 16, Niagara. Same to Powell. Respecting disputes as to the enlistment of recruits. 272

July 21, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. The muster roll of the 9th Company of rangers has been received and commissions transmitted accordingly. The care to be taken in enlisting men for the rangers, as rebel prisoners engage and then desert, carrying back news to the enemy. His Excellency is pleased to learn of the progress of the farms; it is a pity the scheme had not been tried sooner. Neither the victuallers of last fall nor the spring fleet are yet arrived, and nearly all the hay and grain in the country round Quebec have been destroyed by caterpillars. 273

July 25, Niagara. Walter Butler to Mathews. Stating the pleasure he would have were he ordered on service. Complains of the want of means of redress in civil matters; asks what should be done respecting a house built by Colonel Butler, which he is likely to lose. Calls attention to irregularities in receipts for provisions to rangers and loyalists. Caldwell has gone with 56 men and 100 Indians towards the frontier, and there are about 50 more out. Colonel Butler proposes to draw £5,000 for arms, clothing, &c. 275

August 2, Niagara. Same to the same. Calling attention to the change in the title of Colonel Butler's command; also to statements of Colonel Johnson, that the amount of his account against Government arose from charges contracted in Colonel Butler's time. 278

August 10 Niagara. Same to the same. Stating that whilst Lieut. Paulding is a good man and does his duty faithfully, he is not competent to be captain of a company. 279

August 26, Niagara. Butler to the same. Requesting that the Paymaster General be directed to pay £5,000 for arms, &c., and that Captain Butler be allowed to come down for two or three weeks to settle regimental accounts. 281

September 6, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging receipts of his letters in May, and that the articles wanted by the farmers had been sent. His Excellency is pleased at the report of the progress made by the farmers, and hopes that every exertion may be made to encourage the undertaking. 282

1781. September 7, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging receipt of letters. Captain Butler cannot have leave of absence for reasons given. Recommending Mr. Smyth who has been appointed adjutant. Page 283

September 13, Quebec. Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Smyth. 284

September 21, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Enclosing muster roll of the 10th company and list of articles wanted by the farmers. The corps being now a battalion of ten companies, he suggests that the tenth company should be the lieutenant colonel's, with a captain lieutenant, instead of a captain. Transmits memorial from Captain Butler, on the subject of a major for the corps. States that he has applied to Brigadier Powell for leave to Captain Butler to go to Canada. Joseph Brant in advance of Captains Thomson and McGee, had met and defeated a party of Clark's before Thompson and McGee could get up; killed 37, and took 64 prisoners. This should put a stop to Clark's views. 284

September 24, Niagara. Same to Captain John Johnston. Expressing his regret at not being able to be of use to him; the sense he has of his (Johnston's) merits. 287

October 2, Niagara. Same to Mathews. Sending pay-bill and stating the money he would require; enclosing list of medicines. Returns thanks for having an adjutant appointed. Has ordered stores, which he requests may be allowed to be sent up with the King's bateaux. 290

October 4, Niagara. Same to the same. Sending a list of the families of rangers, for whom he asks leave to come to the post to settle. 292

October 9, Niagara. Same to the same. The new adjutant has not yet arrived. Remarks on persons mentioned in letter from Mathews. McGee is the man who has most influence over the Shawanese. 293

October 10, Montreal. Captain John Johnston to Haldimand. Stating his position; he is ready to go on scout or on an expedition. 294

November 1, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. Stating that the families respecting which he wrote (p. 292) will be detained till spring, as it is too late now for them to draw any subsistence from farming. 295

November 1, Quebec. Same to the same. The memorial from Captain Butler has been laid before His Excellency. Its prayer (that Captain Butler be appointed major) cannot be complied with, for reasons given in detail. The return of the corps, showing its completion to ten companies, should have been certified by Brigadier Powell. It would have been sent to the King, with a recommendation. However, he will send Powell's report by a ship about to sail. The decision as to the tenth company being the lieutenant-colonel's, has been sent through Brigadier Powell. 296

November 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Stating that warrants have been drawn up for pay bills, &c, and that leave has been granted to have the stores shipped by the King's bateaux, as requested. The list of medicines has not been properly made out nor forwarded. 299

December 7, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Applying for goods for the Indians. The small quantity of seed corn issued last spring to the Indians is given as an excuse for their coming in to ask provisions. The chief part of the Onandagos have already come in, and he fears the rest will follow. Sending application from Dr. Carr, surgeon to Johnson's second battalion. The families mentioned have arrived, but add nothing to the consumption of the garrison. They had got a pass from some person at Machiche to Montreal, where they got one to Niagara from the commanding officer. Owing to the mild winter the farmers have been able to prepare the ground for sowing early. The farmers have sustained themselves since September, and have

1781. only been on half rations from the beginning. Calls attention to the want of ammunition for practising. Page 303

December 7, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Forwarding memorial and recommendations. 304

Memorial of John Dockstader, on behalf of his brother's widow, follows. 305

1782. April 17, Niagara. Memorial of John Stedman, contractor, for the carrying place at Niagara. 307

May 16. Mathews to Butler. Acknowledging answers to previous letters. Goods for Indians, seed corn, &c., have been sent. Dockstader's memorial received, but cannot be complied with for reasons given. (Dated, but with neither place nor signature.) 310

May 19, Montreal. Same to the same. Expressing in more formal terms substantially what is stated in the preceding letter respecting Indian goods. 312

June 1, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Asking for information respecting the "Betsy," reported to be lost, that being the name of the ship in which his son and Mr. Pollard went home. Cannot send account of the Indian goods, Colonel Johnson having taken all the books and accounts to Montreal. Recommending the appointment of Mr. Wilkinson as secretary of the Indian Department. A storehouse is greatly wanted. The Seneca chief, Sayengaraghte, with about 250 warriors, have gone off to attack a village near Fort Pitt. A party has been ordered to join them. Brant is going unwillingly to Oswego. He wished to go to Sandusky, where he thought he could be of more use. The Indians are daily bringing in prisoners to their villages. 313

June 1, Niagara. Same to the same. Asks if a mistake in the dates of Captain McDonell's and Captain TenBroeck's commissions could not be rectified; McDonell is best qualified to take command during his (Butler's) absence, and has acted since the death of his (Butler's) son, being much liked by the Indians. Commission asked for by Doctor Guthrie. Reports the trouble he has had with Indian goods. 317

June 12, Niagara. Same to the same. Is happy that His Excellency is pleased with the progress of the farmers. Seven or eight of the rangers got their families from the frontiers last fall; they wish to be discharged and settle. They would soon be useful to the post and their places supplied by recruits expected from the frontiers. The Indian party already mentioned has set off; movements of other scouts. Peter and James Secord, farmers, are about to build a saw and grist mill; they will buy the stones and ironwork in Canada, but ask that they may be sent up in the King's bateaux. 319

June 14, Niagara. Return of Indian presents sent to Oswego. 322

June 21. Return of the Six Nation Indians and volunteers, present at Oswego and on service from that place. 323

June 28, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. That he will do everything in his power to save expense in the Indian Department. The distress he experienced last winter to supply the real wants of the Indians; he has never had much trouble with them for superfluities. There are still cottons, &c., wanted. A surgeon's mate is much wanted, as he believes the lives of some of the men would have been saved had a surgeon been available. Pawling has applied for a company. 324

June 29, Niagara. Same to the same. To meet Brant's complaints at Oswego, that he and the Indians were not properly fitted out, he encloses a return of the presents given before embarking and sent to Oswego, with remarks. 326

1782.
July 9, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. His Excellency is waiting the arrival of Sir John Johnson, to make a permanent arrangement in the Indian Department; he approves of the building of the storehouse and council chambers. The answer to the Western and Six Nation Indians, respecting Fort Pitt, was sent to Colonel Johnson. His Excellency has no objection to the discharge of the men proposed (p. 320) and will assist them for twelve months, provided they are not fit for service. The mill proposed by the Secords cannot be allowed as private property; an estimate of the expense is to be sent down; the material will be sent up and the Secords allowed a reasonable profit for working the mill. The sooner Secord is down the better; he should be furnished with remarks in writing respecting the proposed situation, the material wanted, &c. Smiths' tools, nails, &c., have, Captain Twiss says, been forwarded, but Captain Maurer will be written to on the subject. Page 328

July 15, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Respecting a bill drawn for the contingent expenses of the Indian Department. The officers and men of the department are getting uneasy about a settlement, but Colonel Johnson has all the accounts and papers; he has been applied to for an abstract, but has not answered. Brigadier Powell has written to explain the difficulties, so that he (Butler) hopes the bill will be honoured. The Indians continue to act with vigour; rangers are constantly on the frontiers for intelligence. 332

July 18, Niagara. Same to the same. Asking that his regiment receive a distinctive name, and not be styled merely Butler's Rangers. Could complete one or two more companies this summer should His Excellency sanction the proposal. 331

August 5, Niagara. Same to the same. Informing him of the return of Sayengaraghte from a successful expedition to the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt. Urges that the Indian presents be sent as soon as possible. 334

September 1, Niagara. Return of barrack bedding and furniture at Niagara and dependencies. 335

September 2, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Stating that the mill proposed by the Secords was not to be private property, but for the benefit of the garrison and settlement; an estimate is sent. Brigadier Powell and Captain McDonell will explain everything. 336

September 20, Niagara. Captain Tice to Mathews. Asking that no opinion be formed in respect to the charge against him forwarded from Oswego by Major Ross, until he has an opportunity of meeting the charge. 337

September 28, Niagara. McCausland, Surgeon to the 8th Regiment, to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas. Giving reasons against the deduction made from him of the amount he has charged for medicine for the two additional companies of the regiment. 338

October 7, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. Introducing Mr. Burke, to be put on duty as a surgeon; he is only to be given a trial. 341

November 4, Quebec. Same to the same. His Excellency has transmitted the new commissions for the corps of rangers; he cannot sign commissions of officers appointed previous to his command, but they will retain their rank. Captain McDonell's bears a prior date to that of Captain TenBroeck. Baron Shaffilinsky and Mr. Luke are appointed second lieutenants. 342

November 21, Detroit. Captain Potts to Haldimand. Returning thanks for his appointment as major in Butler's Rangers. 343

1783.
January 14, Quebec. Report on Butler's contingent account. 344

January 20, Canaraguras. Daniel Servos to Butler. Reporting that firing had been heard in the forenoon near Tioga, but nothing certain was known. The

1783. chiefs ask assistance. Captain Nelles and Mr. Hare had arrived to collect warriors for Oswego. They had left but returned by this news. The enemy is reported to number 1,000. The chiefs expect to attack them in three days. (The letter is vague.)Page 346

January 23, Thary-haudera. Captain John Johnston to Butler. The approach of the rebels has caused confusion among the Indians; they were discovered by hunters at Cauhaughto, near Shimonga, firing being heard near Tioga. Word was sent to Servos, and the hunters discovered 500 or 1,000 men near Cauhauto. The Indians beg assistance and ammunition. Should the enemy approach, every village will be burned to prevent them reaping any benefit from the corn, of which there is a large quantity. The warriors will march to meet the enemy. Sending off the women and children to Buffalo Creek. A scout is expected back with a report, on whose return a runner will be sent. 348

January 26, Togicha. Lottridge to the same. Forwarding Captain Johnston's letter. The chiefs want ammunition. Dockstader with two hundred warriors, is to leave in the morning to meet the enemy. 349

February 5, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Transmitting Dr. Guthrie's application for allowance for attending loyalists and farmers. Recommending his request should be granted for reasons given. 350

Guthrie's application, of same date, follows. 351

March 12, Quebec. Mathews to Butler. His Excellency will make some compensation to Dr. Guthrie, but details of the service must be given and regularly transmitted. 351*a*

March 12, Quebec. Same to the same. Has laid before His Excellency the report of the agreeable change in Indian affairs. He was not astonished at the alarm in the minds of the Indians from causes stated, and has every confidence in his (Butler's) zeal to support their spirits. Information respecting TenBroeck's commission has been sent to Brigadier Maclean. 352

March 16, Oswego. Nelles to the same. Repeating the gossip retailed against him (Butler) in Montreal. 353

March 31, Niagara. Butler to Mathews. Sending vouchers, &c., for his account. The accounts of a peace make many of his men look about for settlements; if they could get land many would remain here (Niagara). The lands to the Twelve Mile Creek and westward to Lake Erie are good, and could be bought from the Indians for about £500 or £600 sterling; on these lands a considerable settlement could be made. The farmers are not satisfied with their uncertain tenure; more security would induce others to settle. The saw and grist mill are in forwardness and may be set going in June. Sends letter to show the arts used to lessen his influence (p. 353). They are without effect. 354

May 19, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Major Potts has joined the corps; his readiness and assiduity; recommends that the vacant company should be put under his charge. Suggests that he should receive the captain's allowance, as some compensation for his additional services. 356

May 27, Quebec. Haldimand to Brant. Informing him that a pension of £100 currency has been granted by him to Mrs. Mary Brant, for the zealous services rendered by her and her family; so far as it depended on him (Haldimand) it should be permanent. 358

August 14, Niagara. Major Potts to Haldimand. Sending a minute report of the state and condition of the corps of rangers, in a military point of view. 359

1783. August 15, Sorel. Haldimand to Brigadier Maclean. Approves of his moderation and prudence in dealing with the three Schenectady bateaux, loaded with rum, and with the various attempts of the Americans to introduce themselves into the upper country. The letter enters into long details respecting the admission of Americans into the posts and of their attempts to trade with Indians in the upper country. A similar attempt made by Baron de Steuben to get to Quebec, but is met at Sorel, where the Baron proposed to make arrangements for taking possession of the posts "and desiring a safe convoy to the several posts to take measures for garrisoning them, &c. My answer was very polite, but very short and I proceeded with them to St. John's where they embarked the day before yesterday to re-cross the Lake." Is pleased that the Indians are so well disposed, &c. Page 364

August 16. J. Douglas to Mathews (?) Complains that Mr. Street is selling rum in the canteen at a much less price than it can be offered at, simply for the purpose of injuring him (Douglas), and asks the interference of the General. 368

August 18, Niagara. LeMaistre to Haldimand. Acknowledges receipt of the refusal of leave of absence, as his services are required. He cheerfully acquiesces in the decision, but trusts that as soon as the situation of affairs will allow, he may have the indulgence of going to Europe. 371

September 12, Niagara. Same to the same. Owing to the state of his affairs renews his request for leave of absence, should public business permit of that indulgence. 372

October 1, Quebec. Haldimand to LeMaistre. Granting leave of absence, although it will cause inconvenience to the service. 373

October 15, River's Mouth. G. Bird to Mathews. Stating that he and other officers of the rangers, &c., had intended forming a settlement near Isle Bois Blanc, on land to be obtained from the Indians, who were to meet in council; that Schieffelin had heard of it and surreptitiously obtained a grant, which he had sent to Governor Hamilton for confirmation. McKee has written to Sir John Johnson and this letter may be shown to the General. 375

November 3, Niagara. Butler to the same. Congratulating him on his promotion. Asks for a commission for his son Andrew. Asks respecting Secord's commission, which appears to have been mislaid by Brigadier Maclean. Two negroes under charge of Herkimer are the property of Bradt, but cannot be given up without the General's order. 376

November 13, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. Asks that the commission held by Dame, which he intends to resign, be given to Dr. Guthrie. 378

November 19, Niagara. Captain Nelles to the same. Applies for leave to purchase a tract of land from the Mississaugas, along the lake, or elsewhere. Has made out an account of his losses for transmission to the commissioners. 379

November (?) Memorial of Captain Hendrick Nelles. Stating his services and praying for a grant of land. Not dated, but see p. 379. 432

December. List of loyalists, with their families, &c. 380 to 400

December 3, Niagara. John Macdonell to Mathews. Returning the pay lists corrected, and also the subsistence account to the 24th current. 401

December. Inventory, or summary of proceedings at the Indian Councils at Detroit, Niagara, &c., 1778 to 1783. 403

No date. Return of the rise and progress of a settlement of loyalists on the west side of the River Niagara. The return gives names; acres of cleared land; size of dwelling houses; size of barns; acres of fall wheat sown, and of other crops to be sown in spring. The settlers number 46, with 44 houses, 20 barns; 713 acres cleared; 123 acres

1784. sown in wheat; 342 acres to be sown; 124 horses, 96 cows, 64 young cattle, 35 calves, and 332 swine. Page 408

January 14, Niagara. J. Macdonell to Mathews. Asking that Lieutenant Turney may be allowed the six months' pay kept in suspense, on account of the distressed state of his wife and family. 409

March 13, Niagara. Nicholas Schylor to Haldimand. Applying for the restoration of a negro taken from him. 257

May 8, Niagara. Macdonell to Mathews. Has corrected the pay bill in accordance with the account sent. Cannot answer certain inquiries, being entirely ignorant of how the business of the regiment was transacted at the early period to which these refer. Is sorry that the bills drawn in favour of Ellice & Co., have not been honoured. Cannot clear the regiment at its disbandment without specie; he, therefore, asks that a temporary warrant may be granted. 410

May 8, Niagara. Butler to the same. Stating that list of promotions has not been enclosed in his letter as said. Complains of the inconvenience caused by the delays in settling his contingent accounts. Sends list of farmers, &c (p 408) The lands he and four or five officers had settled on turn out to be on the King's reserve. He hopes that will not prevent their holding possession. Has delivered His Excellency's speech to the Indians. The land on the three lakes belongs to a number of Indian tribes; is afraid that the offer to purchase will have a bad effect on the minds of the Indians. 412

May 22, Niagara. Same to Haldimand. That two of his sons intend settling. Asks for the contract for the carrying place between the landing and Chippewa Creek. 415

June 5, Niagara. Joseph Brant to Mathews. On his arrival here found the Indians in confusion, owing to reports circulated on behalf of Schuyler; has, therefore, determined to continue the settlement where it is; to move across the river would have caused more confusion, of which the rebels would have taken advantage. He expects in a few days to begin the new settlement. Peter Ryckman, from Albany, has arrived, but his message is not yet known, except that it is not from the United States, but from the Governor, &c., of the State of New York. It seems the different States do not agree among themselves; at the same time he means to give as short an answer as possible, as he intends to make peace with the whole of the States. Is sorry the clothing has not yet arrived. 416

July 21, Niagara. Butler to the same. Is surprised the descriptive return has not been received; sends another. The Indians from the west are expected to attend the council with the United States. Asks leave to charge pay for Mr. Wilkinson, dismissed by Sir John Johnson, but whom he was obliged to employ. Mr. Wilkinson believes that a number of the people settled in Nova Scotia are indebted to him; it is likely he will go there. 417

August 4, Niagara. Petition of Jacob Anguish, a ranger, stating his services and his wounded condition, and asking that his situation be laid before His Excellency. The petition is addressed to DePeyster. 419

August 18, Niagara. Captain Armstrong to Mathews. Owing to the illness of DePeyster, writes that the provisions to the loyalists, Indian Department and Indians will be issued according to instructions. Gives reasons why a number of the discharged officers of the Indian Department and others are receiving rations. 422

August 20, Niagara. Same to the same. Reporting that the relief had taken place at Makinak; that part of the detachment had arrived here (Niagara) and the rest expected to-morrow. 423