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REPORT OF THE STATE
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC
IN CANADA

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Report of the State
OF THE
GOVERNMENT of QUEBEC
IN CANADA

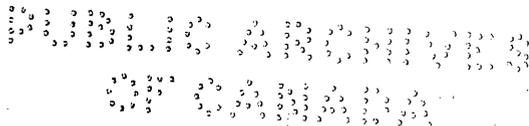
BY GENERAL MURRAY

JUNE 5, 1762

TWENTY-FIVE COPIES PRINTED FOR A. G. DOUGHTY
NOVEMBER 1902.



QUEBEC
DUSSAULT & PROULX
1902



38085

GENERAL MURRAY'S REPORT OF THE STATE
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC IN
CANADA JUNE 5th 1762

My Lord

In obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified in Your Lordship's dispatch to S^r Jeffery Amherst of the 12th December last I have the honor to transmit the following account of His Majesty's Government of Quebec and dependancies thereof; however deficient it may prove, Your Lordship may be assured it has been my earnest desire, as it is my constant study, to fulfil my Royal master's intentions.

The better to effect the same, and in order to state several interesting matters of the Report in the clearest light, I shall divide the whole under the following heads :

- 1st—Return of His Majesty's Forces in His Government of Quebec and dependancies thereof.
- 2^d—State of the Fortifications.
- 3^d—State of the Government under the French Administration.
- 4th—The Revenues and Expences.

- 5th—Church Government.
- 6th—Indian Nations.
- 7th—Nature of the Soil and its produce.
- 8th—Population.
- 9th—Trade.
- 10th—Character of the People.

I shall subjoin some remarks pointing out the Errors of the Ancient System, and wherein by my own observations and the best information I have been able to procure there is room for alterations or amendments.

QUEBEC GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS

The Honorable James Murray Esq^r Governor.
The Honorable Lieut^t Col^s Maitland D: A: G:
Governor Murray's leave to the Southern Colonies.
Lieut^t Col^s Irving, Quarter Master General.
Hector Theop^s Cramartie, Secretary to the Governor.
Lieut^t Mills, Town Adjutant.
Captain Malone, Barrack Master.
Captain Cosnan, Town Major, Governor Murray's
leave to England for the recovery of his Health.
Zachariah Thompson, Captain of Ports.

Engineers

Captain Lieut^t Spry } Established.
Lieut^t Montrésor }
Captain Holland, Assistant.

Officers of His Majesty's Hospital

M^r Francis Russell, Chief Surgeon.

M^r Field }
M^r Mabane } Mates.

N. B^e M^r Zachariah Flitner Prevost Martial.
Benjamin Gable Hangman.

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS

Quebec (a) The natural situation of the ground which the present front of the fortification is built upon towards the land, is very disadvantageous. Cape Diamond is nearest the River S^t Laurence, and is likewise the highest ground, from whence there is a continued slope, sometimes very quick, towards the River S^t Charles, in consequence of which the walls not being built upon a level, but humouring the nature of the ground, the flanks of the Bastions cannot defend their opposite faces in a proper manner, for the flanks of the higher Bastions, must fire below the horizontal line, as the flanks of the lower ones must throw theirs above it. To remedy this defect, the French built two Counter guards or Faussebrays with Casemated flanks, before the right face and flanks of Laglaciere Bastion, and the left face and flank of Bastion S^t Louis; this however introduced another inconvenience, of which they appear'd sensible when Mons^r de Levis besieged the Town in 1760, as He directed his fire to this place, which

had such an effect, the rubbish of the Wall filling the Counter guard, and that from the lower the ditch, that an easy ascent might have been very soon made to the breach.

The high grounds before Cape Diamond and Laglaciere Bastions command all the lower fortifications toward the River S^t Charles, and batteries for battering in breach may be erected at any distance, as the walls are high and seen in many places to the bottom of the Ditch, there being no covered way or outworks and even the counterscarp wall not well finished, neither can a covered way be constructed, but at a great expense, on account of the scarcity of Earth and irregularity of the ground, besides that it must be crowded with traverses to prevent its being enfiladed.

To make up in some measure the want of outworks, in the Winter 1759, I erected a line of Blockhouses within musquet shot of the capital wall to secure the body of the place against surprises, such outworks are proof against Musquetry only.

The Walls are built of an irregular unwrought stone and in many places the work is very badly executed as was sufficiently visible from the effect of the fire from the French batteries in 1760.

The Gates are illplaced and not defended. St. Louis Gate is so near the right face of the Bastion of the same name, that it is beneath its fire, and the opposite flank can have but very little fire on it, that of S^t Johns has the same fault, being too near the left flank of S^t Johns Bastion.

The Palace gate is not much better constructed, and in general this whole front of the place, which indeed is

the only fortified one, is enfiladed from the other side of the River S^t Charles.

The Wall from Bastion Lapotasse to Palace gate, is pierced with loop holes, and is good in its kind. The Barracks which are built against it being also provided with loop holes serve as a second fire. This wall is continued to K and is built upon a Rock.

From K to L, is a very bad stockade on the top of an accessible rock, with one small stockaded place of arms. This is the part of the Town most exposed to a coup de main.

From L to T there is a high Wall with a wooden gallery behind it, to serve as a banquette, and beneath it is a sally port to communicate with the lower Town.

From T to the saut au Matelot is a wall begun but carried no higher than man is able to step upon it, there are here some plat-forms for Cannon and Mortars. From M to M (sic) is the Royal Battery commanding the River St. Lawrence and built upon an inaccessible rock adjoining to the Bishop's palace, part of which was taken in during the late siege to defend the communication from the lower to the higher Town, which was also defended by some Cannon planted at O.

From O to P takes in Fort S^t Louis and a nine gun battery; it is by nature inaccessible except two small paths shewn in the plan. Fort S^t Louis is of no defense being the remains of the earliest fortifications erected there.

From P to Q the Citadel or Redoubt of Cape Diamond, is a quick or rather steep ascent, defended by a stockade only. Betwixt this Redoubt and the Bastions of La Glacière

and Cape Diamond is a commanding ground overlooking the whole Town and Fortifications. This ground I judge very proper for the construction of a Citadel.

From Q to R the same sort of stockade is continued, and from R to Cape Diamond there is a Wall with loopholes, defended by two small flanks with Cannon.

The rocky hill under these parts is very high, but accessible and in many places cover'd with brush, by the help of which small parties might advance to the very stockades.

The lower Town is only cover'd by a Stockade and some batteries. The Batteries marked *g* are to defend the road and annoy the shipping in passing the Town. The Batteries *t*, are for the same purpose. They serve likewise to flank the lower Town and the other Batteries.

From the above report and annexed Plan it appears that the Enceinte of Quebec is very large and would require a very strong Garrison to defend it tho properly fortified. That at present it is open on two sides, has no out works not even a cover'd way nor hardly a ditch, for the foot of rotten walls is to be seen from most of the Environs at the distance of 500 yards. That the whole Rampart is enfiladed from the other side of the River S^t Charles, and that in its present situation, with a Garrison of 3000 men it is not proof against a well conducted Coup de main. Any temporary works that can be added, would be of little signification, as matters now stand; and to fortify the place upon the old plans is by no means advisable, the situation never can be render'd strong, and the attempt must cost an immense sum. I therefore am of opinion that if His

Majesty shall think proper to be at the expense of strengthening Quebec, the most effectual method will be to erect upon the rising ground of Cape Diamond, a Citadel which will answer every purpose of the Towns being strongly fortified, may be defended 4 months at least by a small garrison, awe the Inhabitants, whose fidelity in case of an attack we cannot for some years rely on, and secure our Magazines. The Ground I propose for this Citadel commands the whole Town and is commanded no where from the Country; in short it possesses every advantage to be wished for, and at a small expense may be fortified, as the Inhabitants of the Country and the Troops in the time of peace may contribute their labor towards it gratis; to this the former can have no objection as they were on all occasions formerly liable to Military services and were all allow'd only provisions.

I order'd Captain Holland to take an accurate survey of the ground and have the honor herewith to transmit (a) the several plans he has drawn in consequence.

I cannot slip the opportunity of recommending this gentleman to Your Lordship's notice — He came to this Country in 1756, and ever since the siege of Louisbourg I have been myself a witness of his unwearied endeavors for the King's service, in a word, He is an industrious brave Officer, and an intelligent Engineer, in which capacity he would be desirous, and deservedly merits to be advanced.

Jacques Cartier

This is a small facine fortification upon Cape Santé,

begun by the French during the Campaign in 1759, but not completed 'till the retreat of their Army after the action of the 13th September. This post served them as a frontier all that ensuing winter, commands the River Jacques Cartier, towards which from the situation of the Ground, it is extremely strong, but is not capable of the least resistance, if attacked on the other side.—It is of no use to us at present, as it no where commands y^e main River.

Deschambeaux

About four leagues above the Jacques Cartier, is the point Des Chambeaux.—This place may be fortified to very good advantage, and in my opinion, is the strongest and most important post in the Country. It naturally divides the whole into two parts, is the only road or avenue from lower to upper Canada, on this side of the S^t Lawrence, and commands the rapids of Richelieu; by erecting batteries on the small island of that name, and some fortifications on the South shore the passes by Land and by Water may be rendered equally difficult, which is better explained by the survey and (a) plan of the fortifications hereto annexed.

STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE FRENCH
ADMINISTRATION

The Governor General was Chief in all Military, and the Intendant in all Civil, affairs; The latter superintended the justice, police and finances of the Government, he

heard and judged difinitively in all trifling causes ; appeals from the inspector of Highways were refered to his decision ; he issued regulations for the police of Town and Country, and emitted his ordonnances, fixing a price upon all kinds of provisions at his will and pleasure.

For the easier administration of justice, He commissioned three sub-delegates, residing at Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, who took cognizance of such matters as were not very intricate, but from their judgements the parties might appeal to the Intendant.

The Prevôte of Quebec was a Court of Justice, composed of a Lieut^t General, a Lieutenant particulier, a procureur du Roy or Kings Attorney ; they judged all matters Civil in the first instance, and all appeals from their sentence were brought before the Conseil Superieur, the Prevôte likewise took cognizance of appeals from the private jurisdictions, which could be carried again from this Court before the Conseil Superieur.

In capital crimes, or such as deserved severe penalties, the Lieut^t General called into his assistance two of the most eminent Lawyers, but still their sentence could not be carried into execution, until the same was confirmed by the Conseil, at which seven of the members at least must be present.

Attending this Court were six Notaries public, a Clerk and six Huissiers, of which one was Cryer.

The Governments of Trois Rivieres and Montreal had each their Lieut^t General, a Kings Attorney, Clerk Notaries and Huissiers.

From these several Courts, appeals were brought

before the Conseil Superieur, established at Quebec, composed of a first Counsellor who generally presided, and eleven others, of which one or two were priests, these never were present in Criminal matters; The officers attending this Court were an Attorney General, a Chief Clerk and a premier Huissier.

At Quebec was also a Court of Admiralty, consisting of a Lieut^t General, Commission'd by the high Admiral of France, a King's Attorney, a Clerk and Huissier, this Court took cognizance of Maritime affairs, and appeals from thence were carried before the Conseil Superieur.

There was also an Inspector of the High Roads or Grand Voyer, who had the regulation of all matters relative to them, difficulties which arose from this Officers regulations were decided by the Intendant.

The only Laws were the King's Edicts or the Arrets of his Council of State, register'd at the Council Superieur, and the Intendant's ordonnances—In matters of property they follow'd the customs of Paris, but in marriage settlements they were at liberty to follow the Custom of any other province in that Kingdom.

The age of Majority was fixed at 25, but at 18 or upon marriage, the Council granted them Letters of emancipation, which entitled them to enter immediately into the enjoyment of the movable and incomes of their estates—Guardians were chosen by an assembly of seven of the nearest relations of the minors, and for want of these, of so many of their friends.—A public act is drawn out, of this transaction, which is register'd and the person elected is sworn to administer faithfully.

Fiefs—1st The tenure of Lands here is of two sorts The fiefs or seigneuries—These lands are deemed noble, on the demise of the possessor, his eldest son inherits one half, and shares with the other Children in the remainder, if any of these die without posterity, the Brothers share the portion of the deceased, exclusive of their Sisters; The purchasers of these fiefs enter into all the privileges and immunities of the same, but pay a fifth of the purchase money to the Sovereign who is Lord of the Soil. By Law the Seigneur is restricted from selling any part of his Lands that is not clear'd, and is likewise obliged, (reserving a sufficiency for his own domain) to concede the remainder to such of the Inhabitants as require the same at an annual rent not exceeding one sol, or one half penny sterling for each Arpent (*a*) in superficies. The Seigneurs have had the right of Haut, Moyenne et basse justice on their several fiefs, but this was attended with so many abuses and inconveniences that the inferior jurisdictions were mostly disused.

Terre en Roture.—2^d The Lands conceded by the Seigneurs is the second sort of tenure, and these are called terres en roture.—The property is entirely in the possessors, and the rent they pay can never be raised upon them. They can sell it as they please, but the purchaser is obliged to pay a twelfth part of the purchase money to the Seigneur. The Children of both sexes share equally in those Lands, but if upon a division the several parts are found unequal to the subsistence of a family they are

(*a*) An arpent consists of ten perches each 18 feet French measure.

obliged to sell to one another: By Law no man can build upon a piece of Land of less extent than one Arpent and a half in front, upon a depth of 30 or 40. This was done with a view to promote cultivation, and to oblige the inhabitants to spread. Edicts have been published from time to time, to reunite to the Crown such Lands, as were not settled within a term of years prescribed, the last of these was published in 1732, a copy of which is annexed. (No 1.)

The Canadians are formed into a Militia for the better regulation of which, each parish in proportion to its extent and number of inhabitants, is divided into one, two, or more Companies, who have their proper Officers, Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Majors, Aide Majors, Sergeants etc, and all orders or public regulations are addressed to the Captains or Commanding Officers, who are to see the same put in execution. From these companies detachments are formed, and sent to any distance, and in 1759 and 1760 the whole were in arms for the defence of their Country.

Observations. The Intendant's fixing a price upon provisions at his own will and pleasure, was liable to much abuse, for tho' the Country was abounding with all kind of grain, yet under pretence that a large quantity was wanted for the King's service, repeated levies were made upon the inhabitants, through every part of the province, proportionably to what it was supposed they could spare, the Intendant paying such price as he pleased to set upon it, great part of which grain was afterwards exported by his emissaries to the French Island, and when a scarcity was apprehended, they sold the remainder to the public at an advanced price.

Under the pretence of a scarcity of black Cattle, and before the British Troops had made any impression upon the Colony, Horses were killed and served to the Troops, probably to excuse the exorbitant charge for all kind of provisions purchased on the King's account, for notwithstanding the waste made by two contending Armies, and that the French Troops lived entirely upon the Country for near two years, we have the strongest ocular proof, there was no occasion to have recourse to this expedient, if the King's officers had not meant it as a Cloak for their Knavery.

2^d. The members of the Courts of Justice were mostly natives of old France, and minded more their own affairs than the administration of justice. Their decisions were therefore not much respected; and indeed for success the parties generally depended more upon the favor of the protection of the great, than upon the goodness and justice of their cause.

3^d. Tho' the Governor General, the Bishop and the Intendant, were by their several Offices, Presidents of the Council, and that heretofore they used to be present at their deliberations, in latter times they never honor'd it with their presence, a circumstance that contributed much to the general disesteem, into which this part of the judicature had fallen.

4th. The Office of Grand Voyer or Inspector of the High roads, under proper regulations and restrictions seems to be highly necessary for the care and benefit of the interior Commerce.

5th. The Canadians mostly of a Norman Race, are,

in general, of a litigious disposition ; The many formalities in their procedures and the multiplicity of Instruments to be drawn up upon every occasion, seems to encourage this disposition. — A short and well digested Code, by laying aside many of these, may in a great measure serve to correct it.

6th. Fixing the age of majority as in other parts of his Majesty's dominions, is an innovation that could not fail of being agreeable to the youth, as the freedom of building where they see convenient, and upon such extent of ground, as they think proper, would be acceptable to all people in general and promote new establishments, especially the Fisheries in the lower parts of the River and Gulph of S^t Laurence.

REVENUES AND EXPENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT UNDER
THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATION.

Tho' I should properly give a state of the Revenues and expense of the Government of Quebec only, yet the whole under the French administration was so blended together it does not appear practicable to separate the same, and have therefore collected here all that has come to my knowledge on this head, without distinction of Governments.

1st—Five ports, (a) part of the King's domaine which were under the immediate management of the director

(a) Five ports—Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Malbaye, Islet de Jeremie, Sept-Isle.

General of it; He furnished them at the King's expense with the merchandize and effects proper for the Indian Trade or Fisheries which were carried on at these several ports and received from thence likewise on the King's account the Furs, Oil, Fish or other produce of the same.

They had been farmed but the Lease expired in 1756, they were advertised and no one bidding for them on account of the War, the Intendant lest the Indians should quit their usual haunts, ordered them under the foregoing management, which continued until our arrival tho' the expense far exceeded the produce.

		There set them down at the	
Sterling about		highest rent paid for them when	
		farm'd, under the French Gov-	
£	291 ¹³ 4	ernment	7,000
		2d. Duty on liquors imported.	
£	0 ¹⁰	Wine by the Hogshead....	12
£	0 ¹ 8	Rum by the Hogshead.....	24
		1 Veldt or measure of 2 Gallons	
		Brandy.....	1 ⁴
		½ Ordinary wine bottled pr.	
		Bottle.....	1
		1½ Bottled sweet wine p. Bot-	
		tle.....	3
		5 Eau de vie de liqueur p. Gal-	
		lon.....	10
		These several duties produced	
£	8018 ² 3	in 1757.....	192,434 ¹⁴ 0.
		3d. Lots and Ventes. This arises	
		from the sale of Houses and Lands	
		in roture upon those in the King's	
		possession. The purchaser paying	
		him a twelfth as his immediate	
		Lord.	

£ 921 ¹³ 11½	<p>This produced in 1757.....</p> <p>4th. Cent et Rentes, on Ground Rents of Houses built on the King's Lands in the City and Suburbs of Quebec.</p> <p>These are very trifling as they let to the individuals for no more than six deniers, one Sol six deniers, trois Sols six deniers or 5 Sols per annum. These were collected in 1759 for 29 Years together and produced only.....</p>	22,120 ¹⁵ 2
¼, ¾, 1¾, 2½.	<p>5th. Duty (a) on dry goods imported</p>	2,235 ⁶ 2
£ 93 ² 9	<p>This produced in 1757.....</p> <p>—A Tariff was fixed regulating what each species of goods was to pay, those that were trifling were valued, and paid 3 pr. Cent of their Valuation.</p> <p>N. Be.—Cordage of all sorts, Salt and the produce of the Fisheries, and other Trade in the River St. Lawrence were exempted from this duty.</p> <p>6th. Duty on dry goods exported.</p>	80,733 ¹⁸ 4
£ 3,363 ¹⁸ 3½	<p>This produced in 1757.....</p> <p>There was a Tariff (a) likewise for these in which all kinds of Furs were included as the East India Company had the exclusive privilege of buying and exporting all the Beaver of the Country paying the owner 4 Livres a pound for the green or winter</p>	38,422 ¹ 5
£ 1,601 ¹⁵ 0½	<p>There was a Tariff (a) likewise for these in which all kinds of Furs were included as the East India Company had the exclusive privilege of buying and exporting all the Beaver of the Country paying the owner 4 Livres a pound for the green or winter</p>	38,422 ¹ 5

(a) No 2.
(a) No 2.

Beaver, and one livre 10 sols for Parchment or Summer Beaver, the Company paid the King a duty of 3 pr. Cent for the quantity exported according to the above rate. (b)

Duty on the exportation of Moose Deerskins—This duty was of two Livres pr. Skin, and was the first established in the Colony. The exportation of this Article has been considerable, but was of late years much diminished.

£ 56“3“4

In 1757 it produced.....

£ 1,348“ 0“ 0

8th. In 1749, a Tax was laid upon every House within the City and Suburbs of Quebec for repairing the Barracks and keeping the same in order. The reparation was made by the Officers of Justice and a deputy from the Trade approved by the Governor General and the Intendant,

£ 562“ 2“ 8¼	In 1749 it amounted to.. . . .	13,491“ 3“ 9
552“ 2“ 6.	“ 1750 “ “ to	13,351“
578“ 7“ 6.	“ 1751 “ “ to	13,881“
552“ 2“ 6.	“ 1752 “ “ to	13,351“
570“ 17“ 6.	“ 1753 “ “ to	13,701“
569“ 8“ 4.	“ 1754 “ “ to	13,666“
578“ 16“ 3.	“ 1755 “ “ to	13,891“ 10
571“ 7“ 1.	“ 1756 “ “ to	13,713“ 10
572“ 11“ 6.	“ 1757 “ “ to	13,741
563“ 13“ 4.	“ 1758 “ “ to	13,528

(b) All sorts of provisions of the growth of Canada, Goods for the Indian Trade in the lower parts of the River, Horses, Shipping Country built, Timber of all kinds, and Salt Herrings were exempted from this Duty.

It is pretty remarkable that notwithstanding the Tax was levied from the year 1739, inclusive, the King's Edict ordering the same to be raised from the ensuing January is dated only in June 1753.

Besides the foregoing there were certain casual duties, such as —
 1st. Droit d'Aubaine—a Foreigner dying intestate and without Children the King succeeded to his Estate.

2nd. Droit de Deshérences. Likewise to Estates which fall to persons under monastic vows, and therefore incapable of inheriting, or to persons illegitimate who dye without posterity and intestate.

3d. Droit d'Epaves. — Where Whale or wrecks are drove ashore above the high water marks, all expences first deducted the King had one third, the High Admiral another and the person who saved it the remainder.

The Receipts in 1757 stood thus.

£ 8,018" 2" 3	To raised on Liquors imported.	192,434" 14" 0
921" 13" 11 ½	" " on the Lots and vents.	22,120" 15" 2
3,363" 18" 3 ½	" " on dry goods imported.....	80,733" 18" 4
1,601" 15" 0 ½	" " on Do. exported.....	38,442" 1" 5
56" 3" 4	" " on Moose Dear Skins exported.....	1,348" 0" 0
<hr/>		
£ 13,961" 12" 10 ½	.....Total.....	335,079" 8" 11

EXPENCE OF GOVERNMENT 1757.

£	523 ¹⁰ 0	By duties paid on Liquors im- ported for the Kings account.	12,564 ⁰⁰ 0
	2,719 ³ 9	By sundry Contingent expen- ses.	65,260 ⁰⁰ 0
<hr/>			<hr/>
£	3,252 ¹³ 9		77,824 ⁰⁰ 0

The particulars of this sum were.

1st. Expences of Criminal Suits, apprehending and guarding criminals, Expences of Evidence etc 26004 : 13 : 2. This article of expense varied every year more or less, it seldom exceeded the above and has been as low as 10,000.

2d. Maintenance of Foundlings and Bastards Children of the Three Governments at the rate of 10 Liv: pr. Month 18511 : 6 : 8. This likewise varied, one year it amounted to 24,000.

3d. Public Works and High Roads 9494 : 15.

This also varied. It has often exceeded 12,000.

Expence of Public Prisons and subsistence of Prisoners 11,249 : 15 : 2.

This article exceeded the usual expence on account of the English Prisoners.

653 ⁵ 3½	By the Cantine of the Troops in the Three Garrisons.	15,678 ⁰⁷ 2.
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This was a Douçeur allow'd the Staff of each Garrison. The Town Major made act rolls of the Sold-

iers of each Garrison, and these were certified by the Comptroller of the Marine. It was supposed three half pints of Wine pr. day were imported for their allowance the duty on the amount of which was returned by the receiver General.

This perquisite was shared among the Governors who had one half of it, the Staff divided the other half.

Proportion of the several Governments in 1757.

	Quebec.....	8,063 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 7.
	Montréal.. ..	6,122 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0.
	Trois-Rivières....	1,493 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 7.
	By allowed the Attorney General for making out a State of the King's Rents.....	10,00 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0.
£ 41 ^{''} 13 ^{''} 4.	By Duties paid on goods imported for the King's account.....	21,160 ^{''} 6 ^{''} 3.
923 ^{''} 6 ^{''} 11.	By Salaries of officers and other expenses attending the receipt of the Kings Revenues.....	36,961 ^{''} 17 ^{''} 1.
1540 ^{''} 1 ^{''} 6½		
£ 6401 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 10.		153,625 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 6.

This last article comprehends,
1st. (a) The Salaries of Clerks, Landwaiters and other Revenue Officers 27,792^{''} 11^{''} 6.

2d, Usual (a) gratifications 1270

3d. By sundry other expenses, trifling Repairs of Office 200^{''} 0^{''} 0.

(a) A list of these for 1758 did not come into our hands.

(a) As no Garrison was kept either at Quebec, Montreal or Trois-Rivières, the above were perquisites to the several Governors.

House rent of Do.....	4,000'' 0'' 0.
Fuel for Do.....	1,450'' 0'' 0.
Repair of Canoes.....	400'' 0'' 0.
Stationary.....	999'' 0'' 0.
Salary of the Clerk of the Treasurer General of the Marine.	600'' 0'' 0.
To a Gauger.....	250'' 0'' 0.

(a) This article of gratification was to reimburse the Governor and other officers, what it was supposed they paid for duties. The Governor General received of this 600 25'' 0'' 0.
 The Intendant 450.. 18'' 15'' 0.
 Governor's Sec. 75.. 3'' 2'' 6.
 Intendant's Do. 145.. 6'' 10'' 0.

1270—53'' 7'' 6.

The foregoing expences were not always the same and were paid upon the Intendant's orders, and by his directions in which they differed from the following which was called Etat du Roy du Domaine, and was the Establishment paid by a Yearly order from the King signified by his Warrant signed in Council and which generally amounted to 114,000 Livres or thereabouts.

ETAT DU ROY DU DOMAINE

By expenses of Forts and Garrisons Governor General as Governor of the Town and Castle of Quebec.....		3,000'' 0'' 0
£ 125'' 0'' 0	Pay and Provisions of the Garrison.....	3,770'' 0'' 0
157'' 1'' 8½	Fuel of Do.....	480'' 0'' 0
20'' 0'' 0		

75 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Lieutt. du Roy.....	1,800 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	
50 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Town Major.....	1,200 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	
33 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁰⁰ 8	Captain of the Gates.....	800 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	
<hr/>			
460 ⁰⁰ 8 ⁰⁰ 4½			11,850 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰

MONTREAL

125 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Governor (a).....	3,000	
54 ⁰⁰ 3 ⁰⁰ 4	Pay of the Garrison.....	1,300	
83 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁰⁰ 8	Lieutt. (b) du Roy.....	2,000	
50 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Town Major.....	1,200	
<hr/>			7,500 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰

TROIS RIVIERES

125 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Governor	3,000	
54 ⁰⁰ 3 ⁰⁰ 4	Pay of the Garrison.....	1,300	
75 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Lieutt. du Roy.....	1,800	
50 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰	Town Major (c)	1,200	
<hr/>			7,300 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰

£1,077 ⁰⁰ 1 ⁰⁰ 8			25,850 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰
--	--	--	--------------------------------------

	By paid to Religious uses.		
	To the Clergy (a) and in aid		
112 ⁰⁰ 10 ⁰⁰ 0	of building Churches.....	2,700	
333 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁰⁰ 8	To the Chapter of Quebec.	8,000	
	To the support (a) of super-		
	annuated Priests or Mission-		
83 ⁰⁰ 6 ⁰⁰ 8	aries.....	2,000	
	As a supplement (a) to		
316 ⁰⁰ 13 ⁰⁰ 4	Cures of Poor Parishes.....	7,600	
	To the Jesuits for their		

(a) This Officer had by way of gratuity from the Marine Chest 1000 Livres and ½ pr. Cent from the East India Company on the Beaver they exported amounting to about 1500 more.

(b) The Lieutenants du Roy had each 1800 Livres, the Senior of these had a gratuity of 200 besides, the Lieutt. of Montreal was the senior in 1757.

(c) The Town Major had a perquisite of 2 Barrels of Powder each for the use of their Garrisons, but as they did not exist, they received each in lieu thereof from the Store keeper 250 Livres. Each Govr. also paid his Town Major 100 Livres for signing the Rolls.

(a) (a) (a) These were distributed by the Bishops.

	Missions and a Professor of		
554 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4	Hydrography	13,300	
50 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0	To the Reçollets of Quebec.	1,200	
62 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	To the Convent of Ursulines.	1,500	
	To the Convent of the Hôtel		
312 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	Dieu	7,500	
	To the Convent of the		
83 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	Hospital General	2,000	
			<hr/> 45,800 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0

AT MONTREAL

83 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	To the Hospitalieres	2,000	
	To the Filles de la Congre-		
125 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0	gation	3,000	
	By the Salaries of Officers		
	of Justice.		
	To the first Conseiller of		
20 ^{''} 16 ^{''} 8	the Conseil Superieur (a) . .	500	
187 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	To 10 others at 450 each (b).	4,500	
62 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	To the Attorney General . .	1,500	
29 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4	To the Greffier	700	
4 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4	To the Huissier	100	12,300 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0
			<hr/>

£3,498^{''} 5^{''} 0

83,950^{''} 0^{''} 0

SALARIES OF THE OFICERS OF PREVOTE OF QUEBEC.

	Lieutt. Genl. Civil and	
29 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4	Criminal (c)	700
25 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0	Lieutenant Particulier	600
12 ^{''} 10 ^{''} 0	Procureur du Roy	300
4 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4	Greffier	100
		<hr/> 17,00 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0

(a) Of late years he had a gratuity of 450 : from the Marine.

(b) There was a vacancy of one this year. The Salary of Three Eldest had of late years been augmented with a gratuity to each of 150 Livres also from the Marine.

(c) This officer had of late years obtained an addition of 300 Livres out of the marine fund.

MONTREAL

18" 5"0	Lieutenant Genl. Civil....	450	
10" 8"4	Procureur du Roy	250	
			<hr/> 700"0"0

TROIS-RIVIERES

18" 5"0	Lieutenant Genl. Civil.....	450	
10" 8"4	Procureur du Roy.....	250	
			<hr/> 700"0"0

SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF POLICE

25" 0"0	To the Grand Voyer (a)...	600	
	To the Provost des Mare-		
20"16"8	chaux de France (b).....	500	
12"10"0	To an exempt under Him.	300	
29" 3"4	To 4 Archers (c) 175 Livres	700	
13"15"0	To a Hangman.....	330	<hr/> 2,430"0"0
<hr/>			
£3,728" 6"8			89,480"0"0
	By expenses of Hospital at		
	Quebec.....		89,480"0"0
50" 0"0	Salary to a Physician.....	1,200	
50" 0"0	First Surgeon.....	1,200	
33" 6"8	Second Surgeon.....	800	
25" 0"0	Midwife.....	600	
			<hr/> 3,800"0"0
	By Sundry extraordinary		
	expenses		
	Publication of decrees of		
41"13"4	Council.....	1,000	

(a) This officer had likewise an allowance of 10: pr. diem extraordinary when upon his duty. If the inhabitants applied to him to make out roads for their own private advantage they were at all the expenses attending the same.

(b) This officer likewise had an allowance of 7: 10s. pr. diem travelling charges when out upon the execution of this office.

(c) These severally allowed 3: pr. diem when sent in pursuit of Deserters or other Criminals.

	Expences of Fuel (a) in ye.		
4" 3"4	Council room.....	100	
	Travelling Charges of the		
	Archers Allow'd the Bishop		
8" 6"8	in lieu of... ..	200	
20"16"8	Duties paid by him.....	500	
			<hr/> 1,800"0"0

	By paid to the Establish-		
	ment of Louisberg, a Pension		
	to the Count of Gacé son to		
	Marquis of Matignon in lieu		
	of some land taken into the		
50" 0"0	Kings hands.....	6,000	
	Do. to the Religious Bro-		
333" 6"8	thers of la Charité.....	8,000	
	Do. to the Nuns of La Con-		
62"10"0	gregation.....	1,500	
	Do. to 4 Councillors at 300		
50" 0"0	each.....	1,200	
	Do. to the Procureur Ge-		
16"13"0	neral all at same place.....	400	
			<hr/> 17,100"0"0
	By a pension to a Botanist		
83" 6"8	at Louisiana.....		2,000"0"0
			<hr/>
4,757"10"0	.. Total of the Etat du Roy..		114,180"0"0

THE SALARY AND PERQUISITES OF GOVERNOR GENERAL

£ 500" 0" 0.	From the Marine Funds ap-	
	pointments.....	12000
	From Do allowance for freight	3000
125" 0" 0.	of necessaries from France.....	3000
	From the Domaine as private	
125" 0" 0.	Govr. of Quebec.....	3770

(a) This was a perquisite to the Lieutenant General and as the firing would have cost three times as much, the Intendants supplied the same out of the King's Yard.

£ 157 ^{''} 1 ^{''} 8.	From Do. Pay of the garrison.	
	From Do in lieu of what he paid	
25 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0.	for duties.....	600
	From the Marine a Company of	
	Guards Call'd the Caribineers to	
	attend him. They had usually	
	two or three, and public or state	
	days they found people enough to	
	complete the number.--They con-	
	sisted of	
58 ^{''} 6 ^{''} 8.	A Captain at.....	1400
41 ^{''} 3 ^{''} 4.	Lieutenant.....	1000
25 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0.	Ensign.....	600
232 ^{''} 15 ^{''} 0.	17 Private at 27sh. pr. Month.	5610
	From the E. India Company a	
	present of 2pr. Ct. on all the Bea-	
	ver exported by them, valuing	
	the whole upon an average at 2pr	
	pound. This varied every year but	
250 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0.	upon a medium may be set down	6000
	His share of Cantine as set	
	down above. This likewise varied,	
167 ^{''} 19 ^{''} 2.	in 1757 it produced.....	4031
	For Belts of Wampum presented	
	by the Savages to the Governor	
	at the Several Conferences he had	
	with the different tribes which	
	Belts he sent to the King's stores	
	to be worked up into another	
	Form, and for which the King	
83 ^{''} 6 ^{''} 8.	paid him.....	2000
<hr/>		
1792 ^{''} 2 ^{''} 6.		41011

THE SALARY AND PERQUISITES OF THE INTENDANT

£ 500 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0	From the Marine appointment.	12,000
	From Do. allowance for Freight	
125 ^{''} 0 ^{''} 0	of necessaries from France.....	3,000

18 ⁰⁰ 5 ⁰⁰ 0	From the Domaine in lieu of duties he paid	450
187 ⁰⁰ 10 ⁰⁰ 0	From the E. India Compy. a present of one and a half per Ct. on all the Beaver exported by them, at a medium ..	4,500
50 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰ 0	From the Marine allowance for a Secretary	1,200
50 ⁰⁰ 0 ⁰⁰ 0	From Do. for a Gardiner	1,200
<hr/>		
930 ⁰⁰ 15 ⁰⁰ 0		22,350
13,961 ⁰⁰ 12 ⁰⁰ 10 ^{1/2}	From the foregoing it appears that the Country duties raised in 1757 together with the other Revenues belonging to the King produced that Year the sum of ..	335,079 ⁰⁰ 8 ⁰⁰ 11
	From which deducting the Etat du Roy amounting to. . . . 114,180	
11,158 ⁰⁰ 10 ⁰⁰ 5 ^{1/4}	And the expenses ordered on this side by the Intendant 153,624 ⁰⁰ 10 ⁰⁰ 6	267,804 ⁰⁰ 10 ⁰⁰ 6
<hr/>		
2,803 ⁰⁰ 2 ⁰⁰ 5 ^{1/4}	Remained a surplus of	67,274 ⁰⁰ 18 ⁰⁰ 5

Which surplus when there was any, was paid by the Receiver General of the King's domaine, into the hands of the Commis of the Treasurer General of the Marine as an addition to that Fund, out of which all the general expences were paid. Such as the Subsistence and provision of the eight Battalions. Forty Companies of Marine and Detachment of Royal Artillery serving in Canada, the officer of the naval Yard of Quebec, and in short all the ordinary and extraordinary expences attending the Military and Civil Government of Canada, the officers of the Court of Admiralty only excepted, who were paid by the High Admiral of France.

The expence of Government in this Country was formerly very moderate, for a series of Years to that of 1726, it never exceeded 360,000 Livres; the two ensuing ones it was advanced to about half a Million, on account of the Colonies being at War at that time, with the Indian nation of Renards. From this period it gradually increased to a Million, and from the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1744, till peace was concluded with her in 1748, the annual expence amounted to about 2 Millions.

In the month of August in that very Year the late Intendant M^r Bigot came over, the expenses have ever increased and to 1753 inclusive did not amount to less than three, four, or five millions every Year.

In 1754	Bills were drawn on France for	6,000,000
1755	“ “ “	5,500,000
1756	“ “ “	8,000,000
1757	“ “ “	12,000,000
1758	“ “ “	24,000,000
1759	“ “ “	30,000,000
1760	The Intendant was directed not to exceed two million four hundred thousand Livres and drew only for.....	1,300,000

To the above is to be added the Paper Money remaining in the County, and for which no Letters of Exchange have been drawn.. 22,000,000

4,533,333¹⁶8

108,800,000

3,333,333¹⁶8

Of the whole upon the most moderate computation, at least 80 millions are still owing.

The manner of trans-acting the business is thus, The Intendant for every expense emitted the ordonnances, which passed current with his bare signature only, one of which, (No. 4,) is annexed to shew the nature of it; in August notice was given to the proprietors, to bring into the Treasury within the Month of September, and untill the 10th of October, the Ordonnances in their possession for which they took the Treasurer receipt, and commenced drawing the Letters of Exchange, which continued fifteen or twenty days, or till the navigation was shut up.

From the Year 1740, to that of 1746, Letters of Exchange were drawn only for three fourths of the value brought into the Treasury; these indeed payable in 6, 7, 8, or 9 months, when they were duly discharged, the remaining fourth was reimbursed the proprietors, by a Card Money, of which there is to the amount of near a Million still existing in the Colony.

From 1746, to 1752, Letters of Exchange were drawn for the full sum brought into the Treasury and were all made payable sometime within the ensuing year.

But the expences having encreased considerably orders were given to divide those of the year into three equal parts payable in 1, 2, or 3 years, this was put in execution in 1753, but the very year following another arrangement took place; only one fourth part was made payable in the course of the ensuing year, one half two years after that and the remaining fourth in three; and this Method was ever after observed till the year 1760. By this means a great number of those drawn in the preceding years, were

not come in course of payment, when the King's Arret of October 1759 suspended payment entirely.

N. B.^e the Clerks of the Marine and other Officers employ'd in that department, having left the Country, it has not been possible to procure certain accounts of the expences of that branch.

Throughout these calculations and in every other part of this Report, The French Livre to avoid Fractions is esteemed at ten pence Ster^{lg}.

Observations

1st. I had the Honor to inform the Lords of the Treasury very fully of the state of the King's ports, in a Letter to M^r Martin, their Secretary, of the 7th November last, at the same time that I transmitted all accounts relative thereto by M^r Ainslie whom I intrusted with the management of them untill I could receive instructions from home, I am thoroughly persuaded the proposal I therein made to their Lordship's of setting them to the highest bidder, for a Term of years, is the surest expedient to make them profitable to His Majesty.

2nd. The duty on Liquids will ever bring in a considerable sum, for tho' the Canadians in general are not much given to drunkenness, yet Men, Women and Children are used to drink a certain quantity of strong Liquors, the severity of the Climate having probably introduced this practice. By the great improvement likely to be made in the Fisheries, the consumption of these will considerably increase.

3rd. As the Canadians seem thoroughly reconciled to the use of British made Corn spirits, the consumption thereof could suffer no diminution, from a moderate duty upon the same of 6^d p^r. Gallon, and that of Rum or New England Spirits might be raised to a Shilling, this would check the importation of the latter and favor that of the former, that the Revenue may not suffer by this measure, it will be necessary to prevent any attempts which may be made of smuggling by the Lakes while they are navigable as well as when they are to be travelled over with carriages. The like precaution will be necessary to be taken for the lower part of this River, which abounds with little bays, Creeks, and Rivers favorable for such practices, as detrimental to the fair Trader as to the state itself.

4th. As there have been few or no purchases made since we have been in possession of Canada, the people having no money and being uncertain of their fate, the Lots et vents have produced nothing considerable; when a settlement takes place this branch of the Revenue will probably receive a large increase.

5th. The tax upon Horses in the City and Suburbs of Quebec for the support of the Barracks, could not be levied upon the Inhabitants since the Town has been in our possession, as great part of it was in ruins, and many of these who were formerly wealthy have been reduced to great distress thereby, besides that it might prove a disencouragement to the rebuilding it.

6th. As probably it may be thought right, not to receive the duties on dry goods, a Tax upon Horses might be introduced in lieu thereof, it would serve also to

restrain a price of luxury the people of this Country are too apt to run into, in that respect, and prove a means to encourage the breed of horned Cattle of which at present by the unavoidable waste of War, they are very short, besides, as Cattle must be housed here for a long time during the Winter, the Horn'd kind are fodder'd with more ease, less cost, and afford a double utility.

7th. The small salaries given by the French Government to the Civil Officers in general made them neglect their duty and wreck their invention to cheat and trick both King and People ; This was carried to such a length that many instances may be cited of clerks and men in petty Offices with Yearly Salaries of only Six or Eight Hundred Livres, raising to themselves in the compass of three or four Years Fortunes of three or four hundred thousand.

7th. Before I close this article, I must add that the duty on Wine may be easily revived without distressing the people or lessening the consumption, as there is no doubt that an additional one may be raised hereafter upon spirits. But it must be observed, the lighter the burthens are laid at present upon the people, the more it will ingratiate their new Masters, the more it will enable them to repair their past losses and the sooner they will be in a condition to contribute a proper proportion to the public expenses.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT

The Bishop

When the Bishoprick of Québec was first established in 1674, the See was endowed by Louis the 14th with the Revenues of two Abbacies, those of Benevent and L'Estrées, about 30 years ago, the Bishop then finding it difficult, considering the distance, to recover the revenues of them by consent of Louis the 15th resigned the same to the Clergy of France, to be united to a particular revenue of theirs stiled the *Æconomats* applied to the augmentation of small livings. In consideration of which the Bishop of this See has ever since received 8,000 Livres out of the said Revenues. A few years before the late Bishop's death, the Clergy of France granted him for his life only a further pension of 2000 Livres. The Bishop had no estate whatever, except his palace in Québec destroyed by our Artillery, a Garden and the Ground rent of two or three Houses adjoining it and built upon some part of the land.

The Chapter of Quebec

The Chapter consists of a Dean and twelve Canons; Their revenue consisted of an Abbacy in France which brought them in about 4000 Livres and a pension from the King of Eight Thousand paid out of the Domaine, The whole was devided into fourteen shares of which the Dean had two.

There is one vacancy in the Chapter, the present Dean the Abbé de la Corne, a Canadian and five of the Canons are in France.

Parish of Quebec

The Town and Suburbs form but one parish which is very extensive and is served by a Curé and two vicars under him. The Church is Parochial as well as Cathedral, no part of it is left standing but the bare walls; a Chapel of ease in the lower Town was likewise burnt during the Siege. The people at present perform their devotions in the Chapels of the several religious communities. Some part of the Lordship of Quebec is the property of the Cathedral or parish Church, stiled here Lafabrique and is appropriated to the repairs of it: a dispute subsists between the Chapter and the seminary about the nomination of the Curé, the affair was to have been judged by the King, but was still undetermined.

The Jesuites

They possess a large commodious House, a handsome Chapel and a spacious Garden within the upper Town, the House and Chappel suffer'd a good deal from our artillery, but might be easily repaired; no other place in the Town being so proper, it has and is still made use of as a Magazine of Provisions. For this reason it was necessary to dislodge the Fathers the first Winter, lest their turbulent and intriguing genius should prompt them to play some Trick which might have proved fatal in the

critical situation of affairs and which they could perhaps have easily compassed had they been suffer'd to reside in the House. After the capitulation of Montreal they were readmitted and conveniently lodged in one wing of it and have freely consented to His Majesty making use of the remainder.

Their particular province is the instruction of Youth and the Missions of the Savages, the King allow'd them on account of the latter, 13,300 Livres.

They have a very large estate in the Country and hold some lands in the Town en Roture, but are Lords of very large tracks in this Government, and of very considerable ones in the other two. They possess in that of Quebec the best part of the large and rich parish of Charlebourg, that of Lorette and most of S^t Foix. By the best accounts their revenues cannot be short of 30,000 Livres p^r annum and most probably exceed it; of which in this Government about Eleven Thousand. They have only two Missions here, one to the Hurons at Jeune Lorette near Quebec, the other to the Montagnais at Tadousac and Chicoutimi. The whole number in Quebec Govern^{mt} the two Missionaries included is 9. The Superieur is nominated in France and holds the Office generally six years.

The Recollets

This is an order of Mendicant Friars who possess nothing of their own but a House and Garden in the upper Town. They had a piece of ground in the suburb of S^t Rock on which they had formerly a house and church, which has

been abandoned for some years. A small part of the Intendant's buildings is erected upon a piece of this Land, in consideration of which, under the French Government, they were paid fifty Louis a year from the Marine by way of charity as they can receive no rents. They acted as Chaplains to the Army, and at the several Forts or posts and failure of regular Clergy served the vacant Cures.

They have a provincial Commissary resident here, who superintends the whole order in Canada, sent from France and changed every three years. The present one has discharged it twice, on account of the War. They have in this Government

Fathers.....	10
As Servants or Brethren.....	9—19

Seminary of Quebec.

These are Secular Clergy : Their institution is to educate the youth and fit them for the priesthood. They have a large House and Chapel in the City of Quebec, both in a ruinous condition ever since the siege of 1759. It is a dependance upon the seminary for Foreign Missions at Paris, who nominate the superiors and directors of that of Quebec, but their estates are not entirely distinct ; besides the Island of Jesus in the Government of Montreal, they possess part of the Lordship of Quebec and the whole extent of the country from the Saut de Montmorenci to the Rivière du Goufre in the Bay of S^t Pauls inclusively and the island of Coudres. This immense tract does not bring them in

very considerably, their great Revenues in these parts arising from the two large Farms in the Parish of S^t Joachim, where before the breaking out of the war, they had between three and four hundred head of Cattle; on their estate in the Bay of S^t Pauls they discover'd some years ago a Lead mine, the veins which have been tried are slight, but two Germans who were brought over to the Country, on account of the like discoveries in the upper Country, examined this and thought it worth working; the War has prevented making further Essais upon it. The income of their estate in this Government may be estimated at about 9,000 Livres p^r Annum. They consist at present of only the Superior and four directors.

Convent of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec

This is a community of women, particularly instituted for the care of the Sick; They had been in good circumstances but their House having been entirely consumed by Fire, a few years ago, they are considerably indebted for the rebuilding of it.

This house has two distinct estates and Purses, the one belonging to the community, the other to the Poor. The former owes about 108,000 to different Artificers, and for sums borrowed towards rebuilding the Convent. They have a Rent charge upon the Hotel de Ville at Paris which brings them in..... 1,330 Livres

A Seigneurie in Charlebourg	}	3,500
with estates and gardens in		
this Town.....		

For its share of the 7,500 p^d. by the King 3,000

— 7,830

They keep some pretty large Farms in their hands Cultivated by their domesticks, out of the produce whereof they are at present chiefly subsisted.

Number of Nuns..... 36

The Poor have a charge on the Hotel de Ville at Paris.

Foundation of a Duchess D'Aiguillon.....	646'' 12'' 0
The Lordship of St. Augustine.....	1,200'' 0'' 0
Their other estates in the suburb of Quebec including a small one in the Island of Orleans produce about.....	500'' 0'' 0
Their part of the Kings bounty was.....	4,000'' 0'' 0
	<hr/>
	6,346'' 12'' 0

They are not at present in circumstances to take in any.

Convent of the Ursulines at Quebec.

This is likewise a community of Women, their institution is for the education of Young Girls.

They have a Rent chrage on Hotel-de-Ville at Paris.....	1,400'' 0'' 0
A Farm in Normandy.....	950'' 0'' 0
The Lordship of Portneuf in this County and St. Croix, about Town....about.....	960'' 0'' 9
Nuns—38.	<hr/>
	4,082'' 0'' 0

The chief estate of this commnnity consists in their Boarders, and a number of little ingenious works, for which there is a great demand, by means of which they are enabled to live very decently and comfortably.

The General Hospital near Quebec.

This is a community of Women, they have a foundation for taking care of thirty Invalids, Idiots or Incurables, which they are at present in no condition to fulfil, their revenues being no way equal to the expence, and as a large sum is owing them by the King of France for the sick of his army. In the time of the French they were allowed rations for as many of the above as they took in and a pension of 2000 Livres. The Ladies of this community are of the best Families in Canada and by the presents they were continually receiving from them they were chiefly enabled to subsist; That revenue is now at an end, as the Gentry in general are at present in the most distressed circumstances.

They owe a very large debt contrated in a good measure for the support of the sick Officers and Soldiers of the French Army. The French King owes them a large sum, sufficient to discharge it, but they must be reduced to the utmost beggary and distress if he does not; The sale of all their houses and Lands will scarce be sufficient to satisfy their Creditors.

Their whole estate in this Country does not bring them in at the most above..... 5000 Livres

A rent on the Hotel de Ville de Paris.....	1,800 —
	6,800 —
Their number	
Nuns.....	33 —
Invalids.....	33 — 66

Les Filles de la Congrégation

This was an institution for teaching Young Girls to read and write; they take the vows but are not cloister'd and go abroad about their affairs. They are poor. However besides what they possess in the other two Governments they had a House in the lower Town destroy'd by our Artillery, one at Point au Tremble and one with a small Farm at S^t Famille in the Island of Orleans.

Their number at present in this Government . . . 4.

This Government is divided into 50 Parishes some of which are small, and not thoroughly inhabited as yet. For want of regular Clergy, several of the Recollets serve Cures, and in some places one Curé serves two, the whole is under the inspection of a Vicar General at present, during the vacancy of the See.

Observations

1st. The Canadians are very ignorant and extremely tenacious of their Religion, nothing can contribute as much to make them staunch subject to his Majesty as the new Government giving them every reason to imagine no alteration is to be attempted in that point.

2^d. Care was taken under the former Government to keep up a great part of the Clergy French, especially the dignified part: To prevent the further importation of these, it would be necessary to encourage the natives to engage in the profession, which cannot be so well done, except the See is filled up, as without a Bishop there can be no ordination: some difficulty will attend this, as it is unendow'd tho'

hereafter means may be found of making up this deficiency.

3^d. A like difficulty occurs in relation to the Chapter, their number indeed might be reduced by letting the vacancies lye dormant, if some provision cannot be made for them as will hereafter be proposed.

4th. An expedient to assist the people in rebuilding their great Church, would much ingratiate their new Masters with them.

5th. The Jesuites are neither loved nor esteemed in general, and this order may be easily removed whenever the Government shall think proper without giving offence, out of part of their Estate provision might be made for the Bishoprick, and Chapter which would ease the Crown of further expences on that head.

6th. The Recollets is an order of Mendicants, as they depend upon charity for subsistence, they are careful not to give offence, probably should they find the Inhabitants upon the present change cool towards their Order, they will of themselves seek a better living somewhere else.

7th. The Seminary educates the youth, and fits them for Orders, it will be necessary to preserve and encourage this House on that account, and it is to be observed, this was the only Religious House or order, that heretofore did not participate of the French King's Bounty.

8th. As to the communities of women they are much esteemed and respected by the People, the narrowness of their circumstances will probably prevent their being filled up so easily as in former times; when the Canadians become a little more reconciled to British customs and

Government, it may not be amiss under colour of serving those communities in their distressed situation, to restrict the admission of any under a certain sum; this regulation with another fixing a certain age, under which no vows to be taken, would probably soon reform the worst abuses of such institutions.

9th. There are some few French Protestants in this Country who no doubt will be willing to remain, it would be a great comfort to these, if a Church was granted for their use, and some French Clergyman of sound sense and good Character, with a tolerable salary, was invited to settle among them, such an establishment may be attended with the further good consequences of enticing many of their Brethren in France, to come and enjoy that religious liberty, after which they so ardently sigh, amidst a people sprung from the same origin, speaking the same language, and following the same Customs. It may likewise be conducive towards bringing about a Reformation, by slow degrees and must at least prove to the Canadians there is nothing in our Holy Religion repugnant to Virtue or Morality.

6th

INDIAN NATIONS RESIDING WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT

In order to discuss this point more clearly I shall first take notice of the Savages on the North shore of the River S^t Laurence from the Ocean upwards, and then of such as inhabit the South side of the same River, as far as the

present limits of the Government extend on either side of it.

1st The Savages on the North Shore.—The first to be met with on this side are the Esquimaux, these are the wildest and most untamable of any, and are emphatically stilled by the other Nations, Savages. They never dress their food but eat fish rotted in the Sun and drink the oil it produces. Travellers represent them hardy, active and expert navigators: In the summer they come with their whole Families in Chaloups to fish in the straights of Belisle, these they leave in the Bays, and go out themselves to a considerable distance in Canoes made of skins wherein they sew themselves up. Their clothes and sails of their vessels are made of the Skins of wild beasts; They are reckoned treacherous, and have had many encounters with the French and Canadians employ'd on the fisheries in those parts; Their Language is not understood but a few words they make use of nearly resemble the dialect of some of the most northern European Nations. A few here have trafficked with them and made a considerable advantage by it, but they never agreed well together; any trade with the Esquimaux however must be precarious: The Coast is rocky and difficult of access, the season for navigation short, and the risks too great to entice adventurers; they have never been known to come on this side of La Forteau.

2^d The Montagnais or Monsonies inhabit a vast tract of Country from Labrador to the Saguenay; they are again distinguished into those who live in the inland parts call'd Nascapies, and the inhabitants of the water side, for

this reason stilled Chuchouxlapishouets. They take as many different names as they have Villages, but are all the same people, and speak the same language. As in the interior parts of the Country, there are many Lakes and Rivers which communicate with Hudson's bay, the former often trade on that side, which the latter also would have been obliged to do, if the interruption caused by the War, had continued for any time, tho' from the more convenient situation, they would have ever reverted to those who were Masters of the River S^t Laurence, those are the mildest and most tractable of all Savages and never enter into War. Tho their country is extensive, their number is inconsiderable; From Labrador to Mingan the Traders do not reckon more than from Eighty to one Hundred Families, and of those who resort to the King's Posts, there may be about 220 Families in all, but as their habitations are easily moved they are ever changing and shifting from one place to another.

A Jesuit Missionary meets them at Tadousac when they come there for the trade and He resides in the neighbourhood all the Year.

3rd. The most civilized of all the Indians in this part of the World are the Hurons settled at a little village called Jeune Lorette about 3 leagues from Quebec. These are called Roman Catholicks and are decent well behaved people, it is now many Years since they were removed there from their ancient habitations about Lake Huron or Erie, are settled upon hands belonging to the Jesuites, and live in much the same manner as the Canadians. They have excellent good Houses, Cultivate their own lands and live

upon the produce: In the Hunting season they go into the woods and hunt themselves or traffic with the remote Indians for their Pelletries. Some of the Elders have been so tenacious of their mother tongue, they hardly speak a word of French, but most of the Younger ones speak it tolerably well; indeed it has ever been the policy of the French Government to make them retain that and as much of their ancient customs as possible, that they might prove of grater use to them in case of war with other nations at the same time they endeavour'd to attach them to their Interest by every tie. A Missionary resides among them, they have a neat Chapel, where divine service is constantly performed, at which all the Savages assist with a punctuality and decorum worthy of imitation by more enlightened people; They seem to be well satisfied with the change of Masters, and were so particularly pleased at their village having been spared during the Winter 1759, tho' forced by the French to abandon it, that they never could prevail on them to act with any degree of vigor against us. They have at present but 32 Warriors and the whole Village, Men, Women and Children are short of 100. Their number is decreased at least one half within these forty Years, and the Tribe would by this time have been almost extinguished but for the supplies they got by captures in War, and the sale of unhappy infants whose Parents chose to conceal their own shame at the expence of such iniquitous bargains.

Savages upon the South Shore

These have wandered about the Country so very much and have been so unsettled by the continued Wars and frequent revolutions that have happen'd in this part of the Continent, it is hard to give any tolerable account of them at this time. By the best informations we have been able to collect, the Miamies were settled, and some are still, about the Bay des Chaleurs, and upon the Coast and Bays in the Gulph, they are not at present numerous. In 1759 about one hundred of them joined the French.

The Hanibas and Malecites, inhabit about the Rivers S^t John and Pentagonest; their Language and that of the Abenakis is pretty nearly alike, and the three Nations are a good deal intermixed. The latter were settled about Narantsauc and Panaouanské, now wander about the South shore, and range the woods as they find it best answer their purpose, with those of the same tribe at S^t François and Beauncourt in the Government of Trois Rivières, it is computed they may amount to twelve or fifteen hundred families, and in 1759 about 600 fighting Men of these Nations joined the French army near Quebec.

Under the French these were the only Indians who resorted to this place, where they received from the Government presents of Powder, Shot, vermillion and other trifles; in a time of War, Clothing and Provisions.

Montreal was the chief seat of the Fur trade and the greatest concourse of remote and back Indians or of those who traded with them, was there. There the Governor

General used to meet and confer with their Chiefs and all business relative to them was mostly transacted.

From the Governor of Montreal therefore your Lordship will certainly get fuller and better accounts on this head than I can possibly give (a).

I have and ever shall be attentive, that due justice as far as in my power shall be done to them ; few Complaints have as yet been made, when there have been any they have met with instant redress.

7th

NATURE OF THE SOIL, AND ITS PRODUCE

With a very slight cultivation, all sorts of grain are here easily produced, and in great abundance, the inhabitants are inclinable enough to be lazy, and not much skilled in Husbandry, the great dependancies they have hitherto had on the Gun and fishing rod, made them neglect tillage beyond the requisites of their own consumption and the few purchases they needed, the Monopolies that were carried on here in every branch, made them careless of acquiring beyond the present use, and their being often sent on distant parties and detachments, to serve the particular purposes of greedy and avaricious men without the least view to public utility, were circumstances

(a) No 5. Extract of a Letter giving some account of the Trade of the upper Country.

under which no country could thrive; As they will not be subject to such inconveniences under a British Government, and being necessarily deprived of arms they must of course apply more closely to the culture of their Lands.

The mines already discover'd, and the mineral and sulphurous waters in many parts of this Country leave no room to doubt, nature has been bountiful to it in this respect, and that further discoveries and improvements are likely to be made with regard to these, whenever it becomes more populous. Notwithstanding the waste of war, which they have much more severely felt from their pretended friends, than from their declared foes, the Country will abound in three or four Years with all kind of provisions, sufficient not only to answer their home consumption, but even to export if a Market can be procured.

Observations

1st. They grow both Hemp and Flax in some parts of the Country, and many of the Lands are well cultivated for this Production. It will be right to turn the thoughts of the people towards the cultivation of this article, so essential to Great Britain and for which she annually pays great sums to Foreigners, a few premiums properly disposed of, some Germans and Russians skilled in raising and preparing the same and encouraged for that purpose to become settlers here may in a short time greatly improve this most useful branch of Agriculture.

2nd. This will be one means of employing the Women and Children during the long winters in breaking and

preparing the flax and Hemp for exportation, will divert them from manufacturing coarse things for their own use, as it will enable them to purchase those of a better sort manufactured and imported from Great Britain.

8th

POPULATION

The present state of population may be easily seen by the annexed (*a*) Account of the number of people in this Government taken about a twelve months ago.

There is great reason to believe this Colony has been upon the decrease in this respect for near twenty years past, the Wars which they have been almost constantly carrying on, the strictness with which Marriages within a certain degree of consanguinity were forbidden except by dispensation, the obliging Strangers inclined to engage in that state, previously to prove their not being married before, and the prohibition of intermarriages between protestants and Roman Catholicks were so many bars to the propagation of the Species, these difficulties are now in a good measure removed; the men are an active, strong, and healthy race, the Women are extremely prolific and in all human probability the next twenty years will produce a vast increase of People.

Trade.

The French bent their whole attention in this part of the World to the Fur Trade, they never enter'd heartly or with any spirit into the fisheries; most of what was done in this way was by adventurers from the ports of France; some Fish indeed Lumber and provisions were exported to the French islands. Had this trade been opened and agriculture promoted here with any degree of warmth, this branch of Commerce must have become both valuable and extensive, but it was monopolized into the hands of a few, by the connivance and management of the Chiefs, the sole view of these being to enrich themselves by every means. The interest of the State could not fail to be sacrificed upon all occasions.

By the best accounts we can procure, the value of Furs exported in the year 1754 and 1755 taken from the Duties paid thereon stood thus.

£64,495[“] 4[“] 7½..... (a).. in 1754..... 1,547,885[“] 11[“] 0.
52,735[“] 8[“] 4 (b).. in 1755..... 1,265,650[“] 0[“] 0.

But the most intelligent Traders here estimate the exportation of this one article to have amounted one year with another to rear £140,000 Sterling p^r. annum.

The exportation of these two years apparently falls very short of this estimation, but it is probable a considerable quantity was run, for the value of imports amounted

(a) No. 7 shewing the species of Fur and Quebec price, (b) No. 8 Do.

<p>£216,769⁴ 4⁹½ 75,560⁸ 8⁹¾</p> <hr/> <p>£141,208¹⁶ 16⁰</p>	<p>(c) in 1754 to..... The Reports of the same Year to</p>	<p>5,202,461¹⁵ 15⁰ 1,813,450¹¹ 11⁰</p> <hr/> <p>3,389,011⁰⁴ 04⁰</p>
	<p>Balance against the Colony would consequently appear.....</p>	

Which carries with it no degree of probability but a strong presumption, that in this as indeed in every other branch the publick was ill served ; such of their custom house books as have come into my hands, are so confused and irregular, that even the late M^r Garrant sent by the Lords of the Treasury to enquire into the commercial state of this Country tho' sensible and skill'd in transactions of the like nature, could collect little information from them.

The French East India Company had the sole privilege of exporting Beaver, for this purpose the Company had an agent at each Government as Director and a Comptroller, a stated price was paid for it (a) four Livres a pound for the green or winter Beaver and one livre ten sols for the Parchement or summer one. The Companies officers gave their receipt for the quantities brought into their Storehouses, these became current in the Colony as cash, and in October the Agents drew Bills of Exchange on the Company for the amount of receipts brought into their Office which were ever held in more esteem than those drawn on the Royal Treasury.

The provinces of New-York and Philadelphia now share with Canada a great part of the Fur Trade formerly

(c) No 9 : Imports and Exports of 1754.

(a) The Company deducted 5 pr Cent on the above price from the Seller.

in the hands of the French, but that proportion of it, which the Quebec government enjoy'd must remain here unalterably.

The foregoing is an attempt to sketch the trade of Canada, while subject to French Government, but under the full enjoyment of His Majesty's mild and gentle administration, its commerce must flourish to a far greater extent.

1st. A most immense and extensive Cod Fishery can be established in the River and Gulph of S^t Laurence, and may in time prove an inexhaustible source of wealth and power to Great Britain ; Settlements may be formed in the neighbourhood of the best fishing places to which the industrious and intelligent in that branch may be invited and encouraged to repair ; a rich tract of country on the South side of the Gulph will in consequence be settled and improved, a Port or Ports established and furnished with every material requisite to repair Ships, that have suffer'd by stress of weather or the difficulties attending navigation in such narrow seas, a point much wanted which will lessen the risks, and considerably increase the profits of the Commerce of this Colony.

It is further to be observed that the Fish caught upon these coasts and in the bays, far exceed the bank Cod and fetch an advanced price in foreign markets ; The fishermen being on the spot will commence fishing the very instant the season permits and will continue to the very last of it wherby at least two Months will be gained to the trade, which are just now a heavy expense to it, without producing the least profit to it.

2^d Next to the Cod in importance is the Whale fishery which can be carried on to the greatest advantage in the River St Laurence with less risk and expence than in any other seas, where the animals resort; Under this head may be placed the Seal and sea-Cow fisheries of which there is a prodigious abundance, and an immense (sic) of oil and Whale-boné may be annually exported to Great Britian.

3^d. There are several small rivers on the Coast of Labrador abounding with vast quantities of salmon; this if followed with spirit and industry, might very soon become a considerable object to the British Trader.

4th His Majesty's Yards may by the best accounts be supplied with masts from Chamblie, at a much cheaper and easier rate than from New England. By the latter a tedious Land carriage of several miles and the immense falls of a most rapid river over which they must be rafted and where many are lost must greatly enhance the value of this useful and necessary branch of Naval Stores; whereas by the former with little or no risk at a proper season there is an easy water carriage for them all the way to Quebec, the port for shipping them to Europe.

5th Tho' as has been before observed, this province must now share the Fur Trade, which she formerly possessed under the French Government, with the neighboring Colonies, Yet that which was carried on with the different nations inhabiting the northern Coast of Canada, must still remain with her; she may likewise hereafter regain a great part of that with the upper Country, on account of the more easy conveyance.

It is likewise probable that this very branch may be much farther extended, than ever it was under the French, by reason of the superior diligence and application of the British Traders.

It must be allowed the French were laudable in restraining the vent of Spiritous Liquors to the Savages beyond a certain quantity; by this means many broils were avoided, for they are fond to excess of everything strong and are all mad in their intoxication.

6th Raising hemp and flax for which the lands are in many places extremely proper, must be an object of the most serious consideration, And I must repeat here, how useful this must prove to the end of promoting agriculture, of employing the Women and Children during the tedious winter months, and of procuring in a short time a vast exportation of that useful commodity for which the returns will be made in British Manufactures.

7th. As the Country abounds every where with oak, Ash, Hickory, Walnut, Birch, Beech, Maple and other hard woods, which by experience are known to Yield the most Salts, the article of Pot-ash so much demanded in our Manufactures, may be easily produced and soon become an object of consequence; The essays for this purpose which have been made in our other Colonies and have mis-carried ought not to discourage an attempt in this. The high price of Labor; the Woods being in many parts remote from Water carriage, and the greater encouragement for growing and exporting provisions to the West Indies, have been so many obstacles to the making of Pot-ash in our Colonies, whereas provisions here must be very cheap in a

few years, for the navigation being closed six months out of the twelve this Country can never vie with our Southern Provinces in the West India trade ; besides the country being settled close to the River side, the conveyance of the Commodity to the Port where it is to be shipped, will be both cheap and easy, it will likewise be a means to employ the men all Winter in the business of Felling and drawing of Wood which time they chiefly dedicate to idleness and smoking.

10th.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE

The Canadians may be ranked under four different classes.

1st. The Gentry or what they call nobility.

2^d. The Clergy.

3^d. The Merchants or trading part.

4th. The Peasantry or what is here stilled, habitant.

1st. The Gentry. These are descended from the Military and Civil officers, who settled in the Country at different times and were usually provided for in the Colony Troops ; These consisted formerly of 28 afterwards 30 and had been lately augmented to 40 Companys. They are in general poor except such as have had commands in distant posts where they usually made a fortune in three years. The Croix de S^t Louis quite completed their hap-

piness. They are extremely vain and have an utter contempt for the trading part of the Colony, tho' they made no scruple to engage in it, pretty deeply too, whenever a convenient opportunity served ; They were great Tyrants to their Vassals who seldom met with redress, let their grievances be ever so just.

This class will not relish the British Government from which they can neither extract the same employments or the same douceurs, they enjoyed under the French.

2^d The Clergy. Most of the dignified among them are French, the rest Canadians, and are in general of the lower class of People, the former no doubt will have great difficulty to reconcile themselves to us, but must drop off by degrees. Few of the latter are very clever, however the Ecclesiastical state was once composed entirely of natives, they would soon become easy and satisfied, their influence over the people was and is still very great, but tho' we have been so short a time in the Country, a difference is to be perceived, they do not submit so tamely to the Yoke, and under sanction of the capitulation they every day take an opportunity to dispute the tythes with their Curés.

These were moved from their respective parishes at the Bishops pleasure, who thereby always kept them in awe, it may not be perhaps improper to adopt the same Method, in case His Majestys should think right, for the sake of keeping them in proper subjection, to nominate them himself or by those who act under his authority.

It is improbable that the Jesuites warned by their late disgraces in the dominions of those Potentates who seemed to favor them the most, and apprehending the like or worse

treatment from those they stiled Heretics will chuse to dispose of their Estates and retire, as they may possibly find some difficulties to get purchaser's the Government might buy their Lands at an easy rate and dispose of the same to many good purposes.

3^d The Traders of this Colony under the French were either dealers in gross or retailers, the former were mostly French and the latter in general natives of this Country all of whom are deeply concerned in the letters of Exchange, many are already gone to solicit payment and few of those who have any fund of any consequence in France will remain here.

4th. The 4th. Order is that of the Peas-antry, they are a strong healthy race, plain in their dress, virtuous in their morals and temperate in their living ; They are in general extremely ignorant, for the former government would never suffer a printing press in the Country, few can read or write, and all receive implicitly for truth the many errant falsehood and atrocious lies, industriously handed among them by those who were in power.

They took particular pains to persuade them, the English were worse than brutes, and that if they prevailed, the Canadians would be ruled with a rod of Iron, and be exposed to every outrage, this most certainly did not a little contribute to make them so obstinate in their defence, However ever since the Conquest, I can, with the greatest truth, assert, that the Troops have lived with the Inhabitants in a harmony unexampled even at home, I must here, in justice to those under my command in this Government, observe to your Lordship, that in the Winter which imme-

diately followed the reduction of this Province, when from the Calamities of War, and a bad harvest, the inhabitants of these lower parts were exposed to all the horrors of a famine, the Officers of every rank, even in the lowest, generously contributed towards alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate Canadians by a large suscription, the British Merchants and Traders readily and cheerfully assisted in this good work, even the poor Soldiers threw in their mite, and gave a day's provisions, or a day's pay in the month, towards the fund, by this means a quantity of provisions was purchased and distributed with great care and assiduity to numbers of poor Families, who, without this charitable support, must have inevitably perished; such an instance of uncommon generosity towards the conquered did the highest honor to their conquerors and convinced these poor deluded people, how grosly they had been imposed upon; the daily instances of lenity, the impartial justice which has been administer'd, so far beyond what they had formerly experienced, have so alter'd their opinion with regard to us, I may safely venture to affirm for this most useful Order of the State, that far from having the least design to emigrate from their present habitations into any other of the French Colonies, their greatest dread is lest they should meet with the fate of the Acadians and be torn from their native Country.

Convinced that this is not to be their case and that the free exercise of their religion will be continued to them once Canada is irrecoverably ceded by a Peace, the people will soon become faithful and good subjects to His Majesty,

and the Country they inhabit with in a short time prove a rich and most useful Colony to Great Britain.

Before this report is closed it will not be improper to observe to Your Lordship how impossible it is to ascertain exactly what part of North America, the French stiled Canada, no Chart or Map whatever having fallen into our hands or public record of any kind to shew what they understood by it.

However it is to be hoped, the limits on this side at least will need no canvassing nor admit of any dispute.

Should I be able to procure farther lights relative either to those limits or the several other matters contained in this Report worthy of notice, you may be assured they shall be forthwith transmitted to Your Lordship's, happy if my labors can any way conduce to His Majesty's Service, or the good of my Country.

I have the Honor to be with great truth and regard
My Lord,—Your Lordship's most obedient and most faithful humble Servant

JA: MURRAY.

Quebec, 6th June 1762.

PAPERS REFER'D TO IN THIS REPORT

- No. 1. Kings Arret of the 15th March 1732 directing the setting of the Lands granted already within a certain time limited on pain of forfeiture.

- No. 2. Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports.
 No. 3. List of the Revenue Officers in Canada the year 1758 with their Salaries.
 No. 4. Ordonnance current for £1, 210 or about 7½ Sterling.
 No. 5. Extract of a Letter to Governor Murray giving some account of the India trade in the Upper Country.
 No. 6. Number of souls in the Government of Quebec 1761.
 No. 7. Quantity of Furs exported in 1754 with the Quebec prices of the several species,
 No. 8. Imports and Exports in 1754.
 Seven plans
 Project for building a Citadel.

£ 216,769“4“9½	(c) in 1754 to.....	5,202,461“15“0
75,560“8“9½	The Exports of the same Year...	1,813,450“11“0
	Ballance against the Colony would	<hr/>
	consequently appear.....	3,389,011“ 4“0

*Printed from an official copy of the original
 supplied by the British Museum.*

A B S E N T O F F I C E R S

	SINCE WHEN	
	20th Octbr. 1761	Governor Murray to the Southern Colonies.
Ens. MacQueen		General Amherst to England.
John MacLean, Surgeon		
Capt. James		} General Amherst's to England.
Capt. Lieutt. Hawdell		
Bapt. Lieutt. Barrett		} Not yet joined.
Lieut. Fireworker Warren		
do do Dampier		
do do name unknown		
Sergt. 1 Gunner on Furlough		
Artillery		

A B S E N T O F F I C E R S

REGIMENTS	OFFICERS' NAMES	SINCE WHEN ABSENT	BY WHOSE LEAVE
Lascelles	Lieutt. Genl. Lascelles	1st June 1750	His Majesty.
	Capt. D'Arcy . . . . .	. . . . .	Aide de Camp to General Amherst.
	Lieutt. Ustick	15th Septbr. 1760	General Amherst to England.
	Lieutt. Guinnet	24th Novbr. do	do do do
	Ensn. Dupont	5th August 1761	Governor Murray's to the Southern Colonies.
	Lieutt. Dunlap	24th do do	do do do
	Lieutt. Foster	5th Septbr. do	General Amherst to England.
	Lieutt. Peach . . . . .	. . . . .	do do on the expedition.
	Lieutt. Stephenson	7th May 1762	Govr. Murray's to the Southern Colonies to receive recruits.
	Revd. Mr. Bruce, Chapln.	. . . . .	General Lascelle's.
	Sergt. 2 Drummers on Furlough . . . . .	. . . . .	Major Spittal.
	Lieutt. Col. St. Clair	18th April 1758	Deputy Quarter Master General in the Southern Colonies.
	Major Oswald . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
2nd. Battn.	Capt. Bradstreet	5th Septbr. 1757	Deputy Quarter Master General with the Commander in Chief.
	Lieutt. Abercrombie	July do	Earl of Loudon's to England for the recovery of his Health.
Royl. Amern Regt.	Lieutt. Fullarton	25th August 1761	General Amherst to England.
	Lieutt. Calder	19th Octbr. 1760	Governor Murray's to the Southern Colonies.
	Lieutt. Schulyer	29th Septbr. 1761	do do do do
	Lieutt. Campbell	29th do do	do do do do
	Ensn. Coxeter	25th August do	General Amherst to England.
	Ensn. Brigstock	24th April do	Not yet Joined.
	Revd. Mr. Ganson, Chapln	25th Octbr. 1757	Earl of Loudon's.
	Colol. Simon Frazer	23rd do 1760	General Amherst's to England.
	Capt. John Macdonal	3rd do 1761	do do do
	Capt. Simon Frazer	18th do 1759	do Moncton's to do
Frazers	Lieutt. Grigerson	23rd do 1760	do Amherst's to do
	Lieutt. Robertson	12th do do	Governor Murray's to do wounded.
	Lieutt. MacTavish	12th do 1761	General Amherst's to England.
	Lieutt. Bailey	12th do do	do do do
	Lieutt. MacNeil	20th do do	Governor Murray's to the Southern Colonies.
	Ensn. Malcolm MacPherson	18th do 1759	General Moncton to England.
	Ensn. Alexr. Frazer, Seur	. . . . .	Never joined.
	Ensn. MacQueen	20th Octbr. 1761	Governor Murray to the Southern Colonies.
	John MacLean, Surgeon	. . . . .	General Amherst to England.
	Capt. James . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Artillery	Capt. Lieutt. Hawdell . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Bapt. Lieutt. Barrett . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Lieutt. Fireworker Warren	. . . . .	. . . . .
	do do Dampier . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	do do name unknown . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	Sergt. 1 Gunner on Furlough . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

RETURN OF THE DETACHMENT OF THE ROYAL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY.

	Major.	Capts.	Capts. Lieutts.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieutt.	Lieutt. Fire Workers	Ajutt.	Qur. Master.	Surgeon	Sergts.	Corpls.	Bom- bardiers.	Gu n- ners.	Mat- troses.	Fifers and Drum- mers.	Total.	Wanting to complete.			Since last Return.						
Effectives.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3	1	1	1	5	5	16	38	87	6	169	Corporals.	Gunners.	Mattrosses.	Recruited.	Dead.					
Sick & Wounded .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	9										
On detachment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1										
About with leave .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4										
Not yet Joined .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4										
Total.....	1	2	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	6	6	16	41	94	6	187			31		1					